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A
TOPICAL HISTORY
OF
CEDAR COUNTY,
IOWA

Edited By
C. RAY AURNER, M. A.

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

1910

PREFACE

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A recent lament has been heard in reference to the fact that certain portions of pioneer history of Indian Warfare cannot now be written since those who were participants in those events of the long ago made no record that has been preserved or seemed to consider the events of the time of importance enough to make mention of them in any permanent form.

For this reason those who attempt to find authority for this phase of American history will look in vain for the sources.

Recently it was suggested that the points of interest in the campaign of Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk war be marked in some suitable way. This only emphasizes the tendency of the times to take more interest in fixing the points in local history while those yet living can verify the facts as they appear. This will leave in some form a distinct feature of the community.

Pride in one's own province is not a distinguishing characteristic of the moving population that settled this portion of the United States. Only enough remain to furnish a suggestion of the former early settlers and they are the ones who must furnish the data for all the unmarked or unrecorded material that one may rightfully use in an attempt to write on any topic.

A visitor to New England is constantly reminded of the events in his country's history that took place in that vicinity. He cannot escape the sight of monument, inscription, or relic, and he is led to inquire why these should be in this part of the United States and so few in comparison in his own environment. Many things that should have been recorded and those concerned been the better able to relate or preserve for future relating are now passed beyond recall. Future generations will never continue a custom for which no incentive is furnished. That should be the aim in all attempts in writing history—to furnish some inducement to the generations following to produce a better citizenship, a better method of doing things, that those who come after may endeavor to rise higher in the attempt to reach ideals.

It is not expected that every item of importance can be gathered into a small volume by any one in a brief time, but a grouping of events topically, that will give a fair account of the times in which they occurred, will be the measure of

sincere effort. The first aim is truth, the second the place where the truth is found so far as it can be located.

The history of a county may lead one far astray in the search for the beginning of things and the temptation to follow these suggestions to the end has been very great. The limit, however, must be placed somewhere and all would not agree on the point. It ought to be safe enough to stop with matters that have to do with the development of the county directly and its relation to its neighboring territory.

Cedar county citizens were interested in the preservation of all that goes to assist in the preparation of such a volume as early as 1868. At that time the members of the Board of Supervisors and other citizens met in the clerk's office in the court house for the purpose of organizing, in some way, to forward historical facts to the state department at Des Moines. This was the object of the meeting as stated by Lawrie Tatum, one of the leaders in the movement. He emphasized the fact of the necessity of such action if the history was ever made possible. John S. Tuthill was the chairman of this meeting and Wm. Elliott the secretary. Resolutions offered by Lawrie Tatum were adopted in the following form: Resolved, That there be at least one person appointed for each township to collect and collate all the facts and circumstances attending the settlement, rise, and progress of his township, and forward the same to Judge Tuthill by January 1st if possible.

According to this the members of the committee so appointed were: Center, W. H. Tuthill; Pioneer, A. B. Oakley; Fremont, J. C. Batdorf; Dayton, J. P. Ferguson; Massillon, H. B. Potter; Springfield, Thomas Shearer; Red Oak, W. A. Rigby; Cass, Robert Gower; Inland, Hiram Frank; Farmington, Frank Butterfield; Sugar Creek, James H. Leech; Rochester, John Baker; Iowa, Lawrie Tatum; Springdale, Wm. S. Chase; Linn, John Dance; Gower, R. E. Campbell.

Ten years after this the first attempt to put the collected account in book form was undertaken. No authority is given for the conclusion, but one may judge that the material put into the letters from "Antiquary," published in the "Post" came largely from this source. The information particularly desired at that time was concerning the very first settlers; when and from where they came; progress and prosperity of the township; religious interests; church organizations, and denominations; incidents in the lives of persons best known and biographical matter.

If such a plan had been carried to a conclusion, and if such a conclusion had been continued the township history would have been easy to compile into a complete history of the county. The records do not show what became of this movement. If no record had been made of the past events, if no one had made any effort to put in print or manuscript the sayings or doings of the men who once could tell of things it would be impossible to compile the chapters of this book. Hence it is with due acknowledgment to all those who have done these things that this preliminary word is written.

The sources of the history published in 1878 are still available with the exception of the pioneers who were then living and they were of the greatest value. What they left must still be retained and effort has been made to do so. The county records are all in their places. One may read on a fly leaf of one this

memorandum: "Reuben Hallett of Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, perused this book in the month of April, 1878, for the purpose of compiling a history of Cedar county."

The "Cedar County Post," published in 1872 and '73, was found in the search for sources and this paper contains the substance of the old history of 1878. There are in the years it was published, twelve or more papers, written by "R. L. R." on the "Outlines of the History of Cedar County." "R. L. R." was a student in Cornell college at this time and afterwards taught school at Mechanicsville. At one time he edited a paper in Grundy Center and had some warm skirmishes editorially with Daniel Kerr, member of Congress from the fifth district, in after years. The full name of the young man was, or is, Richard L. Rowe, now of Vancouver, B. C. He did some excellent work in connection with the advice of Judge Tuthill and others of that time. It is well to call any work of this kind, "Outlines," for there is material enough available to make a library, had one the leisure and capital to collect it.

Another source of the former compilation was found in Durant, in the form of a brochure written by a teacher of the time, Mr. Fisher. It is quite evident that the material in the little pamphlet was arranged for the 1878 history and being a little too complete for the work was put in this form to preserve it—a very sensible thing to do. The citizens of Durant who happen to have a copy of this do preserve it now very carefully.

Judge Tuthill was a contributor to the Post over the non de plume "Antiquary." He was a constant student of historical events and one of the prime movers in an attempt to organize a society for historical study in 1868, when Lawrie Tatum suggested it. J. A. Berry and assistants edited the history mentioned and H. F. Kett published the work. C. L. Longley was editor of the Advertiser at that time, and M. R. Jackson of the Conservative. Both these men were influential and sympathetic supporters of the movement.

The publishers of this first history, The Western Publishing Company, had previously done the same service for Brown and Henry counties, Illinois.

That certain surmises in the foregoing may be correct is fairly well established in the letter quoted below which came just at the time the final sections were being placed together. The reply is to one which had been started early in June and being returned a second attempt was made to reach Mr. Rowe.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13, 1910.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of July 5 I will say I am the person who wrote the "Outlines of the History of Cedar County" about forty or forty-one years ago. * * * When I wrote many of the old pioneers were still living: Washington Rigby, Andrew and Charles Crawford (Charles is still living about three miles south of Tipton, Cedar's oldest settler); Judge Wm. H. Tuthill, who made a specialty of Cedar reminiscences, and his collection cannot be excelled; Judge S. A. Bissell, with a marvelous memory; Wm. Knott ("Bill" Knott); William Baker; Henry Hardman, and others now nearly all gone. I was brought up in Cedar from childhood, and wrote largely from personal knowledge, assisted by my mother, who was a Crawford, and knew all of the early pioneers and much of their doings.

The "Cedar County Post" was founded by Murrow and James, and its early files went into the hands of "The Advertiser," I think. C. L. Longley might know about this. Jesse James was county clerk or auditor for a number of terms, and if living can doubtless tell about the files containing these sketches. I kept no data after the story was done.

The old files of the early board of county, or territorial commissioners, county probably, who held sessions in Tipton in the forties, in the form of record books were in the office of the county clerk or recorder (county auditor—Ed.) largely in the handwriting of Wm. K. Whittlesey, clerk. Many records about roads and other early acts for public improvements were found therein.

Most of the living records are gone—in the form of men and women who could then recall the facts, and you will have to depend largely upon the recorded data you can locate.

Very truly yours,
RICHARD L. ROWE.

With the "News-Advertiser," Vancouver, B. C.

All the sources mentioned in the foregoing reply had been covered long before the letter reached the author of it and the reply received. It is a source of satisfaction, however, to find Mr. Rowe, in order to bring to light all the authorities quoted.

Finally the editor must express his appreciation to all those who have furnished information or data as referred to throughout the volume in a general way and so far as possible in specific instances. To the staff of advisers who were selected by the publisher special thanks are due for the suggestions of certain sources of information. To Judge Treichler and Hon. J. T. Moffit in their own profession, and public matters, Sherman Yates for the use of the continuous files of the Advertiser, Mrs. McClure for approval of the first section, and to Mr. Boyd for being willing to do anything his time would allow.

The editor of the first volume has nothing to do with the second and can claim no authority over it.

C. RAY AURNER.

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C. R. AURNER

HISTORY OF CEDAR COUNTY

SECTION I.

PIONEER HISTORY.

At a meeting of the "Old Settlers Association" in Tipton, June 10, 1910, the secretary reported twenty-seven deaths during the year since the last meeting. At this meeting those who came in 1836 to this county were asked to stand. Only two arose, and from personal reports obtainable only six are now living who came in that early time. Personal interviews in this chapter of accounts secured from those able to give correct facts will reveal who these six are. The roll was also called on dates up to 1850. Very few survivors of these early days are now found in this county, they are fast passing and many, very many, interesting facts must be omitted because no one is now living who could have furnished them. Many points of interest in this county that have events of value associated with them cannot now be exactly located because the character of the surroundings has been so changed or distinguishing marks removed. If errors creep into pioneer accounts they are due to crossed memories or lack of opportunity to verify the historical data by actual record which was not made at the proper time. The earliest settler was not concerned with keeping any record of the present, as he knew it, for us at this date to reproduce as history. He had enough to do then to keep himself and his family supplied with the bare food and clothing necessary for existence and while happy enough and possessed of a keen appreciation of his situation, willing and more than anxious to better his condition he was alive to the future only in a material and physical sense at first. This does not mean that he had no thought for elevation of mind, or morals, but that he was after a home, independence of fortune, freedom politically, and comforts for his family which must be carved out of a wild country. He was willing to give his life, his very blood, if need be, to carry out this plan. This one purpose possessed him and if he was not concerned with keeping records on paper or in marking spots of historical interest so that they could be identified by posterity, we at this date must forgive him and do the best we can to put facts into form for preservation. We must draw from every possible source for this chapter and shall be indebted to many for assistance. It may not be true that people are more selfish or thoughtless than in these pioneer days, but they cer-

tainly are less social. They fail to respond to calls of a personal nature in the same way, due doubtless to the great demand on time for the multitude of duties that now come to each individual if he fulfills his daily round of occupations. Then the social and charitable element in the character came to its highest degree of expression and what belonged to one became in distress or need the property of all. One has written something as follows concerning the early days: "They were void of hypocrisy themselves and they despised it in others. They hated cowardice and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehood and deception. The stranger, so long as honest and trustworthy, was made welcome as one of the household. To tender pay for service of this kind was offensive to the possessor. If one fell sick and needed care and attention it was immediately at hand. Such service was cheerfully rendered and the needs of a new country made skilful nurses of housewives. A neighborhood was a social unit and what was the interest of one became the interest of all. When work needed a force of men, they united the men of the community and no one needed to make a second request. In a sense all felt the need and could not enjoy his good fortune unless shared by his neighbor.

The experiences of some of the first-comers were very similar to those of the early founders of the English colonies. Coming here in the autumn no opportunity was given for planting or growing anything before winter came on. Hay for the stock could be harvested anywhere, fuel was found along the streams and material for a dwelling could be procured in a short time, such dwelling as the pioneer was accustomed to construct or had seen constructed in the state from which he came. His ancestors had taught him this, had taught him independence of action under trying circumstances and he felt no fear in his new surroundings. The experiences of these early people were similar, yet they had their individual trials and some of them were peculiar to the times in which they lived, while others were only the result of a disposition to carve a new way in a wild country almost single handed. Such original experiences told by individuals now living are hard to procure, but many things in this chapter are first hand, coming fresh from the ones who were participants in these events. Such stirring scenes as they are able to picture make present surroundings seem tame in comparison and romance could not produce situations, tragic or comic, to compare with the realistic tales of the pioneer. The resources of the family were employed to the fullest extent, each one having his own duty and while none escaped the labors assigned him, all were happy in the undertaking. Depending for life on the immediate territory in which they lived, every means was employed to make economic use of nature's supply. The friendly Indian, indeed a friend, the game of wood and stream procured at the risk of life, often was the sole dependence of the lonely forerunner of the present prosperous people of this county and state. If the hungry child of this date were given for his dinner the plain food the pioneer mother had to give, he would wonder what had put it into the mind of the housekeeper to return to the custom of his great-grandfather. Let these people tell their own stories in their own way, for they are the only ones entitled to a hearing in this matter.

The portion of the state now known as Cedar county is just within the limits of the Black-Hawk purchase. General Winfield Scott made the treaty on behalf

of the United States on the present site of the City of Davenport, Sept. 13, 1832. By this treaty the government secured title to six million acres of land, the bounds of which are a line running from the east side of Davis county northeast to a point on the Cedar river near the northeast corner of Johnson county, then northwest to the lands of the Winnebagoes, then east to the Mississippi near McGregor.¹ "It was then a land untouched by civilization—a land possessing all the charms of primitive wildness, in winter a solitude of snow-covered and storm-swept plains, but in summer a paradise with every enticement for the adventurer or homeseeker. There is a beauty that can be seen at one step in a country's development but never afterward. It is part of the compensation of the pioneer to see and live among the unchanged loveliness of nature. The groves stand where God put them and the streams run where his finger marked the way. No fences mark the metes and bounds of one man's dominion and where another may not go. The beholder may realize the full meaning of the words, 'All are yours and ye are God's.'

"What a new land is to be for years to come is determined by the character of the pioneer settler. The land is his to make of it what he will, physically, intellectually, morally."²

"The territory now constituting the states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, was by Congress organized as Wisconsin territory and Henry Dodge appointed governor in July, 1836. The first session of the Assembly of Wisconsin territory divided the Black Hawk purchase into Dubuque and Des Moines counties. The second session of that Assembly, which was held at Burlington, divided Dubuque county into Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Jackson, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar counties.³

"Such was the political birth of this region. Thus the first steps were taken toward political freedom and separate existence as to local authority in the county of Cedar, territory of Wisconsin. But while the first governing body of commissioners were in session, the county passed from the jurisdiction of Wisconsin territory to that of the territory of Iowa, for the Congressional Act whereby Iowa became an independent territory went into effect July 4, 1838. The last order of the commissioners before passing from the Wisconsin jurisdiction reads as follows: "Issued a writ to bring before this body Orrin Lewis and child, which was committed to the county sheriff."⁴

When Rochester was named as the county seat there were not to exceed one hundred fifty inhabitants in the borders of the county and they were scattered throughout the whole of it. The earliest and heaviest settlements were in Sugar Creek township in Rochester and Pioneer Grove in the northwestern part of the county. The one post-office was called Rock Creek, and afterwards Rochester. Naturally as immigration increased the people began to discuss the more central location of the county seat. The first aggressive movement toward that end was made in 1839 by a petition from the people to the legislature then in session at Burlington asking its re-location.⁵ But more of this in another chapter.

The old frame court house in which the court of '41 was held may interest us for a time. There, of course, court was held in all dignity; there the wandering lecturer and the occasional preacher came; there moot legislatures and school exhibitions and dances were held. There Soper and Gleason, captured for horse-

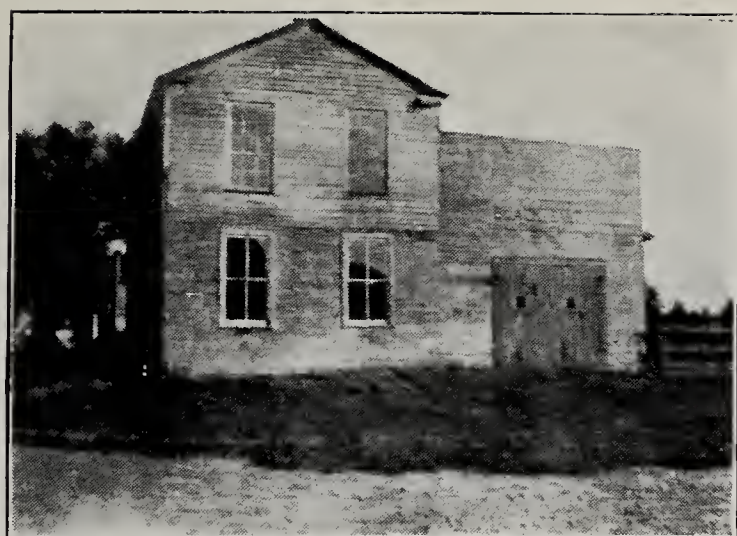
stealing, were confined over night instead of in the jail. Whatever may have been the reason for this, it made their seizure easy and certain when they were wanted by the regulators. There on the removal of an outbuilding, Hawley and Daniels were burned in effigy for no other reason than that they came from Oberlin and which made it certain that they were abolitionists.⁶

"The time of awakening of large expectations was the coming of the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad. The soil of Iowa was then unbroken, unmarred or unblest, as you please, by any railroad cut or fill. The valleys had not been exalted nor the hills made low to make a way for Nahum's Chariots. The advance of this project beyond the talking stage was signalized by the appearance of the graders with shovels, wheelbarrows and teams, in the early summer of 1853. Imagine the interest and wonder in the mind of the writer and the rest of the boys as week after week the peaceful army continued and results began to show. The nearest actual invasion of Tipton was made by a heavy fill just east of the present school campus, where a large embankment was raised, an embankment now being pulled away by cartloads to fill depressions in the building lots in the corporation. But when expectations were at the highest and hope the brightest, and the cars most clearly seen in the near future by those who had never seen them in reality, work abruptly ceased, the army of workers vanished and the whole project had failed as 'the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley.' All there was to show for the thought, labor and money expended were worse than useless instances of grading between Lyons and the Wapsie river and between that and Tipton and beyond toward Iowa City."⁷

The boys of the town were in a measure compensated for their disappointment in not seeing actual cars by having a very available skating pond furnished them by the water which accumulated against the embankment previously mentioned. A few summers after this pond was formed Mustoe Chambers was drowned in it. Then a passage through the bank was hurriedly cut for a way for the water to escape and our cherished pond disappeared. The presence of such a near-by skating pond will be appreciated by the boy who searches for such a place in the vicinity of Tipton today.⁸

"The history of any county is involved largely in the history and biography of its leading men and women. Let us note the history of some to whom our county is indebted. Prominent among its pioneers stands the name of Henry Hardman. He was the first Justice of the Peace and was such for a long time to the satisfaction of the people. He was among the first jurors. His pioneer home became the place for elections, court, religious, school and social gatherings. There the Rev. Barton H. Cartwright held service. The writer was a member of the family as a district school teacher "boarding 'round," and there heard him tell of feeding a whole camp meeting when pork was twenty-five cents a pound. He lived to see the full-blown flower of the county's affluence and his country's greatness. It is in my heart to speak of Mary Hardman and other pioneer wives upon whom the labor of open-handed hospitality fell without whom neither church nor state could have been established in the wilderness. Too little has been said of the pioneer women and justice can never be measured to them at this late day.

One day while searching in the old but still well-guarded cemetery at Rochester, pushing aside the grass from a low headstone, I read the barely legible



OLD HOTEL, ROCHESTER



FLEMING HOTEL, TIPTON, 1859



MASONIC HALL, ROCHESTER

name of Daniel Hare. He was an associate of Henry Hardman in church and state. He died in the midst of his labors in 1852. Those who met in daily walk the form of Henry D. Brown scarcely remembered him as one of the forerunners of civilization, of the historic band of 1836. Moses B. Church, the first secretary of the Board of County Commissioners, and the first school teacher who had been trained for the ministry, who came to brave the hardships of pioneer life in advanced years, met with misfortune and when he could get a hearing became an advocate of new doctrines or theories of life which left God and the Bible out of the argument.⁹

Long associated with the town and county was Jeremiah C. Betts. He was hotel keeper and successively filled almost every office in the gift of the county, a successful Sunday school teacher and superintendent and good citizen in his time. He retired to a farm in Inland township and ended his days in peace. Following the line of woods that rims the horizon on the west and north of the county seat were the homes of Joseph K. Snyder, Solomon Knott, Samuel Long, Solomon Aldrich, Benjamin Fraseur, Geo. Reeder, W. A. Rigby, John, James, and George Safley and Alexander Yule. The successive occupants of what is now known as Bunker Hill farm, are Captain Higginson, Mr. Wall, Moses Bunker and the present owner, a descendant of the Bunker family.

The Hammond family must be remembered in all that belongs to the early history of the county, being identified with both the farm and with business interests in different parts.

To Joshua Hall the town and county owed the stately pine trees that are found here so numerous and with the growth of a half century to give them majesty they furnish a constant reminder of the man. In some way these pioneers with their heroic wives have left their mark, and generally for good, upon the country. In the early days Abraham Lett was a well known character and Mr. Stuckenbruck with his mountainlike horse and little wagon sticks in memory as does the venerable Samuel Daniels who was always the bearer of the Book in Masonic processions.¹⁰

The first store in the county is said to have been in Centerville, in Sugar Creek township, and was conducted by John C. Higginson and John Sheller. The first things belong largely to Rochester, since it was laid out in 1836 and very soon after obtaining the postoffice and ferry could also boast of a store.

No aggregation of houses is a city or town without the merchant and his store, and largely as are the merchants so is the city or town. Let us look at the honored roll elsewhere. With the rise and growth of the county seat after 1840 came Addison Gillett. His appearance was gentlemanly. He had brown curly hair, a smooth, almost feminine, face. He was well adapted to his chosen work as salesman, but not it would seem to the surroundings of a new country under pioneer conditions. He cannot be numbered with those who, rising with the growing country, gained wealth and position. His modest monument may be seen in the Masonic cemetery bearing his name to guide the search of those interested and make its mute plea for remembrance by the passing generations. There is no remembrance of early days in Cedar county and its capital that can leave out the firm of Friend and Culbertson. The first came early to the county but for a time engaged in farming. The latter possessed of some capital became

a prominent actor in public and business affairs, as the first hotel keeper, as county officer, but mainly and for a long period as merchant. The firm of Friend and Culbertson was always solid, enlarging to meet demands. A branch store was established in Clarence and a competent manager put in charge. Dr. Richard Hall and Aaron Gilbert as druggists, Casad and Gilmore were among the early firms, the latter long associated as partners in the clothing business retired to enjoy their well-earned peace after useful business careers. Mr. Gilmore is still a familiar figure on our streets and the old business is continued in the same place by his son and partner, and this firm is one of two places in Tipton continued from father to son at this day. The other one is directly opposite on the other side of the square—the old harness shop of Austin Parsons, which is continued by his son at this time.

Alonzo Shaw, when not holding some public service office, was a business man from the first. As partner of Col. Lockwood Smith, as hotel keeper, as druggist and merchant, until now in his declining years he has gone from all these scenes and finds a home in the milder climate of California. He tells elsewhere of some of his early experiences. In those days the blacksmith was among the first comers. He was one of the prime necessities of a new country. Scattered all through the county and whenever a settlement sprang up the shop was one of the first needs since the plow must be kept in repair if the native sod was to be made productive. Among the first in Tipton and vicinity we name Peabody and Daniels, the Bosserts as carpenters, and Goddens as masons, Weaver and Dickinson as shoemakers, Magee and McCurdy as tailors, Daniel W. Clapp as teamster, by length of time in service, miles traveled and fidelity to trust, has gained a place in county history. The steam mill with a large part of the capitalists of the town as stockholders, growing out of the needs of the time, was a great wonder to the boy. The top of its marvelous chimney seemed to be beyond his vision. There was the miller in all his glory and Taylor, the engineer, with his watchful eye on the power.

Break not the charm of early days that live like a song in memory. Rather let us ask where are the mills that adorned Rock Creek and made it something more than a watering place for the pastured stock. I can name them; there was Miller's mill, in more recent times Dean's mill, just west of the present cemetery. This was chief of them all. Then Dwigan's mill and Friend's mill. Their ponds gave to boyish eyes all the charms of lakes. There lilies grew and fish swam and the great waterwheels spoke all the poetry that has ever been written about them. What a paradise they made for a boy. He would not give the memory of those days of pleasure for all the money that might have been earned or knowledge acquired in the time spent upon their banks.¹¹

Late in the summer of 1836 my parents with several other families started from Indiana for a long journey westward. Two families, one mentioned above, and a congenial second had only one wagon between them. This was drawn by oxen and not much different from the common wagon of the day with the exception of a higher bed or box, the harness was made chiefly of chains. The only way to bring live stock was to lead them. Even the hogs were haltered and led but alas! the journey was too long, too tiresome and only one reached Iowa soil. They brought one cow this entire distance. Starting with considerable

of a herd it was necessary to dispose of most of them before reaching the destination. At the great river which separated them from Iowa soil they loaded their belongings into a ferry boat and landed on the western side at Muscatine, then called by the name of Bloomington. This was the gateway to this part of the territory then under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin. At Muscatine these two families separated from the remainder of the party and continued their journey north and west from the place of landing in this new region. As they crossed the different creeks they named them, the first Otter, because they saw an otter there, the second Mosquito, because it swarmed with the insects, the third, because of its condition, Mud, the fourth Sugar because the water was clear and sparkling and to the fifth they gave the name Crooked because of its peculiar winding in and out. These streams are known by these names at the present time. Stopping not far from the present site of Wilton they at once proceeded to build a cabin from the native timber, plastering the logs with mud mortar to stop the openings. In this house some two weeks later the narrator of this sketch was born, the *first white child* born within the borders of the County of Cedar. The family arrived too late in the year to secure any crops and food was hard to obtain during the first winter. The father of the house drove his ox team to Illinois to secure corn and salt. The corn was made into meal with a coffee mill and some into hominy, the process of making the latter is probably unknown to the present generation. The hulls were removed from flint corn by means of strong lye made from wood ashes by means of a leach, or in plain language by passing water through them and catching the liquid in a tub. This strong alkali was removed from the corn by cleansing with much water and then the kernels were boiled for twelve hours or more until tender. This was home-made hominy, a kind in many ways superior to the medicated article found in the market. In those days salt was often hard to procure the demand being so great. One time as father was returning from the trading post he attempted to cross Sugar creek on the ice. His team of oxen and wagon broke through where the water was about six feet deep. Taking in the situation he unloaded his meal upon the ice and sprang into the water to aid his struggling oxen. After spending an hour in the attempt to rescue them and in an atmosphere of zero temperature he succeeded in unyoking them but they were unable to ascend the steep bank. He hastened for help at some distance, a team of oxen was secured and by means of chain the helpless ones in the stream were helped up the bank. All this consumed time and the exposure to wind and cold had frozen the wet clothing of my father stiff, yet he never experienced any unpleasant effects of the adventure, due to the continuous exertion and protection secured when the frozen garments shut out the cold wind. The Indians disturbed these early settlers to an alarming extent. The stories are numberless concerning them and many are now living who can relate some experiences but mostly of a friendly nature.

A family residing near my father's cabin did not intend to deal kindly with the red men. One night three came to this house and asked for lodging. The man of the house ordered them away from his premises. Being somewhat obstinate, they were on the point of attacking him when my father happened along. He told them to spend the night at his home, and they hastily departed, surren-

dering their weapons to the master as they entered. During the entire night they were restless and seemed fearful lest the whites should do them some injury. In the morning they mixed flour and water, and made their bread in the open fireplace. Ever after the Indians remembered this kindness and often brought gifts to the mother and two children, their bead baskets and other hand work. They did on some occasions attempt the life of the white settler, as others may relate. One evening a white woman, while alone, saw two Indians approaching. She immediately closed and locked her door. They demanded admittance. She refused and this only enraged them in their attempt to break down the door. The sudden sound of a bell told her of the arrival of her son, and when she shouted that the white men were coming they fled. The whites were in constant fear of the Indians, yet the red men seemed fully as fearful of them. The first spring found the entire family busy in planting the first crop. The plow and the hoe were the implements, hand work was the rule. The grain was harvested with a hook and tramped out by the feet of animals. A true threshing floor, but utilized in a new form.¹²

The first settler chose to make his farm from the woods by removing the timber, as he deemed the prairie land of no special value. There was nothing to fence it and it could never be used unless fenced. His fence, the only one he knew, was the old worm fence of his fathers, made from rails and stakes split from logs at great expense of labor and time. The fence of the future that was to make it possible to enclose miles of prairie in a few days was far from man's thought. The need evolved the supply, as it has so often since, and the rich prairie has responded to man's need far beyond his expectations when he looked out upon it from his wooded location. It was in this manner that the oldest farms and first improvements seemed to grow out from the edge of the timbered regions until inhabited sections met on the open land, completing the design of the Creator that the land should be made to support a multitude. There were other reasons for his remaining close by the water routes. An Iowa writer expresses it in an attractive form: "Iowa was originally a part of the territory which formed a grand hunting and trapping ground for the red man with his primitive weapons and traps, and later for the pale face with the modern weapons with which to kill and capture without thought of the morrow all food or fur-bearing animals coming within range of his deadly rifle and the lure of the concealed trap. The fur and food animals in those days were the deer, wild turkey, pheasant, squirrel, wild goose, brant, duck, otter, beaver, wolf, mink, muskrat, raccoon, with an occasional black bear. Trappers usually had from forty to fifty steel traps of different sizes. To these were added the "medicine" used to put on the bait to attract the animal."¹³ The common animals along the streams furnished the meat food of the pioneer, but if by misfortune he got no game he must survive without meat, he had no other resource. He must use art and skill in his methods unknown to the man trained only in prairie ways. Most of the newcomers had some sense of wood craft and felt safer when close to their original environment. "There are few boys or men living in a timbered country who have not spent an occasional night during the fall of the year in hunting the wary 'coon with a pack of well-trained dogs. A couple of axes, a gun, and good running qualities are the only requisites. When the nocturnal prowler comes out of



PASTORAL SCENE—CREEK PASTURE

his hole in a hollow tree during the night, in search of food, the dogs cross his trail, and after a chase of a few miles he takes to a tree and in is either shot by moonlight, or the tree is cut down and the pack finishes him at once." ¹⁴ In early days the Iowa streams were well supplied on their borders with game which the gradual encroachment of improvements and civilized methods of preservation have about destroyed.

In 1836 a rude log cabin was erected about four and one-half miles east of the village of Rochester. This was the first home in Iowa of Col. Henry Hardman. This house was located near the creek and served as a home for the Hardman family for many years. In this cabin the school was held (referred to elsewhere); here also church services, Sunday school and singing school were held as time went on. The early settlers thought that Cedar River would be navigable, and settlers made calculations on that event as furnishing means of transportation both up and down the river. Several attempts to carry out this idea soon gave a discouraging outlook to the matter.

During the winter of 1837 a band of Indians, Sacs and Foxes, about five hundred in number encamped near the mouth of Rock Creek, just above the present village of Rochester. No one was molested by them, as they were friendly to most of the whites. ¹⁵

"A small boy of ten years came with his parents to this county in 1837 and settled west of Tipton, or what is now known as Tipton, then an open prairie with no indication of its future history as capital of the county. Their only neighbors were the Indians who made early calls for provisions. ¹⁶

"In 1840 when I came to Cedar County there were but a dozen families in as many miles radius. They were of the best people, intelligent, and, for the time, well educated and being of the true, vigorous and hardy American race crossed hundreds of miles of trackless country to form a new home in a rich and inviting region. In those days the country was full of game (it is mentioned before), which furnished the natives and whites alike with their meat. In the swamps were countless numbers of muskrat houses and many deadly snakes. These swamps seemed to form a large part of the open country there, and were a fruitful source of the malaria and ague common among the first settlers. I well remember now the swamps that were formerly where good roads now pass, in my girlhood days impassible, and one might remark in passing that some of the best land now was once a great and useless marsh improved by modern systems of drainage. The prairies were not settled until the later fifties, many declaring that they would never be settled, but would remain open pastures. They reasoned thus: There was no timber to furnish fuel, and no running streams or springs to furnish water, and what would one do with the swamps. At this time in our history the land sale at Dubuque had not taken place. A man by the name of George Miller had previously pre-empted large tracts of land unlawfully and sold these tracts to early settlers until he was found out, when he left the country. When the land was entered a kind of duplicate deed was given to the settlers. These were government documents issued by order of the President, John Tyler. These deeds were sent to Iowa City, then the capital of Iowa territory, where they were exchanged for the deeds we got at first."

"The virgin soil was broken with five or six yoke of oxen and a great plow. These, yoked out in a long string, were hitched to the plow at a great disadvantage when compared to the present method of using the horse in close harness whether two or four. Then the newly-turned soil was harrowed and marked out with a shovel plow. In this furrow the corn was dropped by hand and covered with a hoe. The plow then used cultivated only one side of one row, while now two rows at a time are cultivated by one man. All grain was cut by a cradle and bound, after being raked into suitable bundle, by a band of straw such as many of the present generation do not know how to construct, even though raised in surroundings where such things were common in recent, comparatively recent, years. The grain was threshed by means of a flail or by running horses over it on a smooth floor. Hay was cut with a scythe and cured in the swath. Crops were bounteous and vegetables grew to great size. All produce had to be hauled to Bloomington, now Muscatine, and when it was there brought low prices, dressed pork selling for two cents or less a pound, wheat twenty-five cents a bushel, half the amount only in cash, the remainder in trade. Flax and sheep were raised to make clothes, and geese to make feather beds. The wool and flax were spun and made into clothes. Wool-picking was made a social diversion. They came for miles around on horseback, mothers carrying their babies with them in order to assist. Cook stoves came into use about 1850, but fireplaces continued to be used for heating purposes for a long time. Matches were unknown, fire being kindled with flint and steel and a bit of tow. If these were lacking the only resource was the fire of a neighbor. Yet, these people seemed fully as happy as those of this generation." ¹⁷

"In 1841 my father, Abraham Lett, moved from Ohio in covered wagons. It was spring and roads were almost impassable. While traveling through Indiana the horses seemed to go almost out of sight in the black swamps. After a long, tiresome journey we arrived at Tipton on the thirtieth of May. In addition to our family was that of Samuel Akers, and we made our home in an old log cabin which stood two blocks west of the court house, and which was used at one time as a clerk's office. The room was twelve by twelve feet and had an immense fireplace on one side. Before long our friends built a house of their own and we had the whole log house for ourselves. In the fall we moved into our new house of one room. The winter was very cold, and the house being unplastered we were obliged to put up quilts to keep out the penetrating cold. The one stove we had was so small that you could pick it up easily. After the first winter we raised a crop and food was plentiful. Game was abundant and we had our own corn meal and flour by going to Pett's Mills at Anamosa or Maquoketa. Later on in our history we got our supply from Dwigan's mill, and better meal never was ground. The first yeast we had was brought from Virginia by water. About twice a year my father would take a load of wheat to Muscatine and get thirty-seven cents a bushel for it. In the winter dressed pork was hauled to the same market, and sugar and coffee brought on the return. In addition to this, there was always a bolt of muslin and a bolt of calico, invariably blue. I was raised on blue calico, and these were our best, our every-day dresses being made of unbleached muslin dyed with hazel burrs or oak bark. In

the autumn we gathered crab apples and made sauce, and such good sauce as it was. We made sorrel pies in the summer when fruit was scarce.

Great companies of Indians came along in those days traveling west. They were very friendly and were continually wanting to trade horses. Father brought out a horse and one old fellow said, 'Horse sick, heap sick,' after having given a careful examination of the animal. Wolves howled at night, and their mournful sounds used to frighten us very much. They came close to the cabins in those days and depredations were often committed.

Not all experiences of those days, however, were tragic. A few, very few, were comic. I remember one occasion that seemed vital to a hungry child. By some means mother had secured apples enough to make dumplings, *one apiece* all around, and just as they were done who should come in but Harvey Leech, and, of course, he remained to take dinner with us. At that time it was the fashion for children to wait when company came, and just imagine our feelings as we watched those long-cherished apple dumplings disappear until not one was left. When we came to this county we had no washboard and it was our custom to either pound our clothes on a block or in a barrel.

In 1843 a storm struck Tipton, carrying away several houses and the frame of the court house. Mrs. John P. Cook took her children and went to the cellar, but Mr. Cook declined to go, whereupon his wife expressed her opinion of a man who was not afraid of a storm like that. As years drew on times became better, and they were not considered as hard times then, since all were on the same footing, and poverty might have been called the prevailing fashion.¹⁸

"In the fall of 1842, after a journey of five weeks or more, a party, including my grandmother, Mrs. Lurenda Humphrey Casebeer, settled ten miles west of Iowa City, then a village of fifteen houses. In the following spring, attracted by the land sales in Cedar County they bought a farm and came here to live. The site of the old homestead is two and one-half miles south of Tipton, on the Muscatine road. The only building on the place was a log cabin, eighteen feet square, no plaster, no ceiling to protect the dwellers from the first snow storm of the following winter, which sifted through the chinks in the wall and lay two inches deep upon their beds in the morning. But they were prepared for the next storm. The tent cover and wagon top were stretched over the ceiling and walls, and the snow and cold kept out to some degree. That winter food was hard to procure. No mills to grind wheat had there been any to grind. What little could be obtained must either be cooked whole or crushed by letting the horses tread upon it on the hard ground. Consequently the bread was rather hard and gritty. Corn bread was preferred to white put up in this fashion from this form of grinding. In the spring of 1844 grandmother and one of her brothers, accompanied by a minister, made the trip to Ohio. The minister had left his wife and family in Indiana, and was to bring them to Iowa. While he prepared for the return journey, grandmother and her brother drove on to Columbus, which she said was 'only one hundred miles farther on.' It shows how little the pioneer regarded a distance of a hundred miles overland in a wagon. The next year the house which still stands (1903) on the old homestead was built (1845). It is sadly in decay now, the haunt of bats and weasels, rats and snakes. Grandmother's father made the brick and manufactured the shingles

himself. Part of the lumber he hauled from Bloomington (Muscatine). The old kiln where the brick were burned has disappeared, although in wet seasons water fills in the old pond. At that time Tipton consisted of two or three dwelling houses, a store and a log jail. It gave little evidence then of its future.

"Soon after the building of the house mentioned grandmother was married to John Casebeer. The young folks moved to Sugar Creek, several miles farther south. When I asked her what kind of a house she had, her eyes flashed in reply: 'A log cabin of one room and the corn crib under the bed.' They were often troubled by begging Indians. The squaws teased for flour, for clothes for papooses, for anything their greedy eyes might light upon. The sole want of the Indian buck was tobacco. He had become thus far civilized.

"Fruit was very scarce. The young orchards had not yet reached a fruiting stage, and the wild product was mainly crab apples. Pies were made from beet tops and sheep sorrel until pie plant became known, which was thought so much better. After her mother's death grandmother came back to her father's to care for the younger children. It was a time of bold thieving. Men stole valuable horses, rounded them up near the Mississippi and shipped them south. Finally the outrages became unbearable and parties of men from Scott and Cedar Counties organized into a band called 'regulators,' to find and punish the guilty ones. The Sopers lived a half mile down the road from the Humphrey home. Ed. Soper, one of the thieves, was found at his home. He made no resistance, but was lodged safely in jail. Gleason could not be found. For several days a mob of angry men rode through the woods searching everywhere. They were armed with almost every conceivable weapon, and were determined on finding and punishing the thief. He was at last captured in the woods near the Burr Oak school house, a short distance from grandmother's home. A girl who was picking berries found him hiding behind a log. She led the 'regulators' to the spot. He was jailed and what happened after that is related in another chapter.

"During the time of the Civil War and when slavery was the chief topic of thought the Humphrey home was a station on the 'underground railroad.' Many negroes, especially at the time of the bloody war in Kansas, ran away north or were helped away, and by assistance on the route finally reached Canada. Families of colored folk often remained over night at this station. The next day grandfather would put them in a wagon, cover them up with quilts and blankets, and transport them to Posten's Grove, fifteen miles farther on their way. On long, lonely stretches of road curly heads often popped out, but when strangers happened to meet the command was 'to duck.' All promptly obeyed and to all appearances grandfather was hauling bags of grain to mill. Even in the north there were many anxious and willing to send the negro back to his cruel master in the southland if he caught him seeking a route to liberty. These people remained sympathetic during the war and were known by the name of 'copper-heads.' " 19

Such were some of the exciting scenes of pioneer life. Their sufferings and privations, their simple joys and wholesome pleasures are alike unknown to later generations. These were the founders of our county, the ones who must be credited with a pure and earnest purpose to make a real home in a new land.



Lurenda Humphrey Casebeer, a Pioneer Hannah James, Ninety Years, Six Months Old



Miss Surrilda Sterrett, who came to Cedar County in 1836 Mrs. Margaret Jenings, daughter of Hector Sterrett. She was the first white child born in Cedar County

One of the early settled portions of the county was Pioneer Grove in the northwestern part. In 1837 Prior Scott and two families of near relatives came to this part of the county from Indiana. They came up the river to Bloomington, where the teams met them from the overland journey. The usual experiences the first year came to them, the difficulties in getting the necessary food, and long journey to Illinois to bring supplies. A daughter of Prior Scott relates this experience in these early days: "My father started with his ox team to bring corn for the three families. He was gone three weeks. No news came since there were no mails in those days, and mother was nearly frantic with anxiety before his appearance after the long delay. His delay was caused by the open river and the time it took for it to freeze over that he might cross himself or get his team over. They planted corn on the new sod in the spring of the first year. Our meat supply was secured from the deer that were so plentiful. The log cabin my father built was the curing place for the supply, the venison being hung aloft as it was secured. Indians were plentiful, but harmless. Money was not wanting to enter the land as soon as open for sale. Gold and silver was brought from the former home for that purpose. The usual diet of hulled corn and corn products led to emergencies being met in original ways. When meal supply was exhausted at one time my mother crushed some corn with a hammer until it could be pulverized in a coffee mill, and the bread made from it tasted better than any cake I ever ate. When my Uncle Joseph Caraway saw it he called out, 'Ruth, where did you get your bread?' On being informed he exclaimed: 'We'll have some, too.' In those days the only company we had were Indians, wolves, and deer. Only two of that early group in Pioneer Grove are now living, Mrs. Albaugh,²⁰ the daughter of Prior Scott, and Samuel Gilliland, who in his ninety-seventh year, travels about independently.

The Fraseur family arrived in the county in 1837 and camping west of Tipton, or where it is now, on the banks of the creek, they had a call the very first evening from the natives, who came to borrow flour, their accustomed request, since the white man was supposed to have an abundant supply of that article with which to placate his red friend if necessity required.

Passing along the stream for some distance north of the camping place they selected the spot where the Lunschen house now stands for their cabin. Wolves and deer were very common in the neighborhood, as all the settlers found when they first entered the county. Mr. Montgomery Fraseur relates the adventure of a neighbor who was on his way to Muscatine with a load of wheat when he was attacked by wolves and only escaped by throwing off one sack of grain at a time to delay the hungry brutes.

Land was unsurveyed then and they settled anywhere that seemed suitable, putting a crop into the ground at once—wheat, oats, and corn. At one time Mr. Fraseur took a load of wheat to Chicago, driving a yoke of oxen and bringing in return two stoves and two barrels of salt. The markets were so uncertain that the producer could not tell what his prospects were until he had tried the market. On one occasion fat cattle, four years old, were taken to Dubuque and brought but thirteen dollars per head.

Very early in the settlement a school house was built and a teacher secured. To this school pupils came from a distance of five miles. This is referred to as a

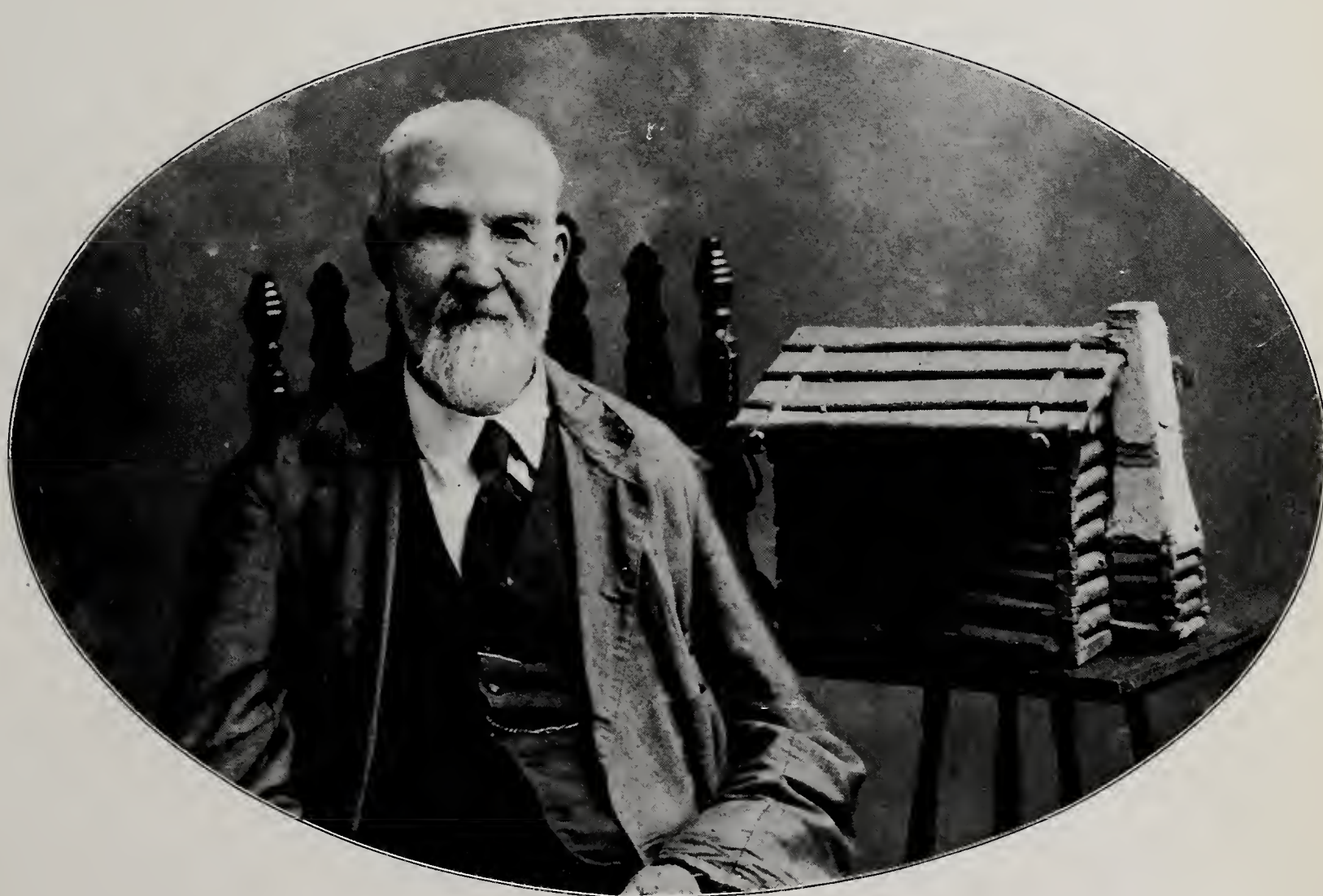
school taught by Mr. Smith in the chapter on Education. One of the stoves brought from Chicago was to serve the school, and so far as records show it must have been the first one to have such a luxury.

Mr. Montgomery Fraseur made the overland trip to California in 1849. He tells of the trials of that trip, how so many gave up their lives in the attempt to find gold, and even facing the dread disease, cholera, on the journey. A hastily dug grave, a hurried burial, and then a greater hurry to leave the vicinity for fear of exposure marked the journey of the emigrant train. On his return he came by way of Panama to New York, by stage to Rock Island from Chicago, and on horseback to his home in Cedar County.²¹

It is said that in June, 1835, a party from along the Mississippi River entered this county at Posten's Grove on the east line and took possession of that timber before it had its present name, going from there to Onion Grove, north of the present town of Clarence, staking out their claims so as to include all the timber here. This party, which included the names of some well-known men, and some who are always mentioned in connection with Iowa history, claims to have opened the way for the first land rights in Iowa territory within the limits of Cedar County. Antoine LeClaire, the two Davenports, Wm. Gordon, Alexander MacGregor, Louis Hebert made up this party according to the only authority now available.²² The first inhabitants or inhabitant if we define him as one who comes here to live, probably came in 1836, although others were in the county earlier. Andrew Crawford seems to have the best right to the claim of being the first settler, but preceded others by only a few months. An attempt will be made at the end of this chapter to arrange from the records the order of arrivals of the early settlers. The experiences of these first settlers must be found in the few interviews that can now be reported from the small number who can relate them at this distant date.

When the Crawfords came to the county they first made a claim on the banks of Sugar Creek, near the south line of what is Centre township. Stephen Toney took his claim precisely where the old building known as the "Finch" school house stood. McCoy first claimed all the territory now and then in prospective, comprised in the limits of Rochester. The process of getting a start in the new land is briefly told. Having made his settlement or found a stopping place, Andrew Crawford hitched to his breaking plow, which he had brought along, and turned the sod on several acres on the place afterward owned by the Widow Rice, and now by Mr. W. M. Port. This he planted in corn and beans and other vegetables for early crop, which at harvest time yielded abundantly. The new soil did respond well to the hand of the pioneer and such crops as grew then were remarkable for their *size*, as some now can testify.

When Martin Baker made his claim it comprised the central portions of what is now Rochester township. He first settled where Samuel Slater afterwards lived. As mentioned elsewhere, the first prayer meeting in the county so far as known was held in his cabin at this place of settlement. Mr. Baker afterward preached regularly at Col. Henry Hardman's house, and at the Burnside cabin, which then occupied the place later owned by William Ochiltree. As a general rule the early settlers came, selected a site for a cabin, erected it and leaving it in charge of some friend, returned for their families, and in this way avoided the



Samuel Gilliland in his ninety-seventh year. Came to Cedar County in 1836. Served on the jury in 1841. The cabin beside him was made by him as a model of the one in which he was married in 1839

unpleasant wait that always must elapse before comforts of shelter and protection from danger could be furnished. Not always was this done, for covered wagons made the stay possible until log cabins could be put together. Then when a few had become established in the neighborhood others found shelter with them while preparing their own home.

It is said that for reasons implied in the foregoing there were very few women in Cedar County at first, the men coming to prepare the way. Several women lay claim to cooking the first meal in the county. So far as records go the difference in time of claimants is a matter of *weeks only*, and it is safe enough to divide the honors.

Andrew Crawford came in 1836 and Mrs. Phœbe Easten, his daughter, had charge of her father's cabin. She must have come out with him and preceded other women by a few weeks. Cal. Walton came very soon after, and to his wife the honor of cooking the first white woman's meal has often been ascribed. The wife of Stephen Toney probably came soon after this and from that time the women of the household came more frequently and the household knew their comforting ministrations.

Robert Sterrett, on entering the county, selected a camping ground near the stream now known as Mosquito Creek. In those days these insects were very numerous owing to favorable conditions, and at this particular time and place tormented the pioneer without any mercy. For this reason the name was given to this small stream and the incident has left its history to the later generation, although its reasons may not now be prominent in the experiences of those living.

Two reasons for the name of Sugar Creek are offered by different authorities. One that the large number of sugar maples growing along its border led to the name, and the second the sweetness of the water. Both are reasonable, since both are true from the early and pioneer point of view. The sweetness of the stream was not necessarily in the sense of taste, but in comforts of other kinds, and one must allow for some sentiment in all these names—an interesting study by itself. Martin Baker, in search of his claim, undertook to trace "Crooked Creek" to its rise, but returned home in disgust before he had performed his task, giving the stream its appropriate name as one must conclude who attempts to follow its windings.

Rock Creek was easily named from the course it follows, as it furnishes a type formation of ancient rocks for the student of the earth's history.

These streams in that early time are described as swarming with fish, the source of food supply for many families. One cannot quite believe all the "fish stories," for that is a common source of error and a temptation to otherwise generally honest men. The people were seldom in want of the best the waters could supply in spring and fall. For instance a pike was caught in Sugar Creek that weighed forty pounds after being dressed, but it is agreed that this was above the *average* size.

The tricks of the Indians were not different then than when he came and went in quite recent years over the Iowa prairie, stopping at farm houses to beg, borrow, or pilfer whatever the Indian taste appreciated. They liked to trade, and they loved to get the white man's flour and hog meat. It was easier to catch the white man's chickens than to hunt the wild ones. It is said that in some cases they

offered to "swap" some property for one of the fair members of the settler's household, and it was not without consideration since the bargain hunter was always a leading chief. In one case the chief explained that it would be a great honor to the white settler for his daughter to become the "squaw" of the "big injun." When the settler urged the necessity of keeping his daughter to work, the noble red man offered to substitute his own squaw in her place, who was a *heap* better to work, a *heap* better.²³

There was no imagination in the trials of the early settler when it came to labor—it was real—the modern implements of agriculture were yet to be invented. As one may read farther on in the "county fair" exhibits, the most primitive inventions were hailed as the salvation of the agriculturist.

The early contests with the elements are told in many stories of adventure, some of them in this chapter and the most of these stories have come from the sources of all such things, and must vary with the individual experiences of men, yet in the main be true for all. A writer in the old *Cedar County Post* of April, 1872, has collected most of the data now available for drawing conclusions beyond a few personal accounts of the same nature that are told by those now living, in most cases children when they came, and children who were very young. Only one in the county who came in the '30s, Samuel Gilliland, was a young man at that time.

Andrew Crawford, the father of Charley Crawford, whom every one knows, who has been long in this county, met with a stirring experience one time during the winter of 1836-7. The winter was severe and provisions must be brought, as has been said, from the source of supply at the mouth of Pine. Crawford started to wade home through the snow, some two feet deep, for a distance of forty miles. During the journey a blinding storm set in, causing him to lose his way. Coming to the course of Sugar Creek after dark he did not dare leave this landmark until morning, so he patrolled the ice during all that time to keep from freezing. To stop or lie down was certain death, as all know who have read of those who lose their lives by exposure to cold.

Morning revealed to him his situation and he set out for home through the deep drifts, although well-nigh worn out by the long night of suffering. On the way he was about to give up in despair when, noticing a break in the snow ahead, he made one supreme effort to reach it, when he found it to be a path made by Mr. Burnside to get his cattle to water at the creek. This enabled him to find the house of friends, where he dragged himself more dead than alive, and where he was kindly cared for. He was very badly frozen, yet lived to tell the tale until 1856.

Other experiences of this kind could be recounted without limit, but these are typical and must answer. It has been said that Cedar County was thirty years in settling, that is until occupied fully by those who were to form the first settlement on its prairie lands. No one ventured to make a prairie claim until about 1850, since such a procedure would have been looked upon as the "height of folly." One of the pioneers who considered the possibilities of this prairie was regarded as somewhat visionary, yet by 1854 it is safe to say a very little of this prairie land was left in the hands of the government.

Early in the history of the county the speculator, or perhaps that is a name altogether too mild, made life extremely miserable for the honest seeker after a home. The timbered portion of the county was most desirable from the point of view of the settler who came from the older states, where he had been taught these things, and this portion the ring of claimants set out to possess. When a claim was staked by the farmer this gang demanded of him that he vacate or pay for his right. Argument availed nothing since witnesses were always at hand to prove anything necessary to establish a previous claim. To avoid trouble the settler might comply or move on as he chose. Frequently he paid a sum sufficient to satisfy the greed of the would-be claimant, and when the time came the operation was repeated in some other locality.²⁴

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After this had been repeated for a time the population grew to sufficient extent to make such operations unsafe, and the defrauding agents learned that the people were resolved to take matters into their own hands for mutual protection against such nefarious practices, and see what a taste of "lynch law" could do for such unprincipled men.

Leagues were formed to secure justice at the land sales held in Dubuque in 1840, and while the robbers of honest settlers, who were innocent of their methods, were present at this sale in force, they dared not make any attempt to enforce their false claims when they came into contact with a body of frontiersmen armed with rifles and determined to fix the first bidder against the rightful settler of any claim already located. This seemed the only remedy then, since the police powers of the United States government then were scattered over so much territory that this region seemed left to its own resources, like similar regions in other parts of this big country.

"Necessity being the mother of invention," as one learns through bitter experience, led the settler to methods of his own in making improvements. "Cabin construction," as they called it, exemplifies the old truth expressed in the beginning. The pioneer built his cabin of any desired dimensions without nails, screws, bolts, bars or iron of any description. Fireplaces and brick chimneys were often made without lime and often without stone or brick. The logs for the building being cut and collected on the proposed site, the owner would make a "raising," to which he summoned the entire surrounding community within hailing distance, and that meant *miles* in those days. The jug was always a prime necessity at these gatherings, and after it was sampled the work began.

Four of the best axmen were placed at the four corners of the house, whose business it was to match and adjust the logs as they were rolled into place under the direction of the "boss." One window and one door were allowed generally, and the last two logs laid at the top of the house were made to project on both ends and in these extensions notches were cut to hold a log laid in them.

At regular intervals from and parallel to this cross beam other timbers were laid, one above the other, making rafters for the roof. Upon these the clapboards were laid, very much the same as modern shingles, only fewer courses, as the clapboards were about four feet long. Each course was secured in its place by means of a heavy pole placed directly over the rafter beneath and kept in place by braces. The first at the eaves was kept in place by pieces of wood placed with one end against the log and the other against the "staying pole." The next pole

above was stayed from this and so on to the top. The fireplace was built of rock or of wood lined with rock, or of wood and a heavy covering of clay. The chimneys were nearly always built of slats of wood lined with clay. The door was sometimes a thatched framework, but generally two large clapboards or puncheon pinned with cross pieces and wooden pins and hung on wooden hinges with a wooden latch. The door was opened on the outside by means of a string which passed through a hole in the door above the latch, and when pulled would lift the wooden bar. The floor was of puncheon or large slabs about six feet long and dressed with an ax to fit as closely as possible.²⁵

In houses like these the people lived, and happily, too. So much for circumstances and standard of living as it changes from generation to generation. John Ferguson of Red Oak was the first man so far as known to apply water power to machinery. In the years of 1837-8, with the help of his neighbors, he constructed a mill on Rock Creek not far from his home. Shortly after this Aaron Porter built a mill on Crooked Creek.

Mr. Porter made the mill stones and also the boxing for the larger shafting; the latter were made of flint rock and answered the purpose well. This was the second flouring mill in the county. These mills could not bolt their flour. The bread was whole wheat and of a kind good enough for anyone.

Sometimes these mills got out of repair or were frozen up or the dam washed away, when the settlers were obliged to go long distances to find supplies of flour, even to Dubuque, a distance of eighty miles, if they could do no better.

Farming in the early fifties was still primitive. Horses were few. Oxen were used in cultivating the fields and conveying products to market. There were no stoves until about that time. Farm implements consisted of a wagon, plow, scythe, fork, spade, and a hoe, besides the very essential axe. August Petersen in the summer of 1855 brought the first reaper to the neighborhood of Lowden. It was a McCormick hand rake reaper. He cut his own and his neighbors' grain that year. He went with his reaper as far as Col. Parr's, on what is now the Anton Hoeltke farm. Exchange of work was the custom in those days and purchases and sales a mere question of barter. The money was wanting and articles of immediate use were given for products of the farm. Mr. Philip Schneider, the father of our present county auditor, one of the very earliest settlers in this part of the county, related not long before his death the following: He came with his father and two brothers from Germany in 1847 and settled in Ohio. In '51 they came to Davenport and were taken with ox team and sleigh from there to the region now comprised in Springfield township. Settlers were very few, log houses were scattered along the edge of the timber, and land could be had for one and a quarter dollars an acre, now worth *one hundred* times that amount. Among the hardy pioneers of this section is Henry Heiner, who, at the advanced age of eighty-five or more, is able to relate vividly his pioneer experiences. He came to this neighborhood in 1856 from southern Illinois. He hauled the first load of lumber in 1857 from the Wapsie to this place for Mr. Dugan. He was to unload it at a stake driven in the tall grass where the stock yards of Lowden are now located. After it was removed from the wagon the grass hid it entirely from view, such was the growth in its wild state. There was only one house near and that was not in the limits of the town as then surveyed. The lumber went



THE MOFFET HOMESTEAD



THE HUMPHREY HOME, 1845

into the first house erected in the town of "Louden," as then spelled. Mr. Heiner met with a misfortune in this first load since he broke his brand new wagon.²⁶

"In July, 1845, the Cedar County surveyor, Thos. Gracey (the first teacher in the Tipton schools), desiring to go to Philadelphia to study medicine, appointed me his deputy. The next year I was elected surveyor, serving in that office until 1851. The land was being rapidly settled at that time and it gave me plenty of work. The average farm then was a quarter section, as now, the entries being made at Dubuque.

"The center of Cedar County is a few rods north of the present Northwestern depot. There have been many discussions of the question of the traces of the buffalo in this vicinity, with a strong opinion against such affirmation, but I am sure the evidence is in favor of the existence of the native animal. That he once roamed over these prairies is very well shown by the remains found during my work as a surveyor. I often found skulls and chips of the animal in Cedar County, and still further during a government contract I undertook in Franklin and Butler Counties in 1851, a herd of twelve of the animals passed over the territory covered by my work. Elk were also very plentiful in this section, where there was no disturbing element, there being no house then in either county or habitation between Iowa Falls and Cedar Falls."^{26a}

At a meeting of the old settlers of Red Oak township in 1870, the latter part of December, at the home of John Goodrich, the early comers to that township were assembled to recount their early experiences. That group may be recorded here, since they are the ones who first made the township a place for future comforts: Robert Dallas, John Ferguson and wife, John Chappell and sister, John Safley and wife, James Safley and wife, George Safley and wife, Washington Rigby and wife, Samuel Yule and wife, John W. Brown and wife, William Coutts and wife, Elza Carl and wife, William Dallas, Gordon Dallas and wife, James Cousins and wife, B. J. Rodgers and wife, Cyrus Rickard and wife, Ezra Goodrich and wife. Of these Washington Rigby came first in 1836. Most of the group came before 1841. At least three of this number, all women, are living at this date.

Here they related their own experiences, some of their hardships and some of the amusing things during their pioneer days. Mr. Rigby related the wedding tour of himself and bride, they being the first couple from the county to seek a marriage license, and had to go to Muscatine to secure it.

Mr. Goodrich being anxious to raise a little money and having some pork to dispose of, determined to take it to Iowa City, the best market he then knew. At that time Iowa City was a village of a few stores, but in the opinion of its inhabitants of some importance, for they had then begun to figure for the location of the capital of the territory.

Mr. Goodrich, not having any team of his own, hired Mr. John Safley to carry his load of pork to market. On their arrival in the market they found pork worth \$1.25 per hundred and no cash at that figure—only goods in exchange and no groceries—some kinds of dry goods only. Mr. Goodrich finally concluded to take the value of the load in Kentucky jeans at a dollar and a quarter per yard, and Mr. Safley took his pay for driving the load to market in powder and shot; so having

no money to pay for lodging they came home in the night from Iowa City to Red Oak, their home.

All these people were prosperous farmers when this reunion was held and the old times of trial were long forgotten in the comforts of the present. It was stated at that time, that all their means put together would not amount to three hundred dollars when they first came to Red Oak.²⁷

At another gathering of the same nature in November, 1871, at the home of William Coutts, other events were described and some of the former meeting repeated. The first dwelling in this part of the county was built by John Jones on the William Aldrich place. Mr. W. A. Rigby had gone to Red Oak to build a cabin two months before, but through a personal injury could not do so, and when Mr. Jonas Oaks came to occupy the house he had not succeeded in erecting they were all forced to occupy the one built by Mr. Jones. The snow was six inches deep and the family of Solomon Knott had already been given shelter in this log cabin, only sixteen feet square, and as yet unchinked. To add the new family made twenty-one men, women and children in this small space for a period of eight days until another house could be procured. The Oaks family moved into Red Oak township and this was the first cabin built there. They occupied it in November, 1836. At this time Linn County was attached to Cedar for judicial purposes, and W. A. Rigby held a commission from Governor Lucas of Iowa territory as justice of the peace. Hence when John Safley wished to be married in the spring of 1838, he was called upon to officiate at the ceremony. At this meeting it was stated that of the settlers at the land sales at Dubuque in 1840 more than half of those present from this county then and still in the county were in Red Oak township. A good Scotch coffee mill at John Ferguson's furnished all the meal for the breadstuffs of several families for months. The corn was dried in a skillet during the day and in the evening the men took turns in grinding it for breakfast. It was at this juncture of affairs that the mill referred to elsewhere was built for that neighborhood.²⁸

At this meeting the first steps were taken to organize a County Old Settlers' Association and a committee was appointed to secure action in the matter. On Friday, the fourteenth of June, 1872, the old settlers of the county met at the court house for the purpose of organizing the present association, which recently held its meeting for 1910. William Baker was the chairman of this first meeting, and Wm. H. Tuthill, its secretary. The call was for those who came to the county prior to 1841, and under this call some twenty-five or more assembled. All of these mentioned then as old settlers, and named in the report, are gone from the scenes here. Some of them at that time had passed their four score years. The daughter of one of them died in July, 1910, at the age of eighty-seven—Mrs. Bunker. This meeting was continued in September of the same year and a permanent organization perfected, a constitution was adopted and an address given by Mr. Wm. H. Tuthill. Henry Hardman of Rochester Township was the first president and to him Judge Tuthill presented the cane with the following words: "It is made from a native cedar, cut from the banks of the river that gave name to the county and skillfully fashioned and mounted, with its appropriate inscription, is intended to be the badge of your office, to be preserved with jealous care and transmitted from President to President successively as long as our associa-



SOUTH CEDAR STREET, TIPTON, JULY 4, 1866

tion continues to exist." Col. Hardman then responded in a suitable and happy speech, acknowledging the official badge and the honor conferred. An executive committee for the ensuing year was appointed, which included the names of John Culbertson, W. A. Rigby, W. M. Knott, Henry D. Brown and J. S. Tuthill. The committee to provide for a speaker the coming year was composed of Samuel Yule, John Safley and William Baker. On this day they partook of refreshments at the old hotel, the Fleming House, a picture of which may be seen in this volume.²⁹

At the Old Settlers' meeting in 1883 Mr. E. E. Cook of Davenport addressed them in words commemorative of the early days, and he refers to his father's life in the county among the pioneers. Mr. Cook is still living in Davenport.

"I will not say much personal to myself, but I must tell you, old friends, and friends of my father and mother, that I have never prized an hour more highly than this one, and I have never undertaken a duty so gladly. My father came to this place where Tipton now flourishes before there was any town here. That was in the year 1840, and he left here in 1851. He was often here until 1872, the time of his death. He had no stronger social attachment than his love for "Old Cedar" and his pioneer friends. No days of his life were so happy as these he spent among you. Although he has been dead now eleven years, gray-haired men who were with him here in the early days often talk with me about him, and their mutual friendship. It is only a few months ago that a very old man spoke to me on the streets of Tipton and asked me if I was a son of John P. Cook, and when I answered in the affirmative, he said, 'I want to shake hands with you for your father's sake.' Nothing ever touched me more deeply than that. It was a strong illustration of the friendship that exists among those who together shared the hardships and triumphs of pioneer life. It was an evidence of the regard in which my father was held by those among whom he passed the days of his early manhood. He was worthy of that regard, and the fact that the old settler friends of this county always had so strong a friendship for him is a most precious tribute to his memory. Because I am among the old friends of my father and mother, and because I have that respect and veneration for you which the children of pioneers owe to those who have prepared for them so fair a home, I feel that it is, indeed, a privilege to address you."³⁰

It was about this time in the history of the county that the pioneers began to drop off like ripe fruit, and the death list grows rapidly. They had fulfilled their mission, had done their duty and of right passed on.

On June 11, 1884, the year following the address quoted from above, the Hon. Robert G. Cousins, member of Congress from the fifth Iowa district for many years since, and now a resident of Tipton, spoke to the old settlers, giving in review the scenes of the early days and comparing the good times of Cedar County pioneers with the present day and the great advantage in owning and occupying the land of Cedar County, giving due credit to the pioneer for honorable record made thus far in its history. His closing words were in reference to the fifteen members who had gone to sleep since the meeting a year before.³¹

At the Old Settlers' meeting in '89 Mr. James Burnside, who built the first or second cabin in Cedar County, told the following story: "He crossed the Mississippi in June, 1834, and on the sixteenth of that month took his claim on the William Ochiltree place by laying the foundations of a log cabin. Going back next

day for something to eat, he soon came again with his wife and family, three hired men, three yoke of oxen and the 'prairie schooner.' This was before the cabin was finished, of course, and only a small circle of prairie grass had been cut about the wagon. Mrs. Burnside was bending over the tub washing when looking up she beheld two impassive Indians standing with guns on their shoulders at the edge of the untrodden grass. She ran shrieking to where the men were cutting hay half a mile distant, and the Indians ran in the opposite direction. Responding to the cries of his wife, Mr. Burnside hastened in her direction. About midway of the distance he met his wife still screaming "Indians!" "Where is the baby?" said Mr. Burnside, as he came panting on the scene. "Good Lord," exclaimed his wife, "I never thought of the baby." At which reply he left her to her fate and ran on only to find the ten months' old child safe in its clapboard cradle in the wagon."³²

Mrs. McClure, who came to Tipton in 1841 and is now the one who has the longest residence, became the president of the Old Settlers' Association in 1905, being the first woman to hold that position.

When the barn on the farm of Alex. Buchanan, Sr., in Linn township was built it was necessary to remove an old landmark. This was the old Mason house built in 1847. It was on the old stage line from Mount Vernon to Davenport, and it was in its day used as a stopping place for travelers. It was once a well known house, and many a weary and lonesome traveler found comfort under its roof. The days of its usefulness had passed and it was removed in the natural course of events to make room for advancement. The brick are found in the foundation of the barn now standing.

The carpenters found the house well preserved. The same "hand shaved" shingles were on the roof as put there in 1847—fifty years before—and the roof leaked very little. The oak rafters and studding were as sound as the day they were put there. The inside work was all of black walnut and in its time the old house must have been one of the best.³³

The name of Charles Swetland is remembered by the older residents of the county so well that the present generation should keep some account of events with which he was connected.

On Christmas day, 1890, the house on the hill east of Tipton about a mile, burned to the ground. This was known as the Coutts house then, but it was built about 1859 by Chas. Swetland, and was a landmark for miles around. Then it was called the finest residence in the county. Made in the old way of building, there was no sham there, all was good and true stuff. Heavy timbers sawed in the mill at Rochester, four by six timbers when two by six now are considered unnecessary. Such a house, in form of material used, now stands between this spot and Tipton, formerly the home of Colonel Powell, now of Perry Moffett, where the great stone step is load enough for a derrick. Here the cellar beams are an example of the early structure burned to the ground as mentioned on Christmas day.³⁴

Uncle Aaron and Aunt Bathsheba Gruwell, as nearly everybody called them, were married sixty-nine years on the 6th of July, 1906. Think of it—married sixty-nine years and both of their minds still remarkably bright and their bodies free



THE "OLD STONE MILL"

from disease, except the usual infirmities of extreme old age. This statement of facts was given by them on their sixty-ninth wedding day.

Aaron Gruwell was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 8, 1817. Bathsheba Slater was born in Ulster County, New York, January 21, 1816. He being in his ninetieth and she in her ninety-first year. Their parents were Friends and Bathsheba was a member of that church. Their parents were pioneer settlers of Ohio; his oldest sister, Elizabeth, being the first white child born in Marlborough Township, Stark County.

Aaron Gruwell and Bathsheba Slater were married at Marlborough, Ohio, July 6, 1837. Four sons and two daughters were born to them, namely: Isaac Newton, Hannah, Brinton T., Alice, Timothy and Abram Clark.

Brinton T. and Timothy were soldiers in the Civil War—the latter giving his life for his country. Two sons and one daughter still live to bless and cheer their aged parents.

Uncle Aaron and Aunt Bathsheba with their five oldest children moved to Cedar County, Iowa, in October, 1854. They settled on a farm and have lived in the neighborhood of West Branch ever since. Their youngest son was born two years after they came to Iowa.

Here as pioneers they helped to make this country the beautiful and fruitful garden it is today and by their example and others like them have inculcated a spirit of industry, frugality and morality that will be a blessing to its people for very many years after this dear old couple have passed over to the other side. He has also been a useful public citizen, having served many years as justice of the peace and trustee of Gower township.

They made their home with their youngest son, A. C. Gruwell, and his wife. It is a home on one of Iowa's many ideal farms and is only a half mile north of West Branch on a pretty elevated site that overlooks most of the town and the valley in which it is located. Here they rested from their life's work, calmly and serenely "waiting the Master's call." Uncle Aaron once said he had this thought to give: "Sixty-nine years ago when I was young and she was young we walked and talked and gathered flowers together. But now we are old, the tale is told and it will be told that this is our sixty-ninth wedding day."³⁵

Golden weddings are not of such common occurrence that they become monotonous by mentioning many of them. Alonzo Shaw and wife celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in 1899. They were married in Tipton in 1849 and at the time of this anniversary not one of the guests at the wedding of '49 was living. They spent all their married lives in this vicinity.

One of the pioneers of Linn township, Alexander Moffit, who came there when the name "Lynn" included much more than now (1840), settled on the farm he now occupies in 1859. A recent account of their golden wedding belongs in this connection.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffit have always made Cedar County their home. The farm on which they now reside having been purchased by Mr. Moffit just before their marriage, and was occupied by the newly wedded couple as soon as arrangements could be made the next year for possession. Mr. Moffit was born in Ireland in 1829 and came to Cedar County in 1840. He takes an active part in the old settlers' meetings and is now among the few of the old members. He has served as

a member of the Board of Supervisors of this county ; and represented the county in the legislature in the Sixteenth General Assembly.

July 21, 1905, occurred the fiftieth wedding anniversary of the pioneer couple, Rev. John Y. and Rev. Mary J. Hoover, of West Branch. More than one hundred guests did honor to the occasion. This worthy couple came to this vicinity in 1854 by wagon from Ohio, that source of supply for some hundreds of homes in Cedar County. They were married by the Friends' ceremony in a building located on what is now the southwest corner of Main and Downey Streets. They battled for existence on a farm near West Branch. He became a minister of the Society of Friends in 1864 and his wife a few years later. They traveled as evangelists from ocean to ocean, worked for the church in Canada and New England, spent two years among the whites in the mountains of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, for years in the work, never receiving any salary for preaching, but freely and gladly gave the service for spreading the gospel message. Agreeable with requests and fortunately for this record the couple once more stood and renewed their vows of fifty years before. The Friends' ceremony followed. "In the presence of the Lord and before this assembly, I, John Y. Hoover, take Mary Jay to be my wife, promising by divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death shall separate us." Then she said: "In like manner, I, Mary Jay, take John Y. Hoover to be my husband, promising by divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death shall separate us."³⁶

A reunion of the Negus family was held in the park or picnic grounds near Rochester bridge in September, 1898, and at this time some interesting pioneer accounts were given. About eighty were present at this time to honor the Negus family, who came to Springdale in 1846. In this year Shedlock Negus sent his family from Ohio to Iowa while he followed driving a flock of sheep of some size not mentioned, but a large number. It was not uncommon then to drive great droves of sheep from Ohio and Michigan. The Negus family settled first near Muscatine, but on account of sickness were compelled to move on from that place and settled this time near the present site of the village of Springdale. In the fall of 1847 they hauled logs with oxen and built a cabin, the ruins of which were still standing at the time of this reunion on the farm owned by Beackan Negus, Jr. They lived here ten years during the time their daughter taught the first school in this part of the county. It was through the influence of Shedlock Negus that the first road was laid from Davenport to Iowa City, and he helped to plough the furrow clear through which marked its location. Israel Negus came to Iowa in 1852, while John Negus and wife at the age of eighty drove overland from Ohio in 1860. In these days temperance was the topic of interest in many parts of this county and a lecturer by the name of Leland came out from Boston. He delivered the first lecture of this kind here while being entertained at the house of Wm. Negus.³⁷

Of the earliest settlers who came to this county the names following may be listed, as coming at the dates gives. The township may not be exact since when these came there were no township lines to locate the names. This may be confusing and it is not a matter of vital importance if the neighborhood is understood.

This Indenture made the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five
 between William Warner and Delia his wife of Cedar County Iowa Township Territory of Iowa of the first part and
 George William of County, Territory, and Territory aforesaid of the second part. Witnesseth that the said parties of the
 first part for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States to them in law
 then paid well and truly paid by the said party of the second part at and before the making and delivery hereof
 the receipt whereof do hereby acknowledge; and hence do acquit and forever discharge the said party of the second
 part, his heirs, executors or administrators. By these presents have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed, con-
 fermed and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey, release, affect and confirm unto the said party
 of the second part and to his heirs and assigns. All that certain tract of land situated in Iowa Township Cedar County, Iowa
 the south east fourth of the south fourth east quarter of section the thirty two in Township six north of range one west
 west of the sixth principal meridian, containing forty acres. And the said William Warner for himself his heirs, executors
 and administrators, doth covenant, promise, grant and agree, to and with the said George William his heirs and assigns,
 by these presents... That he the said William Warner and his heirs, the said above mentioned and abovesaid tract of land
 hereby granted and released, unto the said George William his heirs and assigns, against them the said William Warner
 and his heirs, and against all and every other person and persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part
 or parcel thereof shall and will warrant and for ever defend by these presents. For witness whereof the said parties of the
 first part have hereunto set their hands and seals dated the day and year first above written.
 Witness my hand and the date of the day of the month of May A.D. 1855 before me William Stark one of
 the justices of the peace for the County of Cedar and Territory of Iowa. The said above
 written day of May being the day of the death of the said George William Warner and the said Delia his wife and the said
 parties of the second part and the said William Warner and Delia his wife and the said George William Warner and Delia his wife
 do hereby certify that the consideration above written is the sum of one hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States
 and that the said parties of the second part have received the same in full payment of the sum of one hundred Dollars
 lawful money of the United States which was due and payable by the said parties of the first part to the said parties of the
 second part at and before the making and delivery hereof. In witness whereof the said parties of the second part have hereunto
 set their hands and seals dated the day and year first above written.
 William Warner
 Delia Warner
 George William
 William Stark
 Justice of the Peace
 Cedar County Iowa

William Brewster
Duke's Palace

1836.

Andrew Crawford and daughter to Center Township.
David Walton and family to Farmington Township.
George McCoy to Rochester Township.
Stephen Toney to Rochester Township.
Ben and John Halliday to Sugar Creek Township.
Samuel Hulic to Sugar Creek Township.
Harvey Hatton to Rochester Township.
C. C. Dodge to Pioneer Township.
Alanson Pope to Pioneer Township.
Peter Crampton to Pioneer Township.
Robert G. Roberts and family to Iowa Township.
Aaron Porter and family to Rochester Township.
James Posten and family to Springfield Township.
William Baker to Rochester Township.
Joseph Olds to Center Township.
John Jones to Center Township.
John Barr to Center Township.
Richard C. Knott to Rochester Township.
John Roper to Rochester Township.
Solomon Knott to Center Township.
Reuben Long to Cass Township.
W. A. Rigby to Red Oak Township.
James and John Burnside to Rochester Township.
James and Ira Leverich to Rochester Township.
Rev. Martin Baker to Rochester Township.
John Scott to Rochester Township.
William M. Knott to Center Township.
Robert Miller to Center Township.
Joshua King to Center Township.
James and Jesse Potts to Rochester Township.
Elisha Edwards to Rochester Township.
James W. Tallman to Rochester Township.
H. B. Burnap to Rochester Township.
Isaac Dickey to Rochester Township.
Samuel Gilliland to Center Township, later to Pioneer.
Mrs. Albin to _____ Township.
Enos Nyce to Springdale Township.
The Sterrett family, mother and three sons, to Sugar Creek Township.

1837.

John Ferguson to Red Oak Township.
Charles Dallas to Red Oak Township.
John Safley to Red Oak Township.
William Coutts to Red Oak Township.
John Chappell to Red Oak Township.
Charles Swetland to Rochester Township.
William Mason to Cass Township.

George Miller to Linn Township.
John Miller to Linn Township.
Nicholas Miller to Linn Township.
Henry D. Brown to Rochester Township.
James and Henry Buchanan to Cass Township.
Jackemiah Baldwin to Cass Township.
Jehu Kenworthy to Cass Township.
John and Philip Wilkinson to Center Township.
William Green to Rochester Township.
Christian Holderman to Center Township.
Benjamin Fraseur and family to Center Township.
Duncan McClaren to Rochester Township.
Geo. W. Parks to Cass Township.
Charles Warfield to Rochester Township.
Peter Diltz to Rochester Township.
John Blalock to Cass Township.
Noah King to Cass Township.
William Kizer to Center Township.
Abraham and Nicholas Kizer to Center Township.
Richard Ransford to Center Township.
John G. Foy to Center Township.
James Foy to Center Township.
Samuel P. Higginson to Center Township.
A. L. McLaren to Center Township.
Samuel Yule to Red Oak Township.
Geo. S. Smith to Center Township.
John C. Higginson to Center Township.
J. S. Sheller to Center Township.
Moses B. Church to Rochester Township.
Joseph Wilford and son to Sugar Creek Township.
John Finch to Center Township.
Jonathan Morgan to Center Township.
William H. Bolton to Center Township.
Daniel Hare to Sugar Creek Township.
Milton Phelps to Rochester Township.
Clemon Squires to Iowa Township.
William C. Long to Iowa Township.
Asa Young to Red Oak Township.
Felix Freeland to Red Oak Township.
Elias Epperson to Red Oak Township.
Calihan Dwigans to Center Township.
Prior Scott to Pioneer Township.
Robert Pirie to Red Oak Township.
Hannah Blalock to Cass Township.
William Kester to Cass Township.
Angeline Smith to ————— Township.

SECTION II

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

Under the territorial acts the management of the county affairs was vested in a board of three commissioners who organized immediately after the county was set off from the Dubuque county jurisdiction.³⁸ The commissioners met at Rochester, the place fixed upon by the Territorial legislature on April 2, 1838. Richard Ransford was chosen as chairman and Moses B. Church as clerk. These records are found on a folio of foolscap paper attached to Book A of the office of Auditor. Some of the proceedings of 1838 to 1840 are so unique that they should not be overlooked. The first date of the county commissioners at Rochester is April 2, 1838; the final March 22, 1840. This closes the first "book of records" in Cedar County. The school boy today should envy the writer of these records; such clear cut letters and ink that will never fade.

One of the first acts of the commissioner of Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory, was to receive the bonds of the justices of the peace appointed by the governor of the territory, namely, given by Henry Hardman, John Blalock and George McCoy, and by James W. Tallman as sheriff. These bonds were turned over by Robert G. Roberts, who had been an officer of Dubuque County before its subdivision mentioned heretofore.

But to quote the record is the best possible way of indicating its purposes:

"Received a petition praying for a road from the northeast end of Pioneer Grove through Red Oak Grove and Centreville by Freeman's mill in the direction of Bloomington, which was laid over for further consideration";³⁹ also

"Received a petition for a road from our eastern boundary in the direction of Rockingham through Centreville and Rochester in the direction of Gilbert's on the Iowa," which was laid over also. There seems to be an error here in the name of the stream, since "Gilbert's" was in Linn on the Cedar, unless there were two points of the same name. Political caucuses were held at Gilbert's in Linn and that could not have been on the Iowa river.

At this session, April 3, 1838, the county was divided into four districts by congressional townships, four in each, and election precincts were established in three of these only, the first lying in the northeast one-fourth of the county, being attached to the second in the northwest for election purposes. One pre-

cinct was in Linn Grove at the house of Elias Epperson; a second at Rochester; district number three at the house of Stephen Toney, and one at Centreville at the house of Moses B. Church. William Mason, Alanson Pope and Elias Epperson were appointed judges of election. Mason's Grove is named for the first of these, Pope was one of the first at Pioneer Grove and Epperson at Linn. These for the district number two, to which one was attached. Green, Morgan and Kenworthy for district number three, and Miller, Walton and Whittlesey for four.

"Be it enacted that permission be given Geo. McCoy to operate a ferry over Cedar River at Rochester, and the place of landing shall be opposite to Van Buren Street."

The rates were fixed as follows:

For a wag(g)on, 25 cents.

For span of horses or yoke of cattle, 25 cents.

For man and horse, 25 cents.

For a footman, 12½ cents.

For loose cattle per head, 6¼ cents.

For hogs and sheep per head, 4 cents.

These grand jurors were appointed by the commissioners: Alanson Pope, David W. Walton, Harvey B. Burnap, Martin Baker, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan Morgan, Jehu Kenworthy, Solomon Knott, Henry Hardman, John Jones, William Mason, Wm. Miller, Robert G. Roberts.

The petit or trial jurors: Benjamin Fraseur, Walter Freeman, Richard Knott, John Scott, Felix Freeland, Daniel Hare, Charles M. Moberly, James Buchanan, Abraham Nix, Prior Scott, Elias Epperson, George Miller, Jr., Washington A. Rigby.

"Be it enacted by the Board of County Commissioners that they adopt a seal of which the following is an example (a circle the size of a half dollar on which the letters "C O M S" and "C C" are inscribed).

"Gave to James Tallman the following instructions:

" 'You are hereby commanded by the authority of the Board of Commissioners to take an assessment of all property in this county, and in all the counties attached ⁴⁰ to this for judicial purposes, on the *ad valorem* system, naming the different kinds of property possessed by each individual, viz.: All horses, oxen, cows, hogs, sheep, household and farming utensils, clocks, watches, money on hand, notes due and on interest, noting all horses and cattle which are under three years of age, and all horses which are blind, and to make due return thereon on or before the Thursday next preceding the fourth Monday of next May, to the Commissioners of the County.' "

After allowing the per diem for each commissioner and for the clerk and sheriff, the session adjourned to meet the 24th of May, 1838, this being the fourth Monday. Thus ended the *first* session of the *first* governing body in Cedar County, composed of Richard Ransford, Jonas W. Oaks and Joseph Willford, with Moses B. Church as clerk and James W. Tallman as sheriff.

At the second session on the date heretofore mentioned the first business is stated: "The Board agreed with Stephen Toney to furnish a room in his house for the accommodation of the District Court at its first session in this county."⁴¹

"Received a petition praying for a road to commence at some point on our southern boundary so as to meet a road from the mouth of Pine Creek (this was north of Muscatine) by Centreville, Halderman's, Tallman's, Mason's, to the west end of Pioneer Grove, and also a road commencing at some point on our northern boundary and thence to Oaks (Jonas Oaks) in Red Oak Grove and thence to Henry Kizer's, and thence to intersect the above road in the most practical point which was mentioned at the previous session and laid over." At this session district number one was detached from two and the precinct established at the house of Porter McKinstry. He and John Nesbitt and Peter Taylor were made judges of election there.

"Received a petition for a road commencing at Napoleon ⁴² on the Iowa River and going to Rochester, Cedar County, by Felkner and Myer's Mill, which was endorsed and laid over."

"The following names were added to those formerly selected for grand jurors: Henry Buchanan, James Setford, William Green, George Smith, Abraham Kizer, John Finch, J. W. Wilkinson, William Morgan, John Blalock, Jackemiah Baldwin.

"And these to the petit jurors: James W. Potts, Stephen Toney, Nicholas Kizer, William Sterrett, Hector Sterrett, William Watson, Conrad Sweitzer, Henry D. Morgan, John S. Higginson, Robert Miller."

Road viewers were appointed at this session for the roads petitioned for at these first sessions. The sheriff was to notify the viewers of their appointment. Adjourned until May 28, 1838.

The first business at the third session reads:

"Be it enacted by the commissioners that the County of Johnson be the fifth election district and that the election precinct be at Napoleon at the house of John Mufford."⁴³

"That Henry Felkner, Philip Clark and James Marcey be the judges of election in the fifth district."

"Be it enacted, etc., that a license to keep a tavern in the town of Rochester be given to Stephen Toney for the term of one year for the sum of five dollars."

"Received a petition for a road to commence at the southern extremity of the county in the direction of Moscow and thence to Rochester, and thence to intersect the road from Pioneer Grove to Halderman's."

"Received a petition for a road from Tallman's to Whittlesey's Mill, on which the commissioners considered it inexpedient to appoint viewers."

Adjourned until the first Monday in July.

(Signed) MOSES B. CHURCH.

July 2, 1838.

"Be it enacted, etc., that the viewers appointed on roads be allowed two dollars per day for their services.

"Received the report of Prior Scott and James Buchanan on the road they were to view and which report was in favor of the practicability of the road from the west end of Pioneer Grove to a point on our southern boundary in the direction of the mouth of Pine (river), and also of the road from Elizabethtown to Tallman's, but not in favor of the road from Red Oak Grove to Kizer's."

"An objection was presented against the first-named road from the nine-mile stake to the fourteenth-mile stake by James Foy, Stephen Toney and George

McCoy, praying for a *review* between the said points and that the road might pass by John Foy's."

"Washington A. Rigby, Arthur Dillon and Robert Miller were appointed reviewers."

"Be it enacted, etc., that the County of Cedar be divided into road districts as follows:" Then follows the names and description of the districts, eight in number, and the men chosen to supervise the roads, their care and improvement with the assistance of the taxpayers in their district. It is well to remember that these were not section line roads, but run at any point of the compass to accommodate the population.⁴⁴ From these old trails the old roads that wind in and out and refuse to follow the checker board regulation are descended, and the only poetry left from an early independence of strict regularity. These road supervisors are named from the men who are mentioned in connection with jury duty, and they suggest the scarcity of population in any part of the county. The names of the districts stick to the map: Centreville, Rochester, Rock Creek, Washington, Pioneer, Red Oak, Crooked Creek, and Yankee Run.

The seal mentioned as being adopted at the second session was changed in the July meeting. "Be it enacted, etc., that they adopt as their seal an impression made by the eagle side of a five cent piece."

Proceedings from this point are in Iowa Territory, no longer Wisconsin.

July 4, 1838, the board of commissioners did not observe in the usual way, but issued a writ that was returned with its execution in the person of the man Orrin Lewis and his child. James Tallman was appointed to care for this child temporarily. So early in the county's history some provision was made for the helpless and neglected.

"License was issued to George McCoy to run a ferry over the Cedar River until April 4, 1839, according to the tenor of permit granted him on the fourth of last April, for which he is to pay the sum of five dollars."

"Issued a writ commanding John Champaigne to leave the county, which was committed to the sheriff of the county, returned as served by reading."

July 7.

"Received notification that the family of Matthew Turner were in a suffering condition and agreed to meet at his house to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to make provision for his relief."

August 13, 1838.

"Court convened according to adjournment."

"Received a petition for a road from Red Oak Grove by Posten's Grove to the boundary of the county in the direction of Davenport or Rockingham."⁴⁵

"Petition for road from Denson's on the Wapsipinicon to county boundary in the direction of the mouth of Pine." Joseph Denson, Solomon Knott and Washington Rigby appointed viewers of the roads prayed for.

And now appears the first tax levy recorded in this county, August 13, 1838.

"Be it enacted, etc., that a tax of five mills on a dollar be levied for county purposes and of one cent on a dollar for road purposes, and that the clerk make out the taxes accordingly."

"Ordered that the supervisors proceed to open the roads already established."



WEST END ROCKSTON BRIDGE LAKE



OLD STONE BRIDGE

CEDAR COUNTY SCENES

"The amount of taxes delivered to the county sheriff for collections were for 1838: \$160.71 from Cedar County and \$46.75 from Johnson County. Total, \$207.46." (Johnson County was then part of Cedar so far as judicial matters were concerned.) The tax of one cent on a dollar was cut in two at the October session of the commissioners.

January 8, 1839.

"Received bonds of Christian Halderman as Treasurer."

"Delivered to the sheriff, Elishia E. Edwards, a precept to deliver to the above supervisors (road) that their term of office is prolonged."

"Be it enacted, etc., that they memorialize the legislature to pass some law by which the tax in this county laid in 1838 may be collected between the first of January and the first of April, 1839."⁴⁶

January 26, 1839. "Only one commissioner present. Adjourned sine die."
(Signed) MOSES B. CHURCH, Clerk.

April 1, 1839.—"Commissioners met pursuant to law."

"Present, R. R. Ransford and William Mason."

"Be it, etc., that George H. Brown be appointed constable for Jones County to serve unto the first Monday in October, or until his successor is elected and qualified." (This is the first mention of Jones being attached for judicial purposes.)

"Received the report of David W. Walton, supervisor in Centreville road district, that all taxes on personal liability and for signing petitions have been paid with the exception of four dollars against Henry E. Sweitzer for signing petition and four dollars against William K. Whittlesey for personal liability."⁴⁷

April 2, 1839.—"Granted a license to Abner Arrowsmith to keep a ferry over the Cedar River for the term of one year at the town of Washington" (Cedar Bluffs).

"Agreed with Stephen Toney to furnish a room for the next district court and to allow him five dollars for the same."

"Be it, etc., that Geo. McCoy be appointed constable for Cedar County until the first Monday in August next and until his successor be appointed and qualified."

July 1, 1839.—"Received the returns of David W. Walton and found due to him six dollars and directed him further to prosecute the demand against Henry E. Sweitzer and make his return on the next session of the board."

"The Board laid a tax of \$19.17 on Nelson Hastings for a Grocery permit for 70 days, i. e., at the rate of \$100 per annum."

"Sanctioned the permit given to Warfield and Diltz and taxed them for the same \$40."⁴⁸

July 3, 1839.—"Resolved by the commissioners that they allow to the jurors for their attendance at the May term of the district court, 1839, their full pay, except one day's attendance and mileage to each person, which they think is due from the United States."

"Settled all demands against the county with the exception of that of James Tallman, Geo. McCoy and the review of the road from Rochester to Moscow."

"Resolved that the clerk be requested to make out and put up in three different places a schedule of the expenses and income of the county."⁴⁹

"Resolved, that the clerk be directed to write the commissioners of Johnson County, requesting them to make some arrangement in regard to the tax that has been laid by this board upon their county in the year 1838, and make their communication to the clerk of this board immediately."

"Resolved, that the clerk be required to copy the records of this Board into books to be kept as county records."⁵⁰

"Taxes committed to the sheriff for collection in the year 1839 is \$299.65½."

July 16, 1839.—"An application having been made to the Board by Charles Cantonwine for relief as a pauper, they proceeded to examine the case. It appears that the above applicant has not been a resident ten days. Ordered by the Board that the clerk issue a notice to Charles Cantonwine to leave the County of Cedar forthwith."

October 7, 1839.—"Met pursuant to law. Geo. McCoy having been called on to act as sheriff and having refused the Board is left without an officer."

"On motion of John G. Foy it is ordered that Wm. K. Whittlesey be clerk in place of Moses B. Church. Sworn in by Henry Hardman, Justice of Peace."

"Ordered that Moses B. Church be constable during the sitting of this court."

"E. E. Edwards filed his bond and took oath as county treasurer. Bond, \$500."

October 8, 1839.—"M. B. Church presented a view of Territorial Road from Davenport, in Scott County, to Marion, in Linn (Lynn), dated September, 1839, and signed by Andrew F. Russel, Alfred Carter and Warren Stiles, commissioners, and Andrew Russel, surveyor."

"Viewers of road from Red Oak to the house of M. B. Church report road practicable, and the following have been employed on the road, viz.:

"As surveyor, John Tomlinson, four days.

"Chain carrier, W. M. Dallas, one day.

"Chain carrier, Elzy Carl, one day.

"Chain carrier, John Ferguson, half day.

"Chain carrier, Alfred Waddle, two days.

"Chain carrier, Jas. Gillan, two days."

"Markers, Charles Dallas and team, one day and a half; Andrew Ford, two days."

October 9, 1839.—"S. C. Hastings and F. Springer, Territorial District Attorneys, filed their bills."

October 11, 1839.—"Ordered that Wm. K. Whittlesey, clerk of the District Court, make use of fifteen dollars to be expended in stationery for the use of the District and Commissioners' court."⁵¹

January 9, 1840.—"Ordered that Chas. E. Swetland be constable of Cedar County, and that Stephen Toney and Samuel Carl be security on the same."

Report of the locating commissioners appointed by the territorial legislature to fix upon some point in the county for a county seat.

"We, the undersigned, being duly appointed Commissioners to relocate the County Seat of Cedar County, met upon the ninth day of March, 1840, in the town of Rochester in pursuance of an act passed at the second session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, and after being duly sworn according to law, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned us, and

after spending some time in the county we became convinced that for the benefit of the county and the good of the citizens it was necessary to locate the county seat on the Northwest Quarter of Section Six in Township Eighty North and Range Two West of the Fifth Principal Meridian and gave it the name of Tipton.

"Given under our hands and seals this the sixteenth day of March, 1840.

(Signed) HENRY W. HIGGINS. (SEAL)

JOHN G. McDONALD (SEAL)

JOHN EAGAN (SEAL)

"Recorded this 16th day of March, Anno Domini 1840.

"WM. K. WHITTLESEY,

"Clerk of the District Court, Cedar County."^{51a}

It was on March 16, 1840, that a break came in the harmony of affairs. The report of the locating commissioners for the new county seat was called for and the clerk read the same,⁵² which report it is recorded was accepted by Daniel Comstock and William Miller, but objected to by John G. Foy. If the objection was made in a voice to correspond to his signature one would think his personal safety lay in getting as far away as circumstances would allow. The records shows that it was *ordered* by John G. Foy that Samuel P. Higginson be *summoned* to *prove* that the locating commissioners *each* signed the same. Then this record was crossed out and a milder form entered, where it was ordered that it be proved that the signatures were placed there this day, the sixteenth of March, 1840.⁵³

Samuel P. Higginson was sworn and pronounced the signatures just and true. The protest of John G. Foy was placed on file and at the same time an order was made to pre-empt the quarter section selected by the locating commissioners as the county seat. When the board adjourned at this session it was in "due reference to the county seat" and the clerk advertised—how, it is not stated—that those having money to loan can do so by taking an interest in the town.

At the next meeting George W. Ames presented an account from Dubuque County showing the amount of debt at the time of separation to have been \$2,850, and the amount due as Cedar County's proportion was \$133. This was placed on file to await advice from the district attorney.

At this meeting an order was issued to David W. Walton for services as grand juror in May, 1838. All the services of men, and doubtless animals, too, were paid for in county warrants, and Mr. Walton had evidently carried his warrant for jury service for the two years when the treasurer has sufficient cash to pay up.

At this meeting also, March 23, 1840, a communication was presented as follows:

"Gentlemen: I beg leave most respectfully to make the following proposal for furnishing the money to enter the quarter section of land on which the county seat of this county was lately located. That I will give outright (right) to the county commissioners of Cedar County the sum of two hundred dollars for the aforementioned purpose on the following conditions: That the county commissioners shall come under bonds to me to make a good and general warrantee(y) deed to twenty lots upon said quarter section, said lots to be a general average of the whole as they may hereafter be laid off, and to be deeded and set off to me as

soon as said quarter section is surveyed and before any sale of lots takes place. Said money to be furnished immediately in land office funds.⁵⁴

“(Signed) SAMUEL P. HIGGINSON.”

On receipt of this proposal the commissioners drew up a plan to accept it, making such provision as the loan required, namely, that any person making such proposal for lots must do so on certain terms which seemed equitable, in that the board were to choose nine lots, and the person proposing shall take one lot. Then the board shall choose nineteen and the proposer one, and this to continue until the full complement of twenty lots be set off as agreed, the entire quarter to be laid off into lots. We do accept the above proposal, the letter of Samuel P. Higginson being a part of the same.

(Signed) WILLIAM MILLER.

DANIEL COMSTOCK.

Commissioners.

JOHN C. HIGGINSON,

Agent for S. P. Higginson.

Attest: WM. K. WHITTLESEY.

John G. Foy does not sign this acceptance and was not present at the session.

The commissioners gave their bond, which was declared null and void when the deeds for the twenty lots were furnished.

Daniel Comstock was appointed agent to procure a pre-emption right to the county seat as located on March 16, 1840, on northwest quarter of section six, township eighty north and range two west of the fifth principal meridian.

This was the last session in Rochester and it now ceased to be the county seat in any sense, for the board adjourned to meet at Tipton on the first Monday in April, 1840.⁵⁵

At the first meeting in Tipton the claim from Dubuque County, presented at the last meeting in Rochester was rejected and the clerk was ordered to return the same by mail. Some of the public roads petitioned for were rejected also, and a spirit of independence assumed not quite so prominent heretofore. The license for the ferry at Washington's, sometimes called Gower's, and now Cedar Bluffs, was renewed, but the tax fixed at \$12.⁵⁶

The clerk, Wm. K. Whittlesey, was allowed an additional ten and one-half dollars to purchase supplies for the county. Daniel Hare was excused from paying the fine imposed on him for not acting as supervisor of the roads as appointed. When the roads were reported upon by the viewers it was necessary to settle with the surveyor, chainbearers and axemen who had assisted in laying out the road, the fees being paid if the treasury had the money, otherwise in warrants numbered in order so that when money was there the warrant first in order was entitled to payment. In November, 1840, the record is made of the sale of a pauper for the period of six months, sale to take place at Pioneer Grove on December 1, and the clerk to advertise the same. This sounds strange to-day, but “binding out to service” in this way was customary.

The township history of the county is difficult to follow. If one were asked to-day where Freeman township was located, or “Waubespicon”—that is the way it was put—he would need to study his geography in vain. Freeman included the present townships of Farmington, Sugar Creek, Rochester. The second

one mentioned (save the spelling) was in the northeast, as one might suspect, and included Dayton, Massillon, Springfield, parts of Red Oak, Center and Fairfield. (Walter Freeman was a county commissioner in 1840.) Iowa township was all territory west of the river and was named in 1840. Center was also set off and named at that time, but not in its present boundaries. Linn (Lynn) was named at the same time and included the four congressional townships lying in the northwest one-fourth of the county. There were five townships then in the county and now seventeen. Like many counties in the state, there are sixteen congressional townships, but in the divisions for governmental purposes the seventeen are made up generally of fractional townships. At the May, 1840, session of the commissioners the two northern tiers of sections in township eighty north, range one west, were ordered to be added to the township known as "Waubespinicon," and the name of said township be called Springfield. These sections mentioned that were "taken off" belonged to the present township of Inland. In April, 1842, the sections numbered thirty-six, thirty-five and thirty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, township eighty-one, range three, were detached from Linn (Lynn) and added to Center on petition from Solomon Aldrich, Benjamin Frazer (Fraseur), William Frazer (Fraseur),⁵⁷ and Calihan Dwigans as voters who wished to be in Center township. In 1842 the portion of township eighty-one, range four, lying west of Cedar River, was by petition of voters taken from Iowa township and added to Linn.

In October, 1842, it was ordered to change the name of Freeman township to Rochester. This included, remember, all that portion lying in the southeast portion of the county. There were only *two* more changes in the township lines before 1850. Elzy Carl petitioned to have a tier of sections taken from the west side of Springfield and attached to Linn, which was granted in 1845. A remonstrance having been filed regarding the attachment of the sections lying south of the river in township eighty-one, range four, these sections were attached to Center for *school* and township purposes. This is the first mention of schools in the records so far as noted—1845.⁵⁸

A little later Sugar Creek township was set off, but the board repealed this and continued to call it Rochester. It is not quite certain why this was done, as no petition is found, but the record shows certain dissatisfaction with the assessment in Rochester and this may account for the change.⁵⁹

In March, 1848, the petitioners for a new township composed of the two congressional numbers eighty-two, ranges three and four west, were granted their request and this was called Pioneer.

As these townships gained more population the divisions increased. Springfield was divided and Polk was created in the northeast. Later Polk became Dayton and Massillon. Pioneer was cut in two and the east half called Fremont. Inland and Fairfield came off from the adjoining larger sections, and the west side of the river was changed from one to three. These are found in the records, but details can be carried no further.

In 1839 a petition was presented to the assembly then in session at Burlington asking for a change in the county seat. The act is entitled, "An act to relocate the county seat of Cedar County, or more particularly, the seat of justice in and for said county." The provision was made for three commissioners, not county

residents, to locate the new city if such was to be changed. They were under oath to act impartially, and for the best interests of the county. Henry W. Higgins, of Scott County; J. G. McDonald, Jackson County, and John Eagan, of Johnson County, were appointed to carry out this act. They were required to meet at Rochester in March, 1840, or September of year before⁶⁰ and relocate the seat of government there if in their judgment it should prove the most suitable place. Otherwise they were to proceed toward the center of the county and, using all due consideration as to other needs, locate the new city there. Specific directions were given these commissioners to name said city and make full report to the clerk of the District Court in this county. Such report may have been made, but is not on record, and the reasons for certain proceedings must be surmised rather than verified. There were many aspirants for county seat honors—names now lost or forgotten, or never mentioned probably in the hearing of the present generation. There were Centerville, and Elizabethtown, Antwerp, and Warsaw, some of them laid out for the occasion, and whose names remind one of Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York. The present site of Tipton was an open prairie and gave no promise of being made into a seat of justice. As history states, it was unfortunate for the former seat of government that in the spring of 1840 the Cedar River overflowed its banks, partially submerging Rochester, and causing the newly appointed commissioners to question the advisability of re-locating the county seat there.⁶¹ They naturally sought higher ground. Luck then favored the present county seat so far as it had to do with natural conditions of water and distance from county lines. The commissioners were courted and banqueted, treated royally by the various candidates for capital honors, but after all was done a barren prairie secured the prize. Here in the geographical center of the county the stake was driven and the present site of the elevator near the C. & N. W. railway depot is not far from that noted spot. The name Tipton is from General Tipton, of Indiana, in which state there is also a town of the same name. It is hinted that the privilege of naming the place led to the vote of one of the commissioners. A very simple matter of founding a city, but not unlike many others in this prairie state. An arbitrary power fixing the place without any consideration of natural adaptation or future advantage, mere consideration of convenience, of obedience to instructions and lack of co-operation on the part of distinterested persons. Money was advanced to the county for the pre-emption of the quarter section on which the original town was located by Samuel P. Higginson⁶² on condition that certain lots should be granted him up to twenty in number. The first sale of lots took place June 15, 1840. Fourteen lots were sold for a total of seven hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$783). Among the purchasers are the familiar names of Preston J. Friend, J. Scott Richman, Benjamin Fraseur and others. Proposals were received for the erection of a hewed log building for a court house and jail. The contract for this building was awarded to P. M. Vicker, who transferred it to Snyder for the sum of two thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars. The building was finished and accepted as a jail by the commissioners of the county before completion. "Previous to this Mr. John Culbertson had been solicited to build a house for county purposes, the county agreeing to share the expense. In this building the court of 1841 was held and continued to be held until the completion of the



CEDAR COUNTY HOME FOR THE POOR
CEDAR COUNTY POOR FARM ASYLUM

combined jail and court room. Whether this combined building was ever used for court purposes is not a matter of record. It stood facing south, nearly opposite the present machine shop of S. M. Murray, in plain view from my father's home."

"Steps went up from the outside, from which you could look into the cell, to the place designed for a court room, but which from my recollection was used by the jailer."⁶³ We find on July 7, 1841, a contract was let for building a new court house and John P. Cook was clothed with power of attorney to carry out the same. The building was to be frame, thirty-six by forty-two (36 by 42), and to stand in the *center* of the square. This building was finished and occupied for court purposes until the first part of the present structure was completed.

In 1876 Judge Tuthill said: "Notwithstanding the measures thus far inaugurated (that is up to the conclusion of the lot sale in the new county seat), there appear to have been some apprehensions on the part of the county commissioners as to the permanency of the county seat at Tipton, for an order issued by the board on the day of sale of lots providing for refunding the price paid for lots with interest at twenty per cent from time of payment should the county seat be removed."⁶⁴ "Improvements commenced. The first building was a log store for John P. Cook, in which was opened the first store in Tipton. About the same time John Culbertson commenced the erection of a hotel, P. J. Friend built a dwelling house and other buildings were begun by Cummins McCurdy, C. M. Jennings, M. Y. Walker, and others."

"The post office was established in 1840, July 23, with Charles M. Jennings as first postmaster."

But the county seat was not to rest in its new location so undisturbed as some seemed to imagine, and history has simply repeated itself in many parts of the state since that day for we continue to read: "Friends of Rochester were not idle. Various schemes were proposed and partly carried out to overcome the growing prestige of the new town in the center of the county. Among these plans was one, which, had it been successful, would have proved unfortunate for the financial prospects of Tipton and its supporters, so far as the matter of the county seat could affect it. Since there were no means of transportation then except overland the plan of the citizens of the town on the river was to secure a line of boats to Rochester from the Mississippi. From this effort it appears steamers did come up to Rochester sometime during the summer of 1840. They did bring supplies and return passengers and freight. But nature defeated this scheme in the favor of the new county seat since the uncertainties of water supply in the river this mode of transportation had to be abandoned. Sometime this plan may succeed and the dream of 1840 will be real. The future of the town of Rochester after this failure was plain, and the failure of any line of railroad to center there or even come within hearing distance has left it stationary all these years. Now, 1910, a new spirit stirs the neighborhood, and it may be that before the present youngest inhabitant has passed away the life that once seemed so abundant will return to the village named for the great city of New York when its water power promised so very much. But to continue the county seat contest. "In 1840 the Rochester people circulated a petition, which was presented to the legislature at the session following, asking for the passage of a law to enable the people to vote upon the

county seat question. The citizens of the county seat, already officially located, were equal to the emergency and prepared a remonstrance against any such proceeding or even attempt at such. It was a merry fight and in a short time all the voters in the county were on one or the other document. Rochester had eight majority. This majority was matched by the names of fifteen Scotchmen and one Englishman in Red Oak township, which number, while not voters, were bona fide settlers and had declared their intentions. These names are recorded in the "History of Seventy-eight," and should be preserved with every writing of this statement, since their names can be obtained from no other source, except the duplicate remonstrance which they signed and this cannot be found. They are given by Judge Tuthill as follows: John Ferguson, John Safley, Robert Dallas, Charles Dallas, Samuel Yule, John Chappell, William Coutts, Alexander Coutts, Robert Perie, Sr., Robert Perie, Jr., John Leith, John Garrow, Peter Garrow, Duncan McKee, Daniel McKee and John Goodrich.⁶⁵

From the reference given above we learn that the contest was full of crimination and recrimination, resulting in dangerous argument and hot tempers were badly stirred. The decision was not with the people of the county. The territorial assembly had that matter strictly in charge and before that time came for decision the blood had cooled and it appears that the two factions were ready to submit to the action without protest. December 8, 1840, these two lists of "proposers" and "opposers" were presented to the legislature then in session at Burlington. Nor was a lobby wanting for either side, although it stood three to one in number of speakers. Green, Toney and Hastings were present in behalf of Rochester, while Samuel P. Higginson alone stood for the present county seat. The old sea captain, to quote the former authority, was a new feature in such assemblies, and rather won the favor of the men who were now in power. By some means the remonstrance was effective and Tipton retained its honors unmolested. The vote was decisive, being seven to nineteen, after coming from a select committee of which Herman Van Antwerp, a friend of Rochester, was chairman. If the journal of the territorial legislature is quoted here in the history mentioned before it is not referred to and access to such documents is denied the present writer at this particular time. The usual result followed this decision so far as the prosperity of the county seat is concerned. It began to grow both in population and volume of business. This was only a lull in the battle, only the first attack, for the next move of the Rochester people was to carry the war into elections, since they must acquire power in the law-making body if they would control the location of the county seat. Hence they sought to elect members who were friendly to their interests, and they needed to elect some one they could trust. They moved with caution. The district then was composed of Cedar, Linn, and Jones Counties. It was entitled to one Councilman and two members of the House. The voting by general ticket over the whole district made it possible to elect members opposed to Rochester even if Cedar County had a majority against that particular candidate. A nomination in those days was not equivalent to an election, since the two political parties, Whig and Democrat, were not certain of either having a majority until after the votes were counted. Cedar and Linn were both democratic by small majorities, from twenty-five to

fifty votes each, while Jones was claimed by the whigs by about the same number. Other complications arose from the fact that the greater part of the whig vote lay in the southern part of the county and would support the candidate favorable to Rochester. The democratic majority lived in the portions of the county that would favor Tipton as the seat of government and this combination of affairs made predictions of the result impossible.

The democratic caucus was called to meet at Tipton and sixteen delegates were chosen to represent the county in a convention to meet at Gilbert's, in Linn County, and these delegates were all known to be friendly to Tipton when it came to selecting candidates for the territorial assembly. This move was important, since these delegates would select their own candidate from their county when it came to nomination.

This Tipton caucus was repudiated by the remaining portion of the democratic party, who declared it had been called without due notice to all concerned and that the county seat had been favored in the call. If history speaks true, it was a one-sided affair and not in harmony with present views of such proceedings, since Joseph Crane of the Rochester party was chairman of the democratic executive committee, and he in ordinary usage would call a caucus if one were to be called. The county committee ignored the Tipton caucus and proceedings and proceeded to make an official call at Rochester of the democrats of the county. But this result was evidently not unexpected by the former combine, for they fell upon the meeting at the river town and taking possession of the organization simply ratified the action of the former caucus at the county seat. Even in 1841 methods of meeting emergencies were not far from being as perfect in their disregard of legality as they are on occasions now.

On the seventeenth of June, 1841, the district convention met at Gilbert's as arranged, and one of Cedar County's delegates failing to make his appearance Joseph Crane of Rochester was appointed in his stead. Harvey G. Whitlock was presented by the Tipton party as their candidate for representative, and Mr. Crane presented the name of Herman Van Antwerp for the same office. The nomination was carried by strategy on the part of Joseph Crane. He seems to have propounded a question to Mr. Whitlock⁶⁶ which so embarrassed him to answer that the delegates from Linn and Jones voted in a body for Van Antwerp, who was favorable to Rochester in the capital fight. The Cedar County delegation withdrew in disgust, and it soon became evident that the party in Cedar was badly split, and it was due to the local interest in the county seat question.

The whigs took advantage of this division in the democratic party, and a meeting was called in Tipton to select delegates to a convention of the district to meet at Goudy's, in Linn County. To preserve harmony in the county the delegates were *equally* divided between the two contending towns for county seat honors. When the convention was called to order at Goudy's the Rochester party presented the names of James W. Tallman and those from Tipton territory that of the old sea captain, Samuel P. Higginson, the same Higginson who furnishes so much of the early county seat history, and to whom it may be the county owes more than it has paid so far as history goes. Linn and Jones delegates were posted on the combination of democratic and whig votes to elect a candidate favorable to Tipton, and

since this combination would elect a whig they voted for Higginson. This gave him the nomination on the first ballot.

The election of August, 1841, was one of the most exciting in Cedar County, that is, up to the time of those who could give any information on the matter from personal experience. Doubtless many just as exciting have been held since, but they could not be compared with those days by any one of authority. The fight was not political, not state questions of vital public interest, but just a plain county seat matter, whether it should or should not be once more brought before the territorial assembly for re-location. This was the prime question for the future. Voters did not inquire as to the political tendency of the candidates, but simply whether he was for the proper town for the county capital. When votes were counted the candidate from the new town had about thirty majority, thus defeating the river town in spite of all the efforts of her sympathizers. This settled the contest for a time.

A different phase of the same sectional feeling came up in 1842 when it came to the nomination of members of the territorial councilman. An aspiring young lawyer, William R. Rankin, endeavored to preserve harmony in the ranks of the democratic party in order to win in this election. He was a candidate, but in his efforts to secure the nomination he made one fatal mistake by promising the Rochester people that he would support them impartially if elected, not considering himself pledged to Tipton in any contest.

A caucus was held at Antwerp, which place, it will be remembered, was an aspirant for county seat honors in 1840. With a number of influential friends Rankin attended and secured a majority of the delegates. The convention again met at Gilbert's, in Linn County, and upon Rankin's suggestion it was agreed that the councilman should come from Cedar County and the representatives from Linn and Jones, a fine move politically from Rankin's point of view. There were other aspirants, however, and from this source came Rankin's defeat and more excitement over the old question. One O. C. Ward took advantage of a very evident condition in political theory—namely, that the member of the council of the territory was from the whole district and not from one county composing it. Obviously the entire district must share in his nomination, and this evidently met with approval, and also led to the undoing of Mr. Rankin, whose machine plans were defeated by a simple fact in the common sense of all good citizens. Van Antwerp was then put in nomination and thus blasted the hopes of the man of legal learning and political skill.

Now came the sequel to the matter. The candidate was the known supporter of the Rochester party and this would never do, and in opposition to him the other party placed John P. Cook in nomination for the same office. The former fight was on and judging from the earlier alignment of forces only one thing could be the result of the election—Cook would win, and he did. Thus ended the county seat contest in Cedar County so far as the territory had to control it. The majority of the people took this as final, but later, many years, it came up by petition for a vote on the matter in the county. In 1852 such vote was taken and resulted in another and final defeat for the old seat of county government. Wm. Green and four hundred and thirty-six others signed the petition asking for this vote. For



VIEWS OF CEDAR COUNTY

these petitioners W. G. Woodward and J. Scott Richman appeared as attorneys before the county court. It is said "the poll books of this election are lost and along with them the hopes of Rochester to secure the county seat."⁶⁷

An item of some interest concerning the county boundaries is reported as occurring in 1846-7. A scheme proposed by some persons interested in speculation provided for a division of the counties centering on the northwest and the creation of a new county from portions of Cedar and the others, Jackson, Jones, Linn, but when proposed to the legislature it was so unpopular that such a plan was never more heard from. Had such a proposition been successful the county seat controversy in the opinion of those then living, would have come forward again for settlement. In 1860 a proposition was made to the assembly of Iowa to create a new county from portions of Cedar, Jones, Clinton, Scott and Jackson Counties. The scheme was proposed by the proprietors of the town of Wheatland as a financial measure, as this would apparently make that village the central seat of government. Opposition was very strong against such a move so far as Cedar was concerned, and it met the fate of a similar proposition from another source which came to the front in the early '40s, about the time of the county seat episode. This measure fell into the hands of the committee on new counties, of which Hon. J. M. Kent happened to be chairman, and the petition of certain citizens of Cedar and Clinton Counties was turned down.^{67a}

When Cedar County came into existence in the winter of 1836-7 it became necessary to fix upon some seat of government. This at first seemed to be a difficult matter, as the entire population at that time, scattered over the twenty-four miles square of the county limits, did not number more than fifty, and no *village* existed within its boundaries. When it was discovered that Rochester was in embryo it was fixed upon, not because it was the best place, but because it was the *only* place. This was the only point on the river at that time above Moscow where a ferry had been established, and moreover it was near to the settlers and to the only post office—Rock Creek—*then* in this county, as population increased in different parts, Red Oak, Linn, Pioneer, and Posten's Grove, a feeling of a more central location began to be manifest.

A brief description of the towns that were candidates for court purposes would convey to the reader an idea of the easy method of making a town. Most of them have been referred to in connection with the county seat contest, but it is worth while to note that these towns were advertised in Boston and lots sold on the strength of their future prospects. Towns on paper were not uncommon.⁶⁸ Some of the leaders in the county seat contest became prominent in the county's history and made it a real matter of personal interest, probably far beyond any selfish ambition. They could be ambitious; they could be sarcastic; they could make bitter flings at their opponents without being open enemies, and from what has been written one might suppose the "county seat fight" gave opportunity for some amusement and even hilarity at certain times. We may draw such conclusions from the printed songs made in "taking off" the different persons chiefly instrumental in furthering either party—"Billy Green," "Stephen Toney," "Hastings," and others were rhymed by John P. Cook. Then Joseph Crane, mentioned before, and from his history evidently a more than ordinary man, put John P. Cook

into a burlesque parody. Judge Tuthill was not averse to assisting in the literary efforts of the time, and prepared a song for the Tipton minstrels, who tried to sing the county seat into permanency. Typical of early contests of the kind, it is now settled for all time, and no one recalls the past since it is far removed from most of those now concerned in the enterprises of these places. Other contests are now on, many of them more vital to the future good of the county than any county seat contest could ever have been. Then the diversion may have been agreeable, but now it would not be a question of far-away assemblies to adjust, being an entirely local matter.

It was in July, 1841, that John P. Cook was made the agent of the county commissioners to contract for the first court house to be erected in the square as set aside when the town was surveyed. He had specific instruction as to the requirements in the case. It was to be erected near the central part of the square and should not cost more than four thousand dollars. The commissioners were not to be bound to pay out any money from the treasury arising from the sale of town lots that would interfere with the payment of the jail contractor. But after the jail bill was paid he could use any other money arising from such sale. He had full power to supervise and construct the first court house in the county. It is rather out of the present order of things to find such a loan as is mentioned on page fifty, volume two, of the records in the office of the auditor.⁶⁹ Here J. K. Snyder was authorized to borrow thirty-five dollars for the purchase of two locks for the jail and to pay for this money *twenty per cent per annum*. Owing to some delay the contractor was given one more year in which to complete the court house. The jail was accepted and bill paid in July, 1843. (This jail was sold at auction in 1856.) In February, 1845, the board of commissioners ordered the contractor on the new court house to cease operations and to give possession to the authorities, he having forfeited his right to proceed.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids and these bids to be in the price of town lots at their minimum, or in county warrants, the option to be with the board. After contract was made the time was once more extended to allow for suitable weather to plaster. The flues for the building were described in detail by the commissioners. There were to be three and they were to begin on the second floor and extend four feet above the roof, sixteen by twenty inches in size, with crocks for stove pipe in the several rooms. When this house was finished it was rented to many users besides furnishing the offices for the county work. The first floor was given to the district court, county commissioners, clerk and recorder. The northwest room on the second floor was rented to the Masonic lodge for twenty dollars for six months, payable quarterly. The southwest room on the same floor was apportioned to the treasurer, surveyor, sheriff, and to be used as a jury room when court was in session.

The court house square was once ordered fenced in a superior way. The contractor was required to use boards ten inches wide at the bottom, the next to be eight, the third six inches and the other two five each. There was a cap board six inches wide, and "good and sufficient posts," these to be not further than six feet apart; each post to be faced with a six-inch plank.

The old frame court house built in 1843 answered the purpose of court sessions and meetings of various sorts until the second one, or as some might say *third*,

if we count the old log jail first built, was contracted for in 1857 by Judge Spicer, then county judge. This old frame house stood in the center of the square, and was built of native timber, the frame, flooring and lath being of oak, the side and finishing lumber of walnut. Afterwards it was moved to the west side of the street, across from the square, and occupied by the post office and the *Advertiser*, besides other tenants.

Part of the present court house was completed in 1860, and cost about forty-five thousand dollars. The rear portion and tower as it now appears were built later, and will be noticed in the proper connection.

The jail contracted for in 1857 was built at an expense, according to record, of \$8,000.

Plans for addition to the court house begun in 1857 and completed in 1860 were agitated in the summer of 1889. Mr. M. A. Fulkerson was employed by the county supervisors to draw plans for the two-story addition and safety vaults, as the risk to county records was one of the chief reasons for reconstruction of the building.

The question for the erection of an addition to the court house was submitted to a vote at the November election in 1887, the cost to be ten thousand dollars.⁷⁰ This was submitted again in 1889 for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and this time the measure carried. This may have been due to the long preamble of explanation given by the Board as to the necessity for the addition to the old building. Adler and Smith had the contract and it was completed in 1890, being accepted by the county authorities in November of that year.⁷¹ The old jail built in the fifties had served its day as early as 1868, according to the records, for it was proposed then to make a new one.⁷²

This change did not materialize until 1892. Perhaps this was due to the heavy expenses of the county for bridges and court house and the great number of demands for funds. At least, the contract was not let until the year above mentioned, when plans were submitted in January.⁷³ The new jail was completed in November of 1892 and accepted by the Board. There is no record on the books of the minutes on the page of acceptance as to the cost of the new jail.

It was ordered at this time to rent or sell the old jail.

It may be of interest in this connection to note that the original log jail was sold for fire wood, and one of the inducements for its purchase was the large amount of material in the structure—it being three logs thick. Wells Spicer let the contract for this old one, that is, the last but one, in 1856.⁷⁴

The amount paid Chas. Swetland for the fence he erected or for which he furnished material about the square is given as \$176.67.⁷⁵

Shortly after the close of the war the question of a place to care for the poor of the county was under discussion. One of the reasons given then was the natural result of the war would be the increase in the necessity for alms. This question was submitted to a vote in 1870.⁷⁶

Bonds were issued in the sum of ten thousand dollars to pay for the farm then voted. The first buildings were erected in 1871. In 1885 the Board of Supervisors adopted set rules for the governing of the inmates and employes of the poor farm.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the county since the first large bridge building was undertaken. At the close of the war a bridge was urged to be constructed across the Wapsie since the trade between these districts east and west demanded it. A bridge commission was appointed in 1865 to make some investigations as to the feasibility of certain sites for bridging the Cedar River. A deal of rivalry was manifested in the location of the first bridge across the Cedar. The first commission was composed of Rigby, Carey, and Chase, from the townships of Red Oak, Inland, and Springdale, respectively. Gray's Ford and Cedar Bluffs, then Washington, or Gower's Ferry were rivals for this bridge and the proposals were first made to construct these partly by subscription and partly by county tax. The matter was put to a vote, the south side winning, but this did not result in a bridge, for the record shows that no bridge was built until the one at Cedar Bluffs was constructed in 1877. The story of this bridge and the events leading up to its completion were full of difficulties to the county Board of Supervisors, who had succeeded the county judge in authority in this county.

Robert Gower once petitioned for the privilege of erecting a toll bridge at the crossing of Gower's Ferry and the County Judge (1852) granted the prayer of the petition after it was shown that the company were able to maintain such a structure, and the rates of toll were fixed in the answer to the request for license. The right was extended to the company for ten years and they were in no way allowed to obstruct the navigation of the Cedar River.

The grant was never used as the ferry continued to run until the present, or 1877, bridge was built. Later, Robert Gower became a member of the Board and on one occasion introduced a resolution to carry out the idea expressed in the previous petition of building two toll bridges, one across the Wapsie and one across the Cedar, the county to pay one-half the cost.

The vote mentioned above was taken, resulting in the defeat of the Gower location, and this continued to be the verdict until both propositions for a bridge across the Cedar had been voted down by the ones to be accommodated or those who had the taxes to pay. This was in October, 1867, ten years before any bridge was built.

A new proposition came up in 1870, when a committee reported favorably on the site in the western part of the county. When the stock was selling, of which the county was to take half, the legal opinion was given that the county had no authority to do such things as carry stock in this way. Nothing more was done until 1874, when the Gray's Ford bridge was voted down.⁷⁷

The first record of the county bridge building in a direct contract appears in 1848, when the board agreed to pay thirty dollars to the builder of a bridge across Rock Creek, near the house of Wm. Green, provided the work was done in an acceptable manner.

In 1868 the first bridge was placed across the Wapsipinicon at Massillon, which was built by the citizens and the county at an expense of some four thousand dollars. The record shows four other smaller bridges built in 1877 at an expense of from three hundred and seventy to one thousand four hundred dollars.⁷⁸

In the centennial year, 1876, a petition signed by 621 voters from the region to be benefited was presented to the Board for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to aid in the construction of a bridge at Cedar Bluffs. The Board at this

time took favorable action so far as to make the preliminary examination of the cost of such a bridge and the possibility of its construction. O. H. Helmer, C. P. Sheldon, and H. G. Coe were appointed a committee to examine the river at this point and to report. In June of this same year another move was made by those who favored the bridge at Gray's Ford, and double the number of names signed to the first petition was secured in its favor. To this the Board turned a deaf ear, as no record is made of action upon it and their attention to it was urged by good men, E. A. Gray, Thomas James, Elwood Macy, D. Morrison, and H. C. Gill, and others of the petitioners.

The committee appointed to report on the bridge site did so at the June meeting and their report was adopted, which recommended the Cedar Bluffs proposition. Supervisor Coe then offered the following, and it is quoted verbatim since it is the first definite action binding the county to do something toward the actual construction:

Whereas, believing that two bridges over the Cedar River, in this county, will best serve the interests of the citizens, and also believing that a place called Cedar Bluffs, or Gower's Ferry, furnishes a suitable site for such bridge; therefore

Resolved, that the Board of Supervisors, before the final adjournment of this session, take the necessary measures for the building of a bridge at the above named point; *provided*, that there is sufficient guaranty given to the Board of Supervisors that the west abutment and the approaches to such bridge shall be built without expense to the county, and built according to the plans and specifications approved by this Board.

On the call of the yeas and nays the vote stood three to two for the resolution, Hedges and Smith voting nay.

Robert Gower died about this time; he did not succeed during his life time in securing the object he so long sought for, but his son Sewall presented the needed guaranty and it was accepted. It agreed to pay twelve hundred dollars before the first of April, 1877, to cover the cost of the required portions of the bridge demanded in the resolutions of the Board. The signers of this agreement were Sewall Gower, S. E. Gunsolus, and Ed. Seitzinger.

The Auditor of the county was instructed to advertise for bids for one month and the contract was let in July, 1876.⁷⁹

The entire cost of this bridge was finally about twenty-one thousand dollars. It was tested by the Board in January, 1877, and accepted. About this time other projects were on foot to make the second bridge which was erected at Rochester. A diagram of the structure and each item in the requirements of the Cedar Bluffs bridge are posted in the minute book of the Board of Supervisors of 1877.⁸⁰

Petitions were presented to the board for a bridge at Rochester in 1876. In the beginning seven hundred names were attached and later on in 1878 enough more were added to bring the total up to more than one thousand.⁸¹ These questions were postponed from session to session of the board until a committee was finally appointed to make an inspection of the Ivanhoe bridge in Linn County to find out something of its cost. This was in October of 1878.⁸²

At the June term of the Board in 1879 the clerk makes the following record: "The Cedar River bridge question was revived and then *gently* laid over until the September term." River soundings had been ordered and been reported before

this. Resolutions were proposed to build at Gray's Ford at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars and when votes were counted they were lost. The same session the proposal was made for the same amount to build at Rochester and it carried. At the November term the contract was let for the bridge now crossing the river at that point.⁸³ The Wrought Iron Bridge Co. of Canton, Ohio, secured the work. The citizens of the vicinity of Rochester had subscribed one thousand dollars for the bridge, and the subscription lists were ordered to be transferred to the company for collection and that without recourse.

The last license issued to anyone for a ferry at Rochester was given on the condition that the county might at any time construct a bridge. Before locating the bridge at Rochester the Board had visited the point for which petitions had been received, and a meeting was held at Rochester to discuss the matter. Further consideration was postponed until the time as noted.

A bridge committee to supervise the construction of all bridges was appointed in 1880 and first consisted of C. Orcutt, J. W. Bell, and J. Werling. The entire board visited the bridge then in process of erection and approved the substructure in April, 1880. It was paid for at the June session.

The board met at Rochester to test the new bridge in July, 1880, and on account of the absence of the engineer in charge it was not accepted and paid for until his report was made at a later date.

From this time on the question of building bridges did not arouse so much interest, for the building of the Cedar Valley structure was done very moderately as ordinary business of the county. A committee was appointed in 1887 consisting of Wm. Dean, Aikens and Hall. The contract was let the same year.⁸⁴

The system of governing a county by commissioners originated in Virginia. The government of any state or territory comes from the previous custom of its population, and in the case of our own state we have the effects of two kinds of early training in the combination of county and township government. Commissioners governed this county from its beginning in 1838 to 1851. It would be very interesting and profitable to trace the population of this county to the point where we could determine the influences that preponderated in the county government. Judging from the first settlers who came from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York in a large majority, we can see that they were more or less familiar with the town and county government. Those who came from Virginia or Kentucky had little knowledge of the township plan and one may see in certain portions of our state, where such persons came in larger numbers, the opposition to control by townships. In 1851 a county court was created.⁸⁵ The act creating the court gave the county judge jurisdiction in probate affairs and gave him the powers formerly held by the county commissioners. It left nothing for commissioners to do. The term *court* in this sense seems to relate to the powers of a legislative body, which is the name used in such connection in New England, but it does not consist of one-man power.

On July 4, 1860, a law went into effect which provided for the election of one supervisor from each civil township. When assembled at the county seat for county business this body became known as the "Board of Supervisors." This was based upon the township system which had its origin in New England, commencing in 1635. The town meeting, which is called in the township each year,



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is the only remaining form of pure democratic government left us. This provided for local government and the supervisors came to represent the township in the county board as then established. Thus we have represented in our permanent form of government the two types of organization—county and township combined. A law was passed in 1871 providing for a change in the number of supervisors, allowing but three instead of one from each township.⁸⁶ From the time this law went into effect until the election of 1873 county officers were under the control of three supervisors with county auditor as clerk. The act creating three members of the county board provided that on petition of one-fourth of the electors the question of increasing the membership to five or seven should be submitted to the voters of the county. Such a vote was taken in 1873 and the result was in favor of increasing the number to five which number has not been disturbed by increase or decrease up to the present time.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The proceedings of the first agricultural society held in Cedar County are published in the *Advertiser* for November 12, 1853, the very first issue of that paper, under the heading of "The Cedar County News-Letter."

This meeting, the very first, was held on October 11, 1853, and was called to order by the president, J. W. Cattell. The officers for the ensuing year elected at this meeting were: President, J. W. Cattell; Vice President, T. James; Secretary, H. C. Pratt; Treasurer, S. P. Daniels. Executive Committee: Iowa Township, G. P. Wood; Pioneer Township, Prior Scott; Springdale Township, M. V. Butler; Rochester Township, J. D. Walker; Polk Township, Ezra Morton.

A Board of Directors was empowered "to purchase a lot of land, from five to ten acres, to be fenced and fitted up as a fair ground in order that the society may have a permanent place for holding its fairs." S. S. Daniels was secretary of this meeting.

The premium list is interesting and somewhat out of the ordinary when compared to one of later date. It is stated that there was some apprehension as to the success of this undertaking since lack of competition would destroy interest. When the eventful days arrived the fears soon passed, for the farmer's wealth began to come in. The vegetable products are truly marvelous. It is said that the great squash weighing 148 pounds really "took the rag off the bush." In the manufacturing department several specimens of weaving are mentioned that would have done credit to a Paisley weaver—coverlets and carpets were there that would rival the imported article.

The premium list includes some names familiar to all the county from that time and before. On butter and cheese the awarding committee included Mr. Cattell, Mrs. James and Mrs. Biseley.

M. Bruder secured the premium for the best display of apples, S. S. Daniels for fowls.

The reputation of this county for horses seems established even at that early time. The names of W. W. Aldrich, Prior Scott, J. Stout, George Carl and H. C. Horn appear among premium winners. The best yoke of oxen came from the farm of John Huber, best three-year-old steers, Prior Scott. In domestic and manufactured articles we find the greatest interest.

Mrs. James, Mrs. Moffett and Mrs. Huber were the awarding committee. Best quilt, Mrs. Hay; woolen yarn, Mrs. Goodrich; shawl, Mrs. Paton; rug, Mrs. Dr. Hall; woolen knit socks, Mrs. Prior Scott; best pair woolen sheets, Mrs. Hall; roll stair carpeting, same; twenty-five yards of rag carpet, Mrs. A. Holtslander.

In farm products not mentioned some surprising yields are mentioned: Best acre of corn (25 acres, one hundred eleven bushels per acre), H. C. Horn, (premium three dollars); second best corn (30 acres, ninety-six bushels to the acre), T. James.

In February, 1854, the committee appointed to secure grounds for the society were urged by the president, Cattell, to set to work at once to secure subscriptions. In a column article he sets forth the reasons for this organization. He states, prophetically, that land will be increasing in value and success is impossible unless the ground is owned and kept in readiness. The mechanic is urged to compete especially in the articles used in agricultural pursuits.

The president continued the agitation in succeeding numbers of the paper urging the county to use all diligence in carrying out his recommendations. The premium list should be completed in June in order to give the farmers a good chance to compete. He says: "I never like to put my hand to a work and have it drag or fail, this is my excuse for so often urging this."⁸⁷

July 15, 1854, the regular premium list for the fair, October 10 and 11, was published and is much more complete than in the previous year. This list includes among manufactured articles such things as best farm wagon made within the county, as all articles must be that compete. The best buggy, pleasure carriage, breaking plow, double and single plow, shovel plow, roller, harrow, ox yoke, farm harness, saddle, shoe and boot making, cooperage, set of chairs, lot of brooms, best specimen of plowing, best soap, and candles. A special committee was appointed to award premiums on all meritorious articles exhibited but not enumerated in the list. Tickets at ten cents each, admitting one person, may be procured at the stores of Friend & Culbertson, Shaw & Bagley, and Hammond & Co.

An editorial comment on this fair states that the exhibit was good but nothing more remarkable than the apples showing the adaptibility of Iowa soil to that product. The patent loom exhibited by Mr. Rathbun of Pioneer was an article worthy of all commendation, simple of construction and could be made at very small expense. It would weave twenty yards of plain cloth per day. Mr. Hammond, the tinner, had on exhibition the patent "Block Warrior" stove and took the premium.

In October, 1859, a county fair was held at Springdale. A complete premium list was published which compares favorably with those of the previous years. Exhibitors were present from distant parts of the county. At that time Lawrie Tatum was the secretary.

In September, 1860, the annual fair of the county was held at Springdale. The table for holding the fruit and vegetables was well protected by a shed 24x84 feet, which was covered with heavy muslin and enclosed by the same kind of material (a cloth building). Within this enclosure the managers made ample provision for seats. All the males, except the members and small boys, were required to pay a fee of fifteen cents.

There were 352 entries made of articles for exhibition. Cattle were well represented by the Durhams and grades and a few Devons were on exhibition. A very good lot of hogs were shown, prominent among them being the Chester Whites and Magees. "Some of our citizens seem determined to have a better breed of hogs than the 'prairie wind splitters,' though there are enough of the latter variety in the county yet to keep up the stock if any prefer them."⁸⁸

Sixty-four horses were entered for exhibition and a good sized lot enclosed with a rope was prepared for their accommodation.

Under the head of horticulture there were one hundred twenty-seven entries, G. P. Wood, the nurseryman at Springdale, showing twenty-nine varieties of apples. The potato exhibit was especially fine, the "Prince Albert" taking the first premium. There were sixty-five entries under the head of "Domestic Manufactures," fifteen of which were for molasses. The quality of the latter product is mentioned as superior to the southern product in every sense. A fair specimen of dry sugar was shown by J. H. Painter. The process was explained and was practical enough if followed.

Several lots of honey in which the sectional hive seems first to have been shown and described. This effect was produced by tacking some three cornered pieces to the upper side of the box to which the comb was attached. In the mechanical department a broadcast seeder made by Mr. Springstead of Onion Grove attracted much attention. It appeared to do the work evenly and so near the ground that the prairie wind could have very little effect upon it.

A family near by furnished meals to the hungry and several eating "shanties" were on the premises. The attendance was estimated as high as two thousand and the managers were more than ever confirmed in their opinion that the country is the place for a fair, not near any town where attention can be divided.⁸⁹

The state organization urged a union of all societies for the promotion of agricultural interests and this led to the one county fair in later years. District fairs were not discontinued at once for other parts of the county were represented before the county seat became the center of the annual exhibition.

The present secretary, C. F. Simmermaker, has furnished the following:

A meeting of the citizens of Cedar County, held in the Court House in Tipton, November 9, 1861, marks the next step in the agricultural organizations in the county. At this meeting J. K. Snyder was made chairman and F. Butterfield secretary. The object of the meeting was to organize The Cedar County Agricultural Association, and after discussing the matter, the following committee was named to draft Articles of Incorporation and Constitution and By-Laws: Geo. B. Sargent, Chairman; Joseph H. Leech, Mathew Springstead, H. N. Washburne, and Carlisle Curtis. The following committee was appointed to select grounds for the association: J. A. Huber, H. N. Washburne, Moses Bunker, John W. Brown, and Henry Sherwood.

The second meeting was held November 25, 1861, when the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws were adopted. The incorporators were: Wm. Fraseur, Robert McKee, W. W. Aldrich, Wm. R. Edge, Wm. M. Knott, Jesse Bradshaw, H. C. Piatt, C. P. Sheldon, J. K. Snyder, Henry Sherwood, A. Holtslander, Geo. B. Sargent, M. Springstead, Myron Gleason, Jas. Jennings, Harvey Leech and H. N. Washburne. The first officers of the society were: Geo. B. Sargent, Pres-

ident; M. Springsteed, Vice Pres.; A. Holtslander, Secretary; Joseph K. Snyder, Treasurer; Directors were chosen, one from each township in the county.

A third meeting was held Jan. 22, 1862. A proposition of William H. Tuthill, to lease the society twenty acres of ground for five years, on which to locate the fair grounds, the first year free and at \$12.50 per annum thereafter, was accepted. The first fair was held early in September, 1862. The displays were not extensive, but were the best possible to be secured at that early day. The fair was held on the grounds east of Tipton leased of Mr. Tuthill. The first address was delivered by Hon. Wells Spicer. Annual fairs were held on these grounds until the fall of 1866, when the Society purchased forty-two acres of ground of J. W. Kynett; these grounds are located west of the city and are the grounds owned by the present Cedar County Fair Association, and were purchased from Mr. Kynett, April 16, 1866, for \$1,596. The society contracted debts to the extent that they were obliged to reorganize, and in accordance a meeting was held in the Court House at Tipton, Dec. 27, 1871, when the old Cedar County Fair Association was formed. John C. Lyle was called to the chair and R. W. Starr was Secretary. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws were adopted at this meeting. The first officers were: H. C. Piatt, President; J. C. Lyle, Vice President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; Geo. E. Beatty, Treasurer. The first annual meeting of the association was held the second week in September, and the fair was essentially a success. Meetings were held each year of 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, the association slowly gaining grounds all the time, when in 1877, the banner fair was held. The receipts that year were \$1,562 and the expenditures were \$1,416. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, \$145. The amount of state allowance this year was \$200, making a balance of \$345. The officers that year were: H. W. Bailey, President; Wm. McNeal, Vice President; S. V. Yates, Secretary; W. L. McCroskey, Treasurer. Directors, Moses Bunker, Jas. H. Fulwider, Chas. Hammond, Wm. M. Knott, Alex Buchanan, Henry Walters, J. H. Gunsolus, J. T. Hudelson, Wm. McNeal and N. C. Millhouse. The fair was a success for several years when the management allowed the moral tone of the fair to go to the bad, and saloons and gambling were the leading features of the fair, the association became involved, the officers decided that a fair would not pay at Tipton and in accordance the last meeting of the old Cedar County Fair Association was held during the fall of 1888, and from that date until the fall of 1891, Tipton was without a fair. The grounds, however, were owned by the association until May 2, 1891, when they were sold to the Tipton Fair Association for \$2,800, with the understanding that a fair was to be reorganized. At this time the retiring officers of the Cedar County Fair Association were, D. T. Hedges, President; H. L. Huber, Secretary. Directors, S. R. Neiman, W. W. Aldrich, J. C. Reichert, R. Swartzlender and J. H. Gunsolus.

The Tipton Fair Association was organized during the year of 1891, with forty-two stockholders. The first officers were: Harm Piatt, President; Geo. E. Beatty, Vice President; W. E. Elijah, Treasurer, and John T. Moffit, Secretary. The first annual meeting was held Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1891, and was a great success as will be seen by the following report made by Secretary Moffit at the annual meeting Dec. 5, 1901:

Cash paid for grounds.....	\$2,800.00
Paid for permanent improvements, buildings, \$803.40; drill- ing well, \$302.50; lumber, \$168.43; work on track, \$100; hardware, posts and labor, etc., \$210.83; total.....	1,492.96
Expenditures of fair.....	2,706.68

Total expenditures\$7,099.64

The receipts were:

42 shares of stock.....	\$4,200.00
Receipts from fair	3,506.15
Track and pasture receipts.....	101.00

Total receipts\$7,807.15

Net profits from fair, \$808.51.

The same officers had charge of the 1892 Fair, which was held the first week in September. It was during this year that the Tipton Driving Park Association was organized. This society was in charge of the same officers as the fair association, but was conducted independently, the meetings being held during the month of October. Large purses were put up, and strings of fast horses were here, the fastest that ever went over the Tipton track. These fall meetings were continued during the years of 1893 and 1894, when they were called off, being a failure financially. It was during the early history of the Tipton Fair Association that the present floral hall was erected, cattle and horse stalls were built as well as stock pens, and in these days the fair was a great success as an entertainment as well as financially. Much credit for the great success of the fair should be given Secretary Moffitt, for his labors, as the success of any fair depends largely on the secretary. Mr. Moffitt was Secretary four years, when he was elected as President. The association held eighteen annual meetings, the last ones, however, were not a success from a financial standpoint; there was much dissatisfaction among the stockholders and those interested in the fair; the outside people failed to give the fair the support they should; the attendance was not as large as in former years and the society contracted debts to the extent that they were compelled to sell the grounds. The last meeting was held Sept. 8, 9 and 10, 1908. The fair was a success as an entertainment, but not in dollars and cents, hence a meeting was called early in December, to see if the grounds could be sold to a new association. At this meeting a committee composed of W. L. Lyle as chairman was appointed to sell stock, and over one hundred signatures were secured in a short time, which resulted in forming the present Cedar County Fair Association.

The first meeting of the new association was in the Court House in Tipton, Jan. 4, 1909. The meeting was called to order by F. H. Milligen and C. F. Simmermaker acted as Secretary. The name adopted was the Cedar County Fair Association. The Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws were adopted at this meeting. The following officers were elected:

President, P. W. Moffett; Vice President, Frank Smith; Secretary, C. F. Simmermaker; Treasurer, D. L. Diehl. Directors: Tipton, Geo. W. McLarand; Center Township, Wendell Miller; Fairfield, J. G. Cessford; Red Oak, Jas. Spear; Iowa, Joe Kingsbury; Linn, C. A. McCormick; Springdale, Al Hemingway;

Gower, Geo. H. Preston; Dayton, Ward Benson; Fremont, C. E. Hoyman; Pioneer, J. C. Caldwell; Inland, H. W. Franco; Rochester, Jas. Hill; Cass, Glen Agne. The first Directors' meeting was held Jan. 21, 1909, when the dates of the first annual meeting were set as Sept. 7, 8 and 9, 1909. At this meeting the various Superintendents were appointed and other business of importance transacted. The first annual meeting of the Cedar County Fair Association was a great success as an entertainment and as a stock show surpassed anything ever held in Cedar County. Herds of cattle that took prizes at the State Fair were there as well as the best horses in this locality. The fair was also a success financially, the net profits being \$350.00. At the annual meeting held in the Court House in Tipton on Jan. 12, 1910, the same officers were elected with the exception of several directors, the new directors elected being W. S. Uhler, Ed Cosgriff and Oliver Johnson. At this meeting Secretary Simmermaker, read the report of the First Annual Meeting which was as follows:

Receipts from sale of 94 shares of stock.....	\$4,700.00
Receipts from all sources from the 1909 fair..	2,681.95
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,381.95
Disbursements—Paid on grounds.....	\$5,000.00
Premiums and other expenses of fair.....	2,333.84
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,335.84
	<hr/>
Cash on hand.....	\$ 46.11

The amount paid the Tipton Fair Association for the forty-two acres of ground, including all buildings, was Six Thousand Dollars. During the summer of 1909 the new association added many improvements to the grounds. At a stockholders' meeting held at the Court House, March 5, of that year, the matter of erecting a new amphitheater was brought up and discussed, was carried and the following building committee appointed: W. S. Uhler, J. A. Yoder, G. W. McLarand, J. G. Cessford and Joe Kingsbury. A new building was erected, being 24x182 feet with a seating capacity of about 2,000, and at a cost of about \$1,500. The contract was let to H. G. Willey at day labor. Other new buildings were erected and the track improved.

The Cedar County Corn and Stock Judging Institute is held annually at the county seat. It was organized in 1908 and has for its purpose the competitive exhibit of domestic and farm products of the nature suggested in its title. The annual meetings thus far have had set programs with lecturers from abroad and the prize corn and other products have been sold at auction sometimes at what seems fabulous prices. Recently the exhibit has been conducted on a plan under the direction of the Iowa Homestead, an agricultural paper. The officers at this date are, Geo. H. Escher, President; Mrs. W. P. Wolf, Vice President; L. J. Rowell, Secretary, and W. J. Moore, Treasurer.

A recent exhibit of the Poultry and Pet Stock Show indicates its prosperity. It was organized in 1908 and has held two meetings in the month of December each year. The present officers are, Wm. Wisener, President; W. L. Van Metre, Vice President; Robt. Sproat, Treasurer, and R. M. Gregg, Secretary.



Brick Store Built by William Baker



Old Brick Residence of William Green



Rochester Mercantile Company



Main Street, Rochester

VIEWS OF ROCHESTER, THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT, SETTLED IN 1836



In the very early records of the commissioners' proceedings provision was made for attending to the wants of the poor. This was not systematic until the establishment of the poor farm in 1871. The farm was purchased and buildings erected, the first cost of equipment being given as \$1,750. In the spring of 1871 county bonds were issued to pay off the cost of the farm. Six years after it was established there were fourteen persons cared for at the time the report was made. The last report of the steward contains the following data: Number of inmates, 36, 26 poor and 10 insane; there were five deaths during the year 1909. The farm stock Jan. 1, 1910, included, horses and mules, 7; cattle, 56; and hogs, 32. A full report of receipts and disbursements is on file with the county auditor as submitted to the Board of Supervisors. The result shows the average cost per week for each inmate to be \$1.42. This includes the permanent improvements.

PRESENT BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

G. G. Wright, Chairman, Springdale Township.....Third District
 F. L. Sheldon, Center Township.....Second District
 Fred Goldsmith, Dayton Township.....First District
 J. H. Onstott, Pioneer Township.....Fifth District
 August Hinrichs, Springfield Township.....Fourth District
 P. H. Schneider, Clerk (County Auditor).

CLERK OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (NOW AUDITOR).

Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory, Rochester, April 2, 1838.

1838-39—Moses B. Church (also Clerk of District Court and Recorder).

1840-42—Wm. K. Whittlesey.

1843-44—Robt. M. Long.

1845-48—Wm. K. Whittlesey.

1849-50—Samuel D. McCalley.

1851-55—(No record.)

1856 to Aug. 1857—Wells Spicer (County Judge).

From August, 1857-58-59—George Smith (County Judge).

1860 —W. P. McCowan (County Judge).

1861-64—Alonzo Shaw (also Clerk of Court).

1865-68—Sylvanus Yates.

1869 —William Elliott.

1870-73—E. M. Brink (first Auditor elected in the fall of 1869).

1874-79—Moreau Carroll.

1880-87—E. M. Elliott.

1888-92—A. C. Laubscher.

1893-96—Geo. W. Shaffer.

1897-02—Paul H. Downing.

1903-05—W. A. Hamm.

1906-10—P. H. Schneider.

*NOTE.—1856-1860, no Board of Commissioners, the County Judge acted instead.

SHERIFF.

Rochester, April 2, 1838, Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory.

1838 —James W. Tallman.

- 1839 —Elisha E. Edwards (till October).
 1839-44—George McCoy (from October '39 to October '44).
 1844 —Patterson Fleming.
 1847-48—James H. Robinson (Iowa as a state admitted Dec. 28, 1846).
 1849-50—Charles Swetland.
 1851-55—(No record.)
 1856-57—John H. Bireley.
 1858-59—George Huber.
 1860-61—Jesse L. Bradshaw.
 1862-65—David Platner.
 1866-75—John D. Shearer.
 1876-79—A. B. Maynard.
 1880-85—Wm. C. Kelley.
 1886-89—W. E. Elijah.
 1890-93—Frank Nachbar.
 1894-97—James S. Moffit.
 1898-99—D. A. Downing.
 1900-03—R. M. Ellyson.
 1904-08—B. F. Barclay.
 1909-10—Brady Piatt.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Rochester, Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory, April 2, 1838.

- 1838-39—Christian Holderman.
 1840 —E. E. Edwards.
 1841-45—Preston J. Friend.
 1846 —R. M. Long.
 1847-49—William K. Whittlesey (died September, 1849).
 1851-56—(No record.)
 1857-60—H. C. Piatt (also Recorder).
 1861 —Samuel Wampler (also Recorder).
 1862-67—Geo. P. Ingman (also Recorder).
 1868-71—Edwin H. Pound.
 1872-73—T. C. McClelland.
 1874-77—Samuel Wampler.
 1878-79—Geo. Huber.
 1880-87—O. H. Helmer.
 1888-91—John Coutts.
 1892-95—R. R. Leech.
 1896-99—Harm Piatt.
 1900-03—J. E. Bartley.
 1904-08—H. H. Rath.
 1909-10—E. C. Gillam.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

Rochester, Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory, April 2, 1838.

- 1838—from May 28 to Nov. 24, 1838—Robert G. Roberts.

Nov. 24, 1838-42—William K. Whittlesey (also Clerk of County Coms. and Recorder).

1843-44—Robt. M. Long (also Clerk of County Coms. and Recorder).

1845-48—William K. Whittlesey (also Clerk of County Coms. and Recorder).

1849-50—Samuel D. McCalley (also Clerk of County Coms. and Recorder).

1851-55—(No record.)

1856 to August, '57—Wells Spicer (County Judge).

From August, '57-'58-'59—Geo. Smith (County Judge).

1859 —G. P. Ingman (also Clerk of Coms.)

1860-64—Alonzo Shaw (also Clerk of Coms.)

1865-68—Sylvanus Yates (also Clerk of Coms.)

1869 —William Elliott (also Clerk of Coms.)

1870-72—William Elliott.

1873-76—W. H. Van Ness.

1877-80—T. C. Prescott.

1881-86—Jesse James (died in office).

1886 —J. H. Neiman (appointed to fill vacancy).

1887-90—J. D. Shearer.

1891-94—D. A. Downing.

1895-96—J. C. Ferguson.

1897-02—I. J. Hamiel.

1903-06—W. W. Little.

1907-10—George McLarand.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

1838-39—Moses B. Church (also Clerk of Coms. and Clerk of Court).

1840-42—Wm. K. Whittlesey (also Clerk of Coms. and Clerk of Court).

1843-44—R. M. Long (also Clerk of Coms. and Clerk of Court).

1845-48—Wm. K. Whittlesey (also Clerk of Coms. and Clerk of Court).

1849-50—Samuel D. McCalley (also Clerk of Coms. and Clerk of Court).

1851-55—(No record.)

1857-60—H. C. Piatt (also Treasurer).

1861 Samuel Wampler (also Treasurer).

1862-66—Geo. P. Ingman (also Treasurer).

1867-72—Jesse James.

1873-82—C. W. Hawley.

1883-84—Geo. Huber.

1885-92—Geo. W. Miller.

1893-94—C. A. Ridenour.

1895-96—Shuler French.

1897-02—S. A. Jennings.

1903-06—W. S. Beatty.

1907-08—Alex. Buchanan, Jr.

1909-10—J. D. Reid.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

1860-61—Jas. McClung (first Supt.)

1862-63—Wm. P. Wolf.

1864-65—C. A. Pound.
 1866-67—E. C. Rigby.
 1868-69—E. L. Bassett.
 1870-71—A. B. Oakley.
 1872-75—C. W. Rollins.
 1876-81—Eunice E. Frink.
 1882-83—Virginia M. Robbins.
 1884-89—Mrs. A. N. Filson.
 1890-95—W. L. Etter.
 1896-99—J. W. Marker.
 1900-03—Aurora Goodale.
 1904-10—Geo. H. Kellogg.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

1887-88—Ed. I. McCoy (first Attorney elected).
 1889-90—R. G. Cousins.
 1891-96—S. S. Wright.
 1897-1902—C. O. Boling.
 1903-04—C. J. Lynch.
 1905-08—John T. Moffit.
 1909-10—J. C. France.

NOTE.—In 1838-39 Rochester was the county seat until 1840 when Tipton was made C. S.

NOTE.—Prior to 1887 the District Attorney presided instead of County Atty.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

1839 —Andrew Russell.
 1840 —(No record.)
 1841-43—John T. Tomlinson.
 1844-45—Thos. Gracy.
 1846 to Oct. 5—B. Weeks.
 1846 —William Hoch (from Oct. 5 to April 5, '47).
 1847-50—Alonzo Shaw.
 1851-55—S. Dewell.
 1856 —Geo. Whistler.
 1857-61—Martin G. Miller.
 1862-64—James McClung.
 1865-67—F. A. Gates.
 1868-73—Martin G. Miller.
 1874-75—F. A. Gates.
 1876-77—Martin G. Miller.
 1878-79—S. Y. Yates.
 1880-81—F. A. Gates.
 1882-83—Jas. Ingman.
 1884-87—John Zuck.

- 1888 —S. T. Hedges.
 1889 —John Zuck.
 1890 —Geo. D. Bardwell.
 1891 —D. H. Dallas.
 1892-95—John Zuck.
 1896-97—S. A. Handley.
 1898-99—J. Q. Zuck (John Zuck, Deputy).
 1900-02—F. G. Reeder.
 1903 —U. S. Brink elected but failed to qualify, John Zuck appointed.
 1904-05—Otis Leefers.

CORONER.

- 1839 —Harvey¹⁷ Burnap.
 1840-45—(No record.)
 1856-57—James Huff.
 1858-63—(No record.)
 1864-65—Geo. W. Smith.
 1866-67—T. James.
 1868-69—William H. Hammond.
 1870-71—A. Parsons.
 1872-75—B. Wilhelm.
 1876-81—L. L. Sweet.
 1882-83—B. Wilhelm.
 1884-87—W. F. Morehead.
 1888-89—M. H. Somes.
 1890-91—H. R. Saum.
 1892-93—Henry Schumacher.
 1894-95—H. R. Saum elected but failed to qualify, M. H. Somes appointed.
 1896-97—W. C. Bills.
 1898-1903—L. L. Kennedy.
 1904-05—S. F. Witmer.
 1906-08—Dr. J. H. Meyhaus.
 1909-10—A. M. McCormick.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1910.

CASS.

Clerk, Frank Laubscher.....	Buchanan
Justice, Henry S. Brown.....	Lisbon
Constable, W. E. Koppenhaver.....	Buchanan
Trustees, Harry Dodds	Tipton
Martin Kunch	Solon
D. E. Frederick	Tipton
Assessor, Geo. Gaul	Tipton

CENTER.

Clerk, S. A. Jennings	Tipton
Justices, John W. Argo	Tipton
J. E. Bartley	Tipton
Constables, D. W. Clark	Tipton
J. J. Diltz	Tipton
Trustees, Wendell Willer	Tipton
R. Roberdee	Tipton
W. P. Rochholz	Tipton
Assessor, R. M. Reeder	Tipton

DAYTON.

Clerk, E. C. Dean	Clarence
Justice, C. G. Oliver	Clarence
Constable, E. F. Delamater	Clarence
Trustees, John Bauman	Clarence
A. R. Bixler	Clarence
Ed Cosgriff	Clarence
Assessor, W. S. Robinson	Clarence

FAIRFIELD.

Clerk, J. G. Cessford	Tipton
Constable, Chris. J. Kline	Clarence
Trustees, H. D. Butterbrodt	Tipton
Henry Meier	Clarence
Wm. Burk	Tipton
Assessor, John Kroeplen	Tipton

FARMINGTON.

Clerk, R. Meyer	Durant
Justice, E. F. Jockheck	Durant
Constables, August Bierkamp	Sunbury
John Bierkamp	Durant
Trustees, Henry Gruemmer	Durant
Louis Paustian	Sunbury
Wm. Miller, Sr.	Sunbury
Assessor, H. D. Thiering	Wilton

FREMONT.

Clerk, Scott Hamilton	Stanwood
Justice, J. N. Boling	Stanwood
Constables, William S. Graft	Stanwood
Dennis Welch	Mechanicsville
Trustees, J. W. McConkie	Olin
W. S. Pirie	Stanwood
H. P. Thomas	Mechanicsville
Assessor, George Findlay	Stanwood



ORIGINAL BRICK COURTHOUSE,
TIPTON, 1859



PRESENT CEDAR COUNTY COURTHOUSE



GOWER.

Clerk, John Loftus	Cedar Valley
Justice, R. C. Heacock	West Branch
Trustees, Rudolph Stroppel	West Branch
Wm. Cahill	West Branch
Anton Slach	West Branch
Assessor, Walter Harden	West Branch

INLAND.

Clerk, R. J. Johann	Bennett
Justices, G. C. Bannick	Bennett
H. W. Franco	Bennett
Constables, Herman Dresselhaus	Bennett
R. C. Schneckloth	Bennett
Trustees, Ferd. Goettsch	Bennett
Henry Ahrens	Bennett
Geo. Regennitter	Bennett
Assessor, J. A. Miller	Sunbury

IOWA.

Clerk, Chas. R. McCann	West Liberty
Justice, W. H. Phelps	West Branch
Trustees, W. H. Phelps	West Branch
C. H. Johnson	West Branch
H. T. Swart	West Liberty
Assessor, C. K. Pierce	West Branch

LINN.

Clerk, A. R. Albaugh	Mechanicsville
Trustees, W. L. Crawford	Mechanicsville
G. C. Statler	Mechanicsville
S. H. Treichler	Lisbon
Assessor, A. G. Hemingway	Lisbon

MASSILLON.

Clerk, Henry Richmann	Lowden
Justices, C. A. Robison	Massillon
Carl Wenndt	Lowden
Trustees, W. E. Brink	Lowden
Werner Deke	Lowden
Wm. Ruprecht	Massillon
Assessor, A. E. Emerson	Massillon

PIONEER.

Clerk, A. F. Fairchild	Mechanicsville
Justice, Geo. W. Fall	Mechanicsville
Constable, J. J. DeWald	Mechanicsville

Trustees, John Kerwin	Mechanicsville
C. F. Platner	Mechanicsville
L. H. Andre	Mechanicsville
Assessor, J. C. Ferguson	Lisbon

RED OAK.

Clerk, Homer A. Dorcas	Tipton
Trustees, James J. Spear	Stanwood
Wm. Chappell	Tipton
A. M. Moffit	Tipton
Assessor, H. J. Safley	Tipton

ROCHESTER.

Clerk, T. H. Ridenour	Tipton
Justice, W. F. Horn	Tipton
Constable, F. A. Kester	Tipton
Trustees, S. C. Baker	Tipton
Adam Kensinger	Tipton
J. C. Kirkpatrick	Tipton
Assessor, Elliott Anderson	Tipton

SPRINGDALE.

Clerk, Norris Wilson	Downey
Justices, O. C. Pennock	West Branch
John Cornwall	Downey
Trustees, Geo. C. Shrader	West Branch
T. B. Pidd	Downey
Peter J. Thomas	West Branch
Assessor, I. B. Fawcett	West Branch
Constable, M. L. Marks	West Branch

SPRINGFIELD.

Clerk, Fred Pauls	Lowden
Justice, Henry Ruprecht, Jr.	Lowden
Constable, Wm. C. Schmidt	Lowden
Trustees, L. E. Conrad	Bennett
F. H. Dircks	Lowden
Aug. Meyer	Lowden
Assessor, George Wischmann	Lowden

SUGAR CREEK.

Clerk, I. N. Kiser	Wilton
Justices, Geo. H. Laucamp	Wilton
Chas. D. Kiser	Wilton
Constables, A. W. Straub	Tipton
W. L. Rorick	Wilton
Trustees, W. W. Chapman	Wilton

Geo. H. Laucamp	Wilton
W. H. Hanna	Wilton
Assessor, Geo. Karns	Wilton

CEDAR COUNTY TAXATION, 1909.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Land	\$ 4,714,822	
Town property	826,835	
Personal property	1,930,231	
Railroad property	752,587	
Telegraph and telephone property	44,482	
Express property	3,362	
	<hr/>	\$ 8,272,319

STATE TAX.

State tax	\$28,125.88	
Special S. U. I.	1,654.46	
Special I. A. C.	1,654.46	
State Normal	827.23	
	<hr/>	\$ 32,262.03

COUNTY TAX.

County	\$33,089.27	
Poor	9,926.78	
Insane	4,136.15	
Poll	2,359.00	
Dog	1,834.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 51,345.20

ROAD TAX.

Bridge	\$28,953.11	
County road	8,272.31	
Township road	24,236.26	
Delinquent road	471.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 61,932.68

SCHOOL TAX.

Teachers	\$57,385.61	
Contingent	20,729.96	
School house	6,252.15	
County school	8,272.31	
School building bond	6,751.97	
	<hr/>	\$ 99,392.00

TOWNSHIP TAX.

Grave Yard	617.46	
	<hr/>	\$617.46

CORPORATION TAX.

Water	\$ 5,979.01	
Corporation	16,016.88	
Electric Light	4,868.65	
Gas Light	2,510.85	
Library Maintenance	1,851.09	
Bond	390.05	
Sidewalk	137.25	
Delinquent road tax	409.00	
Improvement	2,003.53	
	<hr/>	\$ 34,166.31
Total tax levied		<hr/> \$279,715.68

SECTION III.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

Since the founding of most of the towns in the county came before 1860, the changes are now difficult to follow. Only a few are living who carry in mind the events of interest during the fifty years. Records are only a matter of cold figures in the majority of cases and the life of what has occurred is really wanting on account of no vital record having been kept of current events. What seems now of great importance to one trying to collect data of this kind is lost for all time. This is clearly illustrated when one wishes to verify some fact or secure a complete account of an historical point in the county that has surrounding it something of great value if it could be had. Justice cannot be done in every particular because personal recollections vary and records are not at hand.

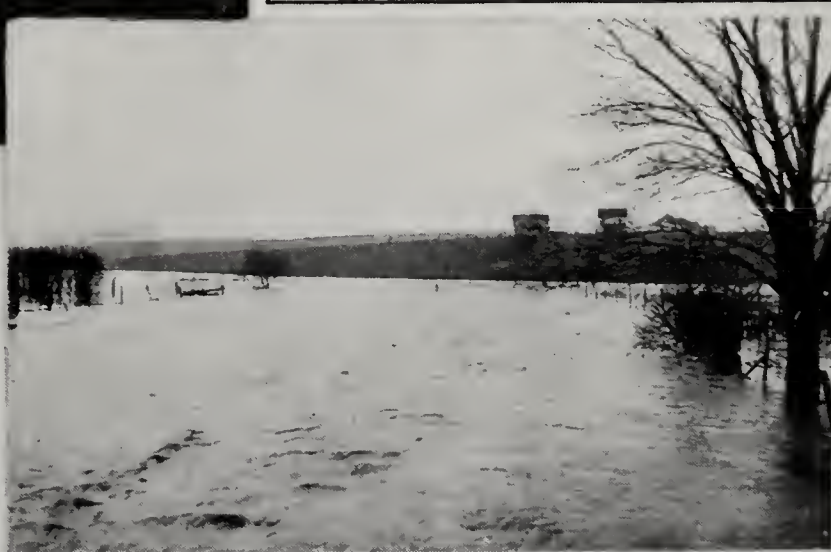
The first location and survey of any town or village must be credited to those who settled Rochester in 1836. The old records in the office of the county auditor in the county seat are largely the record of a few individuals. Among these names occur the ones first concerned in the founding of the village which takes its name of the great city in the state of New York—Rochester. Stephen Toney and George McCoy, brothers-in-law, came to Cedar County late in the summer of 1836, settled on the site of the present village of Rochester and near this site McCoy built the first cabin and located a ferry. Toney afterwards located not far from him, building a double log cabin. This was destined to be the first county seat, the first ferry, the first in many respects for it had hopes of becoming a city not less important than that of its name elsewhere. The other surrounding territory evidently expected this for settlers came in this direction and we first find the group formed in that region. At this time the point for commerce was at the "Mouth of Pine," frequently referred to in connection with all the county matters of that early day. "Mouth of Pine" was a creek which finally finds its way into the Mississippi ten miles above Muscatine and this is about twenty-five miles from Rochester—not far in those days. Here at the mouth of Pine creek lived Ben Nye who ran a store and mill on one side and another, who was called "Wicked Bill," or plain William Gordon, lived on the upper side of the creek. The latter being a surveyor was invited by Toney and McCoy to "lay out" a town on the Cedar River. This was done in August after their arrival and the surveyor took his pay in lots. Visions came and went then even as now and the lots probably gave the owner little trouble.

In the summer of 1836, Rev. Martin Baker, who has left his personality in various ways in the history of the county, settled with his son William at the mouth of Crooked Creek and leaving his son in charge of the claim returned to Indiana for his family, three sons and one daughter with two grandchildren. The family settled on this claim in the fall of 1836, and the father continued to reside here until 1846, the year of his death. It is said that the first religious services held in the county were at the home of Rev. Baker soon after his arrival from his journey for his family.⁹⁰

Col. Henry Hardman came to the township in July, 1836, and settled on the farm now owned by John Jeffers.⁹¹ His son, Cordis Hardman, operated the ferry at Rochester for many years. In 1837 H. D. Brown came to the village. He built a house for the original proprietor of the site, Stephen Toney, on the block where afterwards the Hardman house stood, and this is said to have been the first shingled house in Cedar County. This man Brown afterwards became a cabinetmaker in Tipton when it was made the county seat and the future of the river town was not so evidently prosperous.

Duncan McLaren came to the township in 1837 and made his claim north of the mouth of Rock Creek. He afterwards removed to Rochester, where at this date his widow still resides.⁹² At this point in the history of this town we find the mention of the first mill in the county and its plan of operation. It had a significant name, "The Little Savior," and was not erected for profit since no charge was made for its use. It was located two miles east of Rochester in 1836 by Aaron Porter. Mills began to be in demand from the very beginning since the pioneer must depend on what he could raise and have ground into flour for his living. The Freeman Mill was begun on Sugar Creek in 1837, but was not in operation until 1838. Like the "old stone mill" of so much interest to older generations and not much less to the younger ones, the race of the Freeman mill was cut through the solid rock. Stephen Toney sold his mill site to a William Green, who built a saw-mill on the creek road, a half mile north of Rochester. This is called the first saw-mill in the county. This, after having been in use for many years, was removed and like many other "first things," it has but a memory to mark the spot. Another public-spirited citizen from the state of Ohio, which furnished so many settlers to Cedar County, William Green, came to the county in 1837 and settled at Rochester. He is commended for his liberal ideas and this one may say, as mentioned in the first chapter, was a chief characteristic of the early comer to the open country of this state. The present location of the "Beltz Mill" was originally the site of a saw mill and grist-mill built by Christian Holderman.

Judging from accounts given of him this Stephen Toney, founder, was a thrifty character, losing no opportunity to improve his financial prospects and drive a bargain giving the big end to himself not far different from later and more numerous settlers in this same county. Indians love "fire-water," and while now the courts are laboring by all possible means to convict the man who sells "fire-water" to an Indian, it was not then a matter of vital interest to the United States officers whether one redskin or even two got more than he needed of this same "fire-water." So, as the story goes, when Toney found a great camp of "Sac and Foxes" near Rochester, said to be as many as five hundred, he prepared



WEST BRANCH SCENES

for an immediate speculation in disposing of his full barrel and the full return in trade amounted to Indian property enough to restore his stock of liquid many fold. Chief Poweshiek came to the rescue of his braves and some think he "got even" with Toney in the conclusion of the parley. The oldest settler tells of these Indians to this day, but it is doubtful whether anyone can vouch for the event that happened so long ago. One can only surmise the conditions that must have existed and that did exist long after this time when the white man bought, or traded with the unsuspecting red man, who was often ruined by the gift or purchase of fire-water even sooner than his white brother. Too late, the government has discovered the damage to its wards.

In 1838 a hotel was built in Rochester, which since was known as the Hardman House. These hostelries were all through the country as soon as parties began making journeys by regular trails, and each point had something akin to what one now calls a hotel. Charles Swetland, a well-known character, and who left his mark on Tipton afterwards, came to the village of Rochester in 1837. Nelson Hastings opened a store in 1839. Geo. McCoy, Justice of the Peace, and once County Sheriff, had conducted a store in 1837. These store supplies must be brought from the base of distribution at "Mouth of Pine," where Ben Nye, McCoy's father-in-law, kept a store. After a decade we hear of McCoy returning from California and finding his wife at her father's house, where she had been taken because of neglect, he became enraged it seems and in a quarrel which followed he killed Mr. Nye. Then he returned to the coast. His name appears frequently in the county records and one of the very first cases before the courts as a territory he is the plaintiff.

A legal survey of Rochester was made in 1840 by John J. Tomlinson, Surveyor. The proprietors then were Toney, Freeman and Fulwider. It lay on the east side of the Cedar in section two of that congressional township. This was the year that Tipton was surveyed as the county seat, but the greater population was in Rochester.

S. A. Bissell, afterward County Judge, settled here at an early date, with others who later moved from the vicinity. In 1836 came the Halliday family and settled the farm where the "Whittlesey Mills," afterward "Sugar Creek Mills," were built. In the same month Wm. Phelps settled in Iowa Township, four miles from the village, and the families of William and Emanuel Young came to the neighborhood.

In '37 and '38 the Davis and Arnett families settled near Hector Sterrett, who came here in 1836. Crane and McNaughton settled in Rochester in the spring of '39, and John Ridgway came soon after. The latter lived for a time with Daniel Hare, whose grave as now remembered is covered over with grass in the old cemetery. Ridgway has the credit for possessing the first tailor shop in the county.

Joseph Crane, whose fame rests in connection with the county seat fight, opened the first regular blacksmith shop in Rochester in 1838. His first work was for Geo. McCoy. So far as records go Dr. S. B. Grubbs was the first resident physician. One Henry preceded him, but was not held in the highest respect by those who needed a doctor. It appears that he moved to the Pedee settlement in 1840 and may be referred to elsewhere.

Before 1840, in addition to the foregoing, the three Clines, two Coltons and Wm. Green had settled here. The latter burned the first kiln of brick in this county. Bodfish, the millwright, came in '39, and Andrew Wilson settled on the claim of Aaron Porter in '39. The two Foremans settled one and a half miles east on Toney's claim. All these are lost to any atlas published and since names are now far different, the only way to locate these points of residence is through access to records of the county. In 1840 Coffey and Chasteen came to Rochester and in 1842 Nathan Howe settled near by. The business of the village then ran about as follows: Adam Graham kept a grocery on the block facing where the Hardman House stood. Timothy Newton had a general store on the corner north of the old hotel building. Coffey kept a hotel for many years. Nelson C. Swank was running a cooper shop, but after the death of Graham he continued the store for a time until his own death. S. A. Bissell was then probate judge and justice. Dr. Meredith, who afterward died at Cedar Falls, and Dr. Rickey, afterward of Keokuk, were the resident doctors at this time. Wm. Finefield came here and opened a blacksmith shop, 1844. Blacksmithing became an extensive business at this time, for we find Nicholas Stutzman engaging in the same year with Finefield and another one the year following. John Foy built the second hotel on Water street—this sounds more metropolitan—which was afterwards purchased by the conspicuous citizen, Chas. Swetland, and moved to the corner of Main and Third streets, where it ceased to be a hotel, and now no one looks for such a place in the village, although a former dwelling house offers hospitality. This brick house was built by Wm. Green for a residence long ago. It stands at the end of the long bridge.

Before the steam mill in 1857 a number of brick buildings were erected for business purposes. One of two stories by William Baker still standing, and another by Dr. Noah Green, a third by T. J. Newton. The three-story brick steam flouring mill did good service for a time, but like all the other mills in this vicinity was finally dismantled and moved to Clarence by James Cessford, who purchased it at sheriff's sale.⁹³ This was not the only mill property that fell under the hammer in those days. An incident in the history of Rochester is the reported discovery of silver in paying quantities and the formation of companies to exploit that discovery. Experts came to examine the ore and assays of ore made which reported silver in paying per cents. Shafts were sunk, machinery procured and then the usual result happened—another vain search for silver where the dollar dug only paid a small per cent of the dollars spent in digging. One company lasted about two years and was composed of the best and most influential citizens of Rochester and that vicinity.⁹⁴

"Our neighboring town of Rochester has for some time been on the standstill as to its growth and prosperity, but this season (1857) it will take a long step forward and make it possible for it to compete with any town in the state."⁹⁵

The particular improvement contemplated is the building of a steam mill, the foundations of which are already in. It is to be 38 by 68 feet, three stories, and built of brick. It will be built by Dr. N. Green and M. Bailey. Dr. Green is an enterprising man and will push forward the mill to an early completion. The stone work for the foundation is done and the frame work for the three run of stone with which the mill is supplied. The lumber is mostly on the ground and

the brick in the kiln is ready for burning. The cost of the mill is considerable and it will be equal to any mill in this part of the state. This will give an impetus to the trade and business of Rochester and will not only be an ornament to that town, but a credit to the entire county. This mill was doing a fine business in October, 1857, grinding, with two run of stone, at the rate of four hundred bushels per day. One run of stone was for corn and buckwheat and two for wheat. Building material was cheaper at Rochester than in very many places. Stone plentiful in the vicinity and the brick for the mill were burned within two rods of the location.⁹⁶

But the hand of time is not charitable and now all that promised so much, all that meant so much to the former builders is no more, for where brick and mortar once held firm walls the short space of a little more than a half century has left but ruins or at most what will soon be ruins. He who saw the city in those early days, who heard in his imagination the rumble of wheels as in the original city of Rochester fame was never to be so much as near his ideal, and like all other visions it was only temporary. New life may sometime appear, for the country is still very new. There is plenty of time for a new city to grow where the old was planned. Just now Rochester is the enterprising center of interest for summer campers, and only awaits the coming interurban, discussed elsewhere, to be restored to its former activity. Some old landmarks remain—the old hotel, opposite the Mercantile Company's store; the old "Ferry House" on the river bank, which at one time was kept by Cordis Hardman. There was once a distillery just south of this. Some say the site of the steam mill is washed away by the erosion of the river current against the bank. Some old dwelling houses remain, and Water Street is still there. The sand is still very deep and the automobile is not popular. Across the Cedar the camping grounds are becoming an annual resort for many from a distance, and the contrast of the long ago and what the future promises is to be imagined. Living in this village are some who came to the township in 1837. The widow of Duncan McLaren, mentioned early in the history of Rochester, still resides here. The children of Adam Bair, one of the pioneers, remain to connect the past and present. In one old building the Masonic fraternity still have a lodge full of interesting history, which is further discussed by those who know its past.

We are told by the veteran stage driver that Mississippi boats did load flour at the mill on the bank of the river for he saw them doing so when a boy. We have no reason to dispute the matter, but it is hard to realize that this was true when we see the present worn condition of the surroundings.

The county seat of Cedar County and its location is a matter of history during the years from 1839 to the final settlement in 1852. At the latter date the decision was final and judging from present conditions no fears need be entertained of the question hereafter. From 1840 to the present time events have transpired changing the current of history, but leaving the landmarks as guides to trace the path the pioneers attempted to follow. Here and there along the way one finds serious breaks in the record, but there are those yet living who can recall events covering this allotted life of man since the town of Tipton was first thought of, even before a stake had been driven to mark its site.

Twelve miles from the north, the east, the south, the west, the first mark was made, about which the future town was to grow. Some of these facts had to be touched upon when discussing county organization and government, but the immediate data of town history must follow here. A former citizen, one who was a boy in this vicinity, has made a running commentary on the early times in the pioneer accounts in his own good and personal way,⁹⁷ but a little repetition in a new form will not detract from previous references. Town history may grow monotonous because of the want of personal account, and this cannot be wholly supplied at this time. It is fortunate that some record has been made from which one can draw, otherwise the task would be almost endless.

The original plot of Tipton was certified to by the county commissioners, William Miller, Daniel Comstock, and John G. Foy, and was sworn to before W. A. Rigby, who built the first house in Red Oak. The town plot was surveyed by J. Tomlinson, who surveyed most of the roads in the preliminary county government, and this plot was filed for record June, the first day, 1840, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the precise time at which the county began its present legal existence.⁹⁸

The original plot contained forty-nine blocks of twelve lots each, with streets eighty feet wide and alleys sixteen feet, the blocks being three hundred feet square and numbered in tiers from east to west.

Jennings's Addition was made to Tipton June 17th, 1840, by Charles Jennings. Starr's Addition in 1855. This was from eighty acres lying directly west of the original plot. Moore and Culbertson's Addition was made in 1857, Long's Addition in 1858.

The survey of Tipton was made officially in 1840 by the authorized surveyor, J. J. Tomlinson, who made the survey of Rochester referred to on a previous page. This was May 20, 1840. The streets were the usual eighty feet in the original plot, although one might find some less, and lots fifty by one hundred and forty-two in dimensions. The order came from the county commissioners on April 18, 1840, and the surveyor's plans were approved. A public square was provided for near the center of the quarter section which had been pre-empted for a town site. Henry W. Higgins named the town for his friend, General Tipton of Indiana. One is led to think that Tipton, Indiana, and possibly Tipton, Missouri, may have been named for the same military man. The only building then on the site was a log cabin built by Wm. M. Knott, whose life some one should write. This cabin was first used as a county clerk's office by Wm. K. Whitteley, who moved there from Rochester after the re-location of the county seat. Here also the county commissioners met in 1840. One speaks of the removal of the county seat with considerable respect for the undertaking, but as a matter of fact all the county possessed was contained, it is said, in a "candle box." Few of us know much about even a candle box. Charles M. Jennings built a cabin in that portion now known as Jennings' Addition in 1840, this being the first public house in the place. It was afterward used for church purposes. John Culbertson kept hotel for many years in a house located on the present site of the town hall. He was a member of one of the earliest firms in the mercantile line, being the junior partner in the firm of Friend and Culbertson. Among the arrivals in 1840 were John P. Cook,



MAIN STREET, MECHANICSVILLE



PANORAMA OF MECHANICSVILLE



OAK STREET, MECHANICSVILLE

who was closely identified with the interests of the town for many years; Walker and Davis, carpenters, and John R. McCurdy—all these were men without families. Cook built the first store room in Tipton in the year he came, on the corner where W. H. Tuthill later had a drug store, and the corner now occupied by the National Bank.⁹⁹ This store contained the first stock of goods sold in the town. John R. McCurdy was the first tailor here and built a shop near the site of Whan and Adams's store on the west side of the square, near where Rumble's grocery is now. Preston J. Friend built a log cabin not far from the same site, and William R. Rankin, Tipton's first lawyer, soon moved to a house just north of the Palmer House, which stood where the Cobb block is now. Rankin is referred to in connection with the county seat fight and territorial politics when he sought office for himself. William Cummins soon separated from his partnership with Culbertson and built a house of frame material on the north side of the square, third door east from the corner, once occupied by Perrien Dean as a store site. There Cummins opened a saloon.

It was in March, 1841, that Judge W. H. Tuthill came to the village, and soon after purchased the store of John P. Cook, which business he continued for some two years longer. Friend and Culbertson organized and conducted the next general business. The first physician to locate in Tipton was Dr. Harvey G. Whitlock, who tried many trades or professions.

A discussion has arisen as to the first child born in Tipton, but the credit is given to two names, and since no one now seems able to determine the only means of making record is to give the two, Jacob Tipton Haight and John Tipton Culbertson, allowing the reader to take his choice. There seems to be no difference of opinion regarding the girl, since only one, Sallie Friend, claims that honor. It is perhaps fortunate that there is no second claimant, since the quarrel might never end. The surveyor, Tomlinson, built a house on the corner northeast of the square in 1841, and the house now occupied by Basil Wiggins is near the site. This was the home of Williard Hammond, who ran a general store here after 1849, coming from Cedar Bluffs for that purpose. In 1840 Geo. McCoy, whom we have fully met in Rochester's history, built a house and planted a cottonwood tree in the yard which grew to great size in later years. It was located on the corner of Sixth and Cedar Streets, where Hotel Tipton now stands. In 1841 a house was built for W. H. Tuthill near the house now known as his residence, and in its day recognized it as one of the best, which stands under the stately pine trees at the corner of Seventh and Cedar Streets. Addison Gillett, mentioned in pioneer accounts as being unfitted for the scenes of the new country, opened a general store on the west side of the square in '43. His death occurred a few years later. The first harness maker here was J. A. Sangston, who after a short time was succeeded by Austin Parsons. The latter's business has not stopped to this day, since his son, M. A. Parsons, continues it at the old stand. It is one of the two businesses that have continued through a half century. Edward Godden, plasterer and stone mason of the time, is living now in the north part of town.

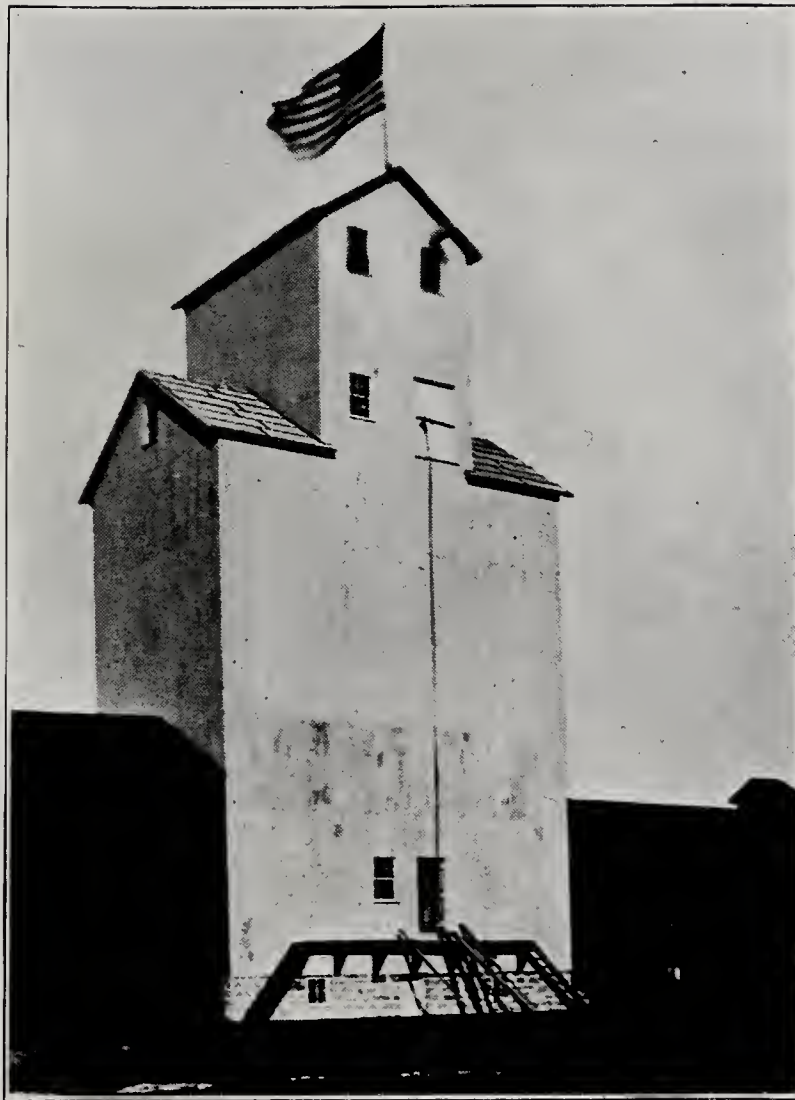
E. M. MacGraw is known as the first wagon maker and J. S. Tuthill followed him in the same trade. Small buildings had large names in those days, one bearing the significant title of "Tontine," was used as post office and clerk's office when Culbertson was appointed district clerk. Richard Hall was a physician and

druggist in '44 to '49, when the California fever struck the town, taking a number away in search of gold. The Friend and Culbertson store was opened in 1847. In the same year Alonzo Shaw, one of the most active of Tipton's oldest citizens until his removal to California two years ago, and Col. Smith bought the hotel of Culbertson and conducted it until 1850, when Samuel Tomlinson bought it. William Morton also opened a store about 1847 in a two-story building which stood formerly where Whan and Adams's brick building was erected, as before mentioned. The latter building was erected in 1876. The Hammond store was north of the square in the building now used by Otis Wilson as a plumbing shop. His family became prominent in Tipton affairs, but death and removal have left few of them. One landmark here must not be forgotten—the first brick store building in the place. This is the long building on the corner used by the Savings Bank at the present time and other business below, while the offices of Hon. John T. Moffit are above. On the corner diagonally across from this building recently used by the Elwood store is the building erected by Charley Swetland, who came here in 1853 from the California gold fields. He is one referred to frequently in Rochester history, coming there in 1837. He also built the frame block on the corner south of the public square used recently by Ross as a place of amusement. Kizer, Crew, and Turner began business here with a general stock of goods. This same Swetland began to publish "The Advertiser" in November, 1853, and to complete his story he failed in business and died in Utah, far from the scenes of his intense activity. It is worth while in passing to say that the "Advertiser" files are complete from his time to the present issue. Some time during the editorial labors of D. C. Mott, 1893, to June, 1897, the missing files were returned, making a valuable record which is preserved, parts of it in bank vaults.

In August, 1854, W. H. Hammond, known as the "tinner," opened a hardware store. A drug and grocery combined (a queer combination one would think) was then located in the old frame building of Friend and Culbertson, which, if information is trustworthy, was almost opposite the "Palmer House" on Cedar Street or near the present site of the Geiger building. It is said that the town increased one-fourth in size this year. Misfortune came in the form of fire in 1870 and destroyed the brick building erected in 1857 by Shaw and Bogly on the corner now occupied by the National Bank building. Samuel Tomlinson built the brick the second door from Cedar Street east, north of the square, where Brotherlin and Gordon's store is now, in 1855 and the building three doors east about the same time.

The following are the recollections of Tipton in 1845 by Alonzo Shaw, who came here in July of that year:

"In the court house block was a two-story frame building about 40x50 feet; the court room was on the ground floor, with hall and stairway on the south. It fronted to the south and the clerk's office was in the southwest corner, a room about 12x16 feet. The upper story was divided into four rooms for office rooms. The Masonic lodge had one room rented. The treasurer and recorder had one room; it was all one office then. The judge of the court was Mr. Williams, of Muscatine, a Pennsylvanian, who held the office by appointment of the president, a comical old democrat who could play the violin and clarionet and tell as good a



THE NEW ELEVATOR AT DOWNEY



VIEW OF DOWNEY

story as anyone present. He came up here to hold court on a regular term, and the Williams boys from the Wapsie (or Lowden now) and the Walton boys from Sugar Creek had running horses. They weren't very long in getting up a bet of \$50 on a side. The race was to come off at 2 o'clock p. m. on the old Muscatine road, between the place now owned by Chas. Swartzlender and the Cottrell blacksmith shop. It appeared as if every man in the county was here. The judge came into the court house at two o'clock p. m. and called the court, and behold there was the sheriff and two attorneys; even the grand jury had gone to the race. The judge ordered court adjourned until the next morning at nine a. m., and went over to the Culbertson hotel and spent the balance of the day playing on the violin. In the evening the judge and the attorneys gathered in the hotel for a social. There was John P. Cook, Scott Richman, Stephen Whicher and others, singing songs, telling stories, and having a jolly good time until midnight, when J. C. Culbertson, J. P. Cook and some others were so exhausted that they could not navigate.

"In block twenty-five, south of the court house, there was but one house. It was the one recently torn down by Roy McKee. A man from Virginia by the name of Epperson lived there. He had quite a family of girls. He was a drinking man and when in those moods told some very large stories. To illustrate: He said in Virginia where he lived it was near the hot springs, and in the fall of the year when the hogs got fat, all they had to do was to drive the hogs through a spring and then out through a crabapple thicket and they were ready to knife and hang up.

"In block 17, east of the court house there were but two buildings; one was a two-story hewed log jail about 16x32, the lower story having two rooms. It was built double like a fort, with one window in each cell made of iron rods crossed, and Asa Young, when he was put in there for stabbing Sheriff Pat Fleming with a pen knife, said he 'Didn't like to look out o' them ten o' diamonds.' The upper story was intended for the jailor. It was built by J. K. Snyder and stood on the west end of Mrs. Stafford's lot, being lot 1, block 17. The other building in said block 17 was Addison Gillett's, now occupied by Basil Wiggins, it being a part of the old back part of said residence, and was sold to Willard Hammond in 1849.

"Block 19, west of the court house, had but two buildings upon it and they belonged to Dr. Richard Hall. One was a small frame building occupied as his residence, standing back from the street, and in front of which was a small frame building occupied by said doctor as a drug store. I think they stood on lot 4 of block 19.

"Block 11, north of the court square, had but two buildings and a small stable. A. Gillett had a small general stock of goods in a small frame building about 16x24 feet, standing on lot 5 in said block 11, near where Brotherlin's drug store now stands, and that was the only store in Tipton, except Dr. Hall's drug store. The Fleming hotel stood right where the cottage stands today. It was a small story and a half building at that time. There was a small stable back on the alley, and those were all the buildings then on block 11.

"In block 10, northwest diagonal from the court square, there were but two buildings and a stable. A large two-story log house about 20x36 feet stood on

lot 1 in said block 10, and a man by the name of Lee and his family lived there. There was a shed addition on the west side about 12 feet wide, and John Stubblefield's father was running a saddle and harness shop in it. This was where the First National Bank now stands.

"The old J. C. Culbertson hotel, the most prominent place in Tipton at that time, was located where the City Hall now stands. It was a two-story frame building about 16x32 feet, with a porch the length of the front and a story and a half log building in the rear as an ell, used as a dining room and kitchen, 16x20 feet, and a small stable on the alley. These were all the buildings on block 10.

"The first store in Tipton was started in the log house on the corner where the National Bank now is. J. P. Cook brought an old stock of goods from the mouth of Pine Creek on the Mississippi, below Davenport, and started a store in this building. After a time Judge W. H. Tuthill came to Tipton. He had previously located at Moscow, buying a saloon there and running it about six months. But selling whisky wasn't congenial to the Judge and he sold out and came to Tipton and bought J. P. Cook's store, and was consequently the second merchant of Tipton. The Judge having been raised in the city of New York and having his full share of egotism, the people sought to reduce his pride and make a western man of him. In the spring he went to St. Louis for goods to replenish his store. Our elections were then held in the spring of the year. While the Judge was absent they elected him for constable, having no idea that he would accept it under any circumstances, but the Judge disappointed them. He accepted the office, qualified and made one of the best constables they ever had.

"As an illustration of western character, Col. Preston, late of Marion, Iowa, father of Judge Preston, had located in Iowa City in the early forties, a graduate of the law, and stuck out his shingle. When the next election came he was nominated for constable. There was a noted Newfoundland dog in the town and the men wrote tickets putting on the name of the dog, which was elected constable. It made the colonel quite out of patience to be treated in that way and he pulled down his shingle, left town and located in Marion, where he became one of the most popular and noted prosecutors in the law in the state of Iowa.

"In block 5, due north of 10, there were but two buildings. One was a story and a half frame house occupied by Jacob A. Haight and his family. His wife died here and in 1849 he went over the plains to Oregon. His son Charles lives near The Dalles in Oregon. The other building was a blacksmith shop built by Robert Adams, and afterwards was burned, it being the first building burned in Tipton.

"In block 4, east of block 10, there were two buildings. On lot 8 there was a log house 16x24 feet, occupied by Dr. Whitlock, with a family of five children. The doctor was a character. While a very good physician he was always in trouble with some one, and his associations were bad; he was said to have belonged to the Mormon church. Tipton rejoiced when he and his family left for California in 1849. On lot 10 in said block 4 was the residence of Wm. H. Tuthill, a small story and a half frame house.

"In Jennings's addition to Tipton, on lot 8 in block 3, was a log house where Mr. Huff and his wife lived; it was where Peter Monk now lives. Mr. Huff was a brother-in law of Solomon Aldrich; he went to California in 1849.



DOWNEY SAVINGS BANK



FIFTH STREET NORTH OF SQUARE, TIPTON

Old Hammond store shown third from the right.

"On lots 5 and 6 in block 4, Jennings's addition to Tipton, was a house and barn. They were built by John P. Cook and he lived in the house. It was the old part of the house where E. C. Gillam now lives. I bought the J. P. Cook house and lots and he moved across the street into a house then vacant on lot 1 in block 5. Capt. Wm. Dean afterwards purchased the property. He tore down the old house and built the present one thereon.

"Then on lots 5 and 6 in block 10, Uncle Abraham Lett lived in a frame house with an Iowa stable north of the house, and an 80-acre farm, it being a part of the Hartwell place.

"On the first Monday morning of January, 1846, I saddled my horse and rode to Dubuque to the land office and entered a quarter section of land, it being the 80 acres now the Sherwood farm, and the 80 acres now a part of the J. W. Reeder farm, lying on the road and joining on the south the county farm.

"There was a small story and a half house standing on lots 5 and 6 in block 9, as near as I can now locate it, empty. It belonged to the Cummins estate, he having died in that house, the widow having moved away. She afterwards became the wife of the Rev. John W. Kynett. The only other house then standing in Tipton, including the Jennings addition, was the old Petrikin house, quite a large two-story frame building, standing on block 7 in said Jennings addition. It was somewhat dilapidated at that time, having been previously used for public meetings of all kinds and for a school house. This includes all the buildings standing in Tipton in 1845, and there wasn't a tree growing of any kind except a crabapple and plum grove thicket with a few scrub oak on block 14. Some of those scrub oaks are now large trees. It seems strange to me that growth of trees in fifty years will make such a change in the surface of a prairie country, and the denuding of a country of its timber makes fully as much change.

"In the early '40s I bought lot 1 in block 19, for \$25. Within a year the Congregationalists wanted it to build a church on, and gave me \$75 for it, and the church stood there until the land became valuable for business purposes.

"I built the first brick house in Tipton in 1850. The house has since been built over and is now owned and occupied by Ab Keller.

"The only person living in Tipton that was living here in 1845 is Mrs. Ellen McClure, she being the daughter of Abraham Lett. All others have either died or moved away."

Manby and Ingman began business as clothiers in the new Tomlinson building in 1856.

Casad and Gilmore opened their "Great Western Clothing Emporium" in September, 1856. They bought out the firm of Manby and Ingman in '57 and continued their business at the same stand for many years. This business is continued by Gilmore and Rhoelk at this time at the same stand, one of two in Tipton of such long standing. At that time there were four hotels in the place and much business activity, but no railroad yet, and this prevented rapid growth. Under the chapter on transportation will be found the struggle for an outlet by rail. What occurred during war times must be told elsewhere.

The town of Tipton was incorporated in 1852, when the first attempt at organization was made. No regularly organized council attempted to do business, according to "Advertiser" files, until 1855. The paper for July 22, 1854, states

that: "We are now on the second year of our town's incorporation, and as yet nothing has been done by the councilmen toward so much as an organization to do business. We suffered the incumbency of one set of town officers for fourteen long months without any activity. At our last town election we changed hands on our Board of Town Supervisors and hope we have profited by the bargain, but as yet we have no assurance that they will do any better than the old ones." From a further statement the first active council must have met the following year, for it reads as follows: "At the first meeting of the Town Council, Monday, August 6, 1855, J. W. Cattell was elected president and Geo. Bagley clerk. At a meeting held on Saturday, August 11, S. S. Daniels and Wells Spicer were appointed a committee to draft a new charter."¹⁰⁰ In November, 1855, the people voted against a city charter, but two years later approved it, so that it was incorporated in 1857 subject to an act of the assembly. An election was held in February on the question and it is supposed to have carried since officers under the charter were elected the following April. In 1865 the old charter was abandoned and the town came under the general law of the state relating to corporations. From the council records the following is taken: "On motion a committee of two was appointed to circulate a petition for signature of those who were in favor of abandoning the old charter and organizing under the present law. Parsons and Smith, committee. A petition with fifty-six names in favor of abandonment was presented. The election on the subject was called and duly carried with only one dissenting vote. Presumption is in favor of the conclusion that reorganization took place at once, although records are wanting on the subject."¹⁰¹

The population of Tipton in 1858 was given by the census then taken as 1,285—three colored and three in jail. It was about this time that property took on a large increase in value, for it is mentioned in a very enthusiastic way that in a single transaction the entire amount of \$2,000 was paid in *cash*, an unheard-of thing up to this date. This was due to the new railroad in the northern part of the county, the C. I. & N. (C. & N. W.)

In 1881 the first project for lighting the town is referred to when a Mr. Brown, representing the Brush Electric Light Company, met with the council and a number of business men, and laid before them the proposition which was substantially as follows: The parties proposing the plant stood ready to make an investment of seven or eight thousand dollars and to erect upon an iron tube forty feet above the court house cupola four lights of 2,000 candle power each, warranted to furnish good and satisfactory light for at least half a mile in all directions, and to furnish and maintain the same for an annual rental of five hundred dollars per annum. This upon condition that the town furnish the necessary care of the engine and that twelve business houses agree to light with electricity at an annual rental of seventy-five dollars each. Only twelve could be supplied with the generator in contemplation and ten at this time had agreed to do so.

The same company at this time had a plant at Dubuque ready for trial when the *moon* did not shine, and it was to go from there to Des Moines for trial. The agent offered to bring it here for trial on the way to Des Moines if the cost was borne locally and it was adopted if satisfactory.¹⁰²

GEOLOGICAL SECTION

DEEP WELL-TIPTON

SYS- TEM	STAGE	SUB- STAGE	DEPTH		ALT.	ROCK NATURE
			125		810 685	LOESS GLACIALTIN
SILURIAN	NIAGARA CLINTON	GOWER DEL- AWARE	520		290	DOLOMITE HARD GRAY AND BUFF WITH SOME CHERL
	HUDSON RIVER	MAQUO- KETTA	645 745		165 65	SHALE UNKNOWN
ORDOVICIAN	TRENTON	GALENA TRENTON	1030		-220	DOLOMITE-GRAY LIMESTONE-BLUIISH GRAY SHALE-GREEN
	SAINT PETER		1085		-275	SANDSTONE-WHITE ROLLED GRAINS
ONEOTA			1462		-655	DOLOMITE-HARD GRAY CRYSTALLINE IN PLACES DRENACEOUS
		JORDAN	1580		-770	SANDSTONE-BUFF CALCIF- EROUS, SOME PLACES-DOLOMITE
SAINT LAWRENCE		SAINT LAW- RENCE	2100		-1290	DOLOMITE - GRAY MARL WITH MUCH FINE QUARTZOSE MATTER, GREEN AND PINK SANDSTONE, FINE GRAINED SOME WITH SECONDARY FACETS, AT 1845 COARSE GRAINS MARL MICROSCOPIC PINK. ETC.
CROIX		BASAL SAND- STONE	2445			SANDSTONE, WHITE OF FINE GRAIN, HARD
						SANDSTONE-RED BROWN PURPLISH-CLEAN-OF FINE GRAIN-HARD

2696½

1886½

GEO. SUR

In accordance with the plan it came about in May, 1882, that a practical test of the Brush light was made in Tipton. A temporary structure was erected above the court house cupola and three globes suspended from the top. The description of the arc lamp is made very minute in the statement "that it consisted of a glass globe surrounding two carbon points or sticks made of ground coke pressed into shape and thinly coated with copper, with only sufficient apparatus to hold them in position and permit the upper one to slide up and down, etc." The complete analysis of the process, now familiar to every school boy, was at that time a marvel.

On the night trial three lamps of three thousand candle power each produced the impression that was expected. The general verdict from the observers, which included the entire population of the town and considerable of the surrounding country was enthusiastically in favor of the light. The council at once passed a resolution agreeing to pay the five hundred dollars annually for five years and the subscribers for the twelve individual lights were soon secured. A stock company was organized with a capital of five thousand dollars to finance the company, the shares being placed at fifty dollars each to encourage a large number of stockholders. The company when organization was completed adopted the name, "The Tipton Electric Light and Power Company," and the first stockholders numbered twenty, holding shares from one to twenty.

In July, 1882, the tower, one hundred and fifty-six feet high, was completed and temporary connections made for illumination. This plant was used for several years, when it was burned and later an ordinance, number fifty-five, was submitted for approval of the voters of the corporation which granted the privilege of operating a plant for ten years to a company.

An enterprise of considerable importance at the time was the construction of the old steam mill in 1850 by a joint stock company. It had a capacity of one hundred and fifty bushels per day, but its operation was not continuous. In December, 1886, this old mill went up in smoke. Its original cost was about twelve thousand dollars, in the hands of the original stockholders, J. P. Cook, Judge Tuthill, Samuel Long, Jr., and others, which amount would be equivalent to double that now.¹⁰³ The Shearers owned it for some years and ran it successfully until the days of making flour from wheat grown at home had passed. It then became a mill for feed and meal only in the hands of D. Meyers, who had possession when it burned.

The city water works were first mentioned in a practical way in August, 1887. At that time Judge Treichler reported \$1,300 raised by subscription to commence the drilling of a deep well. From September, 1887, to April, 1888, the well was put down 2,000 feet. The attempt was made to secure a flowing well and a depth of 2,699 feet finally reached by the contractor before drilling ceased. The last two hundred feet cost the sum of \$1,440, the total cost amounting to \$8,815.

After the construction of the deep well in '87 and '88 the proposition to vote bonds for water works was submitted to the people. The vote took place in August of the latter year and stood 271 in favor of the proposition to 32 against it. The amount voted, seven thousand dollars, provided mains for four blocks only, the remaining portion of the town being left for some future extension of

mains. The cost of the well, 2,699½ feet deep, was given as \$8,815 for the drilling alone, and the bond issue was to provide for its immediate use.

The lowest bid on the standpipe when bids were opened in the fall of 1888 was \$11,300 for brick 118 feet high. This alone being beyond the amount voted for the purpose, the council was compelled to wait for further expression of the public opinion on the subject. This meant the postponement of any action for this year. In 1889, January 15, bids were opened for the construction of the city water works. The lowest bidder, George C. Morgan of Chicago, was awarded the contract for the entire work. The bid as made was \$9,997, but some additions where increased cost was necessary due to change in plans were made to this price. Some discussion occurred at that time relative to the location of the water tower, whether on the highest point in the corporation or at the well. At a later meeting of the city council it was put on the property already owned by the town for economy's sake.

There are many items of interest in connection with the town life that have no real sequence as to the results that may come from them. A suggestion here and there that at the time bears no fruit, yet a long time after it can be traced in the actions taken by individuals or authorities. This is illustrated by the time it took to secure fire protection in any of the smaller towns. Not until severe catastrophe had come upon the town did any movement to secure apparatus succeed. In 1870 negotiations were opened to secure a fire engine, but none was purchased until 1875. The first investment amounted to \$2,000.

This is not necessarily connected with the great improvement in residence property in 1892, yet it may have some bearing on the investment of capital in such form. In addition to the taking on of city improvements in 1896 Tipton became a city of the second class when it was divided into three wards as now.

During the year 1898 the improvements were especially noted, an amount given as sixty thousand dollars being invested in buildings, both residence and business property. The papers made special note of the growth during that year. The hotel built by a stock company had been completed in 1894.¹⁰⁴ About 1901 the paving proposition came before the council, which resulted in the work commencing in the business section in October of that year. This was laid then on two sides of the square and business section only. The brick paving in the business street south of the square and the residence portion of Fourth Street, or that which is called the Boulevard, was completed in the fall of 1903. Since that time it has been in litigation either on the part of the town or property holders for a number of years after the contractor pronounced his part of the work finished. The courts have decided in the end that the work was not done according to specifications and for that reason the contractor has never been able to collect his money. The supreme court has said that the contract must be completed exactly as specified.

The present city officials are: Mayor, Dr. W. A. Grove; Clerk, Chas. Foy; Councilmen, L. F. Kuhn, W. T. Gilmore, L. J. Rowell, Paul Downing, Ed. S. Stofflet.

Among the first settlers in Springdale Township was E. K. Morse, then a young man, who entered a tract of land on the Muscatine County line not far from the west line of Cedar. This was near the present site of Downey. Here



City Park



Town Hall



Water Works



Washington Street, Looking West
VIEWS OF DURANT, IOWA

he built a cabin and afterward, about 1840, sold this claim to Andrew and Wm. Brisbane.

These two, with A. G. Smith, Enos Nyce, George Barnes and Chester Coleman formed the first settlement in the township. Their nearest mill was Rock Island or Moline. The Indians were numerous in this neighborhood then and they were not willing, exactly, to surrender these happy hunting grounds to the white man. They did not hesitate to remove fences nor to run their ponies through growing crops. In this connection it may be mentioned that they were charged with the murder of a pioneer preacher by the name of Atwood. None of them could be found whose guilt was certain enough to make the execution of a penalty possible. In 1847 John Larue, Simeon Barnes, and in 1849 A. B. Cornwall, Reuben Elliott, Hanson Gregg and John Wright had settled in the township.

One authority is of the opinion that the settlement of this township proper did not begin in earnest until about 1850. Since this territory west of the river was all in one township at first it may be difficult to tell just the point of time in the settlement of individuals. Not until 1853 was this township made a separate jurisdiction. It then included part of the present township of Gower, and remained so for two years. The first justices were Thomas James and Joseph Chase; Constable, Levi Coppock; Trustees, Moses Varney and Samuel Macy. The first election was held in 1852 at the Springdale post office.

J. H. Painter began improvements in the northeast corner of the township in 1849. During the two or three years following a number of families settled in this vicinity.

The Society of Friends built their meeting house near Springdale in 1851, and it is said to have been the first house for such purposes in the county. It was built of gravel and had a cement roof and was used for a number of years.¹⁰⁵

The mail service through this section was furnished by a stage line from Davenport to Iowa City cared for by George Albin and his son, Joseph Albin, who is now a very interesting pioneer of West Branch, and his account given recently is found elsewhere. Told by himself the story is full of life, and one may understand how the early settlers in this township waited for their mail service from day to day on the ten-hour trips. Much trouble was experienced by those driving heavy loads when they came to the sloughs of uncertain depth of mud and water, and the doubling of teams or unloading was often the only method of finally and surely landing on the other side. Temporary bridges were often carried away and must be returned by human effort since teams could not be brought to the point of lodgment. The neighborly nature of men was best shown in the distress of stranded loads in these swamps, which after years of settlement and cultivation of the soil have practically disappeared.

The early settlers of Springdale Township must be also the early inhabitants of Iowa Township, since at this time all the territory lying west of the river was in one division, being one of the five first organized by the county commissioners. John H. Painter, Ann Coppock, the mother of the boys Edwin and Barclay, who are fully spoken of in the John Brown chapter, are among the first settlers. Levi Leland and Levi Fawcett, whose name still remains among the

present land owners of the township, Moses Varney, whose descendants still reside in the vicinity, and Dr. Gill, all came in 1850.

After 1850 the settlement was more rapid and the first store was opened in 1851 by Louis Schofield and Thomas Winn. The latter is mentioned in another connection when he went to Harper's Ferry on the mission of mercy to Edwin Coppock. Winn was the postmaster when the Albins carried the mail from Davenport to Iowa City. Jesse Bowersock settled in Iowa Township in 1844, afterwards in Springdale, where he kept a store as he had on his land in the former home. Macy and Fawcett later had a store on the same site. Thomas Fawcett still lives in the township, having been there all these years. Jonathan Maxson, now of West Liberty, also had a mercantile business. He has since been postmaster of West Liberty for some seventeen years. Thomas James, who was prominent in county affairs and the father of Jesse James, county clerk, was once in business here. His widow still survives at the age of more than ninety years. Her picture accompanies the reference. Elwood Macy, referred to above, will be mentioned in the discussion of the Cedar County members of the State Assembly.

There is an old blacksmith shop in Springdale that gives evidence of long use. This was established in an early day. The first one referred to in the place was built by Eli Heald about 1853. Ed. Manfull and Sol. Heald succeeded each other in the wagon repairing and smith work. In an early day the making of carriages was a prosperous industry conducted by D. Schooley. Then was the time that the home product was consumed on the spot and the shop that could repair and produce the entire product had the advantage. The agricultural societies offered inducements to the maker of the useful, and at this time the man who could improve upon the tools then in use was sure to have plenty to encourage him.¹⁰⁶

The old business of cheesemaking and like products under the co-operative plan was once in order in the township, and one called the Cold Stream Cheese Factory was operated by a stock company. It was located on the southeast corner of section two and now appears on the map as a creamery. The old West Branch factory is also run as a creamery.

Springdale has not changed much with the passing years. It still has no railway service and must depend on rural delivery and the telephone for communication with the neighboring towns. Just now there is a movement to secure the proposed interurban from Iowa City to Davenport, which would give connection with the main lines of road and with the county seat. The business interests of Springdale are in the hands of a few people as compared to the time when the railroad was further removed.

This part of Cedar is one of the richest and most desirable of the farming communities that are the pride of the county. Of high moral tone, distinctly religious, and sensible in all things that make for good citizenship, one can understand its prosperity and influence in public affairs.

A Springdale correspondent gives in a sympathetic way the sketch of a man who belongs in history under many titles. Educational interests knew him well; church interests knew him better; government service was acquainted with his best efforts; many articles on public questions came from his pen; but all human advancement knew him best. This man was Lawrie Tatum, who came

to Springdale in 1844. In July, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant United States Indian Commissioner with headquarters at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The call came to him without preliminary notice and he responded, and with the assistance of his wife served seven thousand Indians for a period of four years.

For many reasons this man is known through written productions. "Our Red Brothers and the Peace Policy of President Grant" is said to be largely his work. His magazine articles are numerous and the pen was always a favorite method of his to give utterance to high ideals of citizenship. His last production was a letter to a Des Moines daily giving expression to his opposition to the Boer War. He died in January, 1900.

The landmark of Centredale is the old stone house built by Joseph Ball in 1862. Its history is about as follows: Centredale was established on the farm of Mr. Ball when the B. C. R. & N., now part of the Rock Island system, was built through there. In the year 1850 John Ball came to the vicinity of Centredale, two years later James Ball, and in 1854 John S. Smith and son. There was a district school house here and the railroad used it as a depot until one could be built. The school building was afterward used as a store. In 1862 the house mentioned above was erected as a farm dwelling and is for the time quite modern. The great effort it required and the time it took to get the material together is the matter of interest. The stone came from near the quarry now known as Bealer's, nine miles from the site of the house, and they were hauled with ox teams, which required the greater part of three years to complete the work of gathering the stone, sand, and lime for the structure. The land where this house stands was entered by Joseph Ball in 1840, or about that date, but the family were not destined to occupy the land nor house for any length of time, all but one being called by death. B. F. Ball, the survivor, left the county for California in 1873. Later he built a beautiful home of stone and pressed brick resembling, so it is described, the old house at Centredale, at an expense of sixty thousand dollars. Just as the story is told almost, the family is broken by death and the estate of the former owner of the old house was given as three hundred thousand dollars.

Centredale is but a small station, but the story of the old house may give it a setting of interest.

Most of the history of Downey is told in connection with Springdale township, but its name is not mentioned only by reference to settlers in that vicinity. It is in the extreme southwest part of the county and must be reached from the other parts by means of the Rock Island through West Liberty. The name comes from Hugh D. Downey, the man who laid out the town. The land on which it is situated was entered by James B. Berryhill in 1852, and afterwards transferred to Mr. Downey, who afterwards sold the site of the town to A. B. Cornwall, when it was resurveyed. Downey has at the present time a school building of sufficient pretensions to meet the needs of a town much larger in population and has attempted to raise the standard of the schools far beyond most districts of the valuation. An elevator and bank are among the recent improvements.

The town of Durant was laid out and platted by Benjamin Brayton in 1854, a civil engineer then in the employ of the Rock Island railway. The name Brayton remained with the town for some time, but it finally took its present title from T. C. Durant, of Union Pacific railroad fame, who pledged himself to give eight

hundred dollars for the erection of a public school building. The town is regularly laid out and the streets are eighty feet in width, running almost according to the points of the compass.

Durant is about twenty miles west of Davenport and is situated in one of the richest farming communities in the state. In another part of this book is found a statement of its banks which shows something to prove the assertion. According to the records the town was incorporated in April, 1867, after it had been platted for thirteen years. H. C. Loomis and A. D. Perkins filed the petition. The first mayor was Allen Nesbitt, a justice of the peace at the time. In the survey of 1854 two large squares were left for public purposes—one in the east and one in the west part of the village. In the accompanying picture the present condition of the west square is shown—filled with the shade trees put there in the early days of the town.

The earliest settlers in this vicinity were David and Geo. Walton, who opened their claims three miles west in connection with their father, David W., in May, 1836. When this was written they were said to have been the oldest settlers in the county, and this is not now disputed. The names of Walton do not now appear in the township as holders of the land which they opened to settlement so long ago, but in Sugar Creek. The change has come in the natural exchange of real property and for other reasons which cannot now be discussed.

Harrison Gray came to this neighborhood, but settled in Muscatine County and does not therefore now concern the writer, since the matter must belong to another county so far as his history of a later time goes.

In March, 1854, Joseph Weaver, a graduate of Princeton College, who had mastered the law under Judge McCandles of the United States courts in western Pennsylvania, and who had spent some time in the law, came to the vicinity and entered his farm, commencing active work upon it at once. He was not accustomed to the trials of the new farmer, and gives the expression to his feelings in the following: "This was my first day's work on a farm and well do I remember it. Trudging along on the plowed ground, dust flying in thick clouds all about us, when night came we looked more like the South African than office bleached lawyers. I thought as I returned from the field at evening, sore and dusty, and so weary that if this was farming in Iowa I guess I'll quit." But he did not quit and afterward was glad of it.

The first settlers in this vicinity came from New Haven, Conn., and they were soon followed by those from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the New England states. The first building erected in Durant was one by James Young, a carpenter, for C. M. Loomis. It was a one-story structure and was used by the owner for a residence only a short time when he returned east, having been overcome with that dread disease—homesickness. No buildings of that original time are now standing. After they served their various purposes they were replaced and so remodeled as to be beyond recognition.

The second building is interesting for the reason that it was for the office of the first physician, Dr. Bills, and while planned for his use it was rented at once for a home by a Mr. Cunningham, and he soon found himself running the only hotel in town with a dozen or more patrons and a house twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions. When Mr. Fisher wrote the "History of Durant," from which



RESIDENCE OF W. A. KESTER, CENTERDALE



SCHONBORN ELEVATOR, CENTERDALE

these facts are drawn, Dr. Bills had put this building to a more humble use, and it was the oldest building standing on its original foundation.

The third building in the town was the depot. One does not always find such a building used for so many purposes, perhaps seldom one better say, for it furnished the church for many years and here the school meetings were held when the matter of educational equipment was discussed. This is said to have been the *first building erected for the express purpose of depot service in the state of Iowa*. The hotel was built by the proprietors of the town, Cook and Sargent, of Davenport. It was leased by Mr. Downs, the first station agent in the town and the proprietor of the first store. In the fall of 1855 the Western Stage Company opened a line from this place to Tipton, continuing it for three months, for which they received from the proprietors of the town five hundred dollars. The same fall the railroad track was laid through here and now people came thick and fast to settle the new town. The manufacture of brick was undertaken here in the summer of '56, but owing to some difficulty with the railroad it was given up.

The post office, which had been at Centre Grove on the Hanson Farm, was moved to town in '56 and John E. Whittlesey became the first postmaster.

It is interesting to note that the first shipment of produce was *six barrels of game*. This was sent out on the passenger train then running from this place on January 10, 1856. The first wheat shipment was one hundred and ninety-eight bags to Hull, Purvis and Co., Davenport. The first car of wheat was loaded in February, '56, and was also consigned to Davenport. It must be remembered here that these are the very first rail shipments from this county. The first car of wheat to Chicago went out in the fall of 1857. The first car of *onions* was shipped to Davenport by B. P. Putnam in 1857. The first freight received was two cars of lumber for H. S. Downs in 1856. A lumber yard was established in 1857 by Allen and Williams.

The first birth in the town was a daughter of Isaac Gilbert, December 12, 1857, and she was named Mary Durant and received from the founders of the town the promised warranty deed to lot five in block ten. From inference it is concluded that the first passenger train came through or to Durant in the winter of '55. The first Sunday school was organized in 1855 and continued many years as a union school. Rev. Thomas Dutton came to Iowa as a missionary in '43, locating north of the village in 1866.¹⁰⁷ His name is still familiar to those interested in the Sunday schools of the vicinity.

Item.—“A New Store in a New Place.” We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the “Farmers’ Store of W. O. Ludlow of Durant. This town, it will be remembered, is the only town on the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in this county and is destined to be a place of no small note. We (Wells Spicer) passed through there on the cars. We did not have time to stop, but did have time to witness many valuable improvements; conspicuous among these is a new church, the steeple of which can be seen for many miles across the prairies. Also the store of Mr. Ludlow, who now bespeaks a share of Cedar County patronage.”¹⁰⁸

Officials of Durant at present date: E. F. Jockheek, Mayor; W. H. Crecilius, Treasurer; Paul Samberg, Clerk; Councilmen, Herm. Brauch, Gus. Thiel, Geo. Hamann, A. F. Schiele, Hugo Boldt.

When the Clinton branch of the B. C. R. & N., now known as the Rock Island, became an assured proposition (1884), it was also certain that a new town would be platted in Inland township. Inland had been a post office and had some business, but the railroad had left it to the north, and a station in the eastern part of the county was necessary.

Nels Stanton and Dick Hill were the prime movers in the matter, and these men, in conjunction with Piatt and Carr, and Mr. Bennett, the right-of-way man for the B. C. R. & N., and for whom the town is named, constituted the committee to select a site for the new town.

After some deliberation the new site was located on forty acres of the Long farm, belonging to two of the committee, Hill and Stanton. Stock shipments were begun as soon as cars could be obtained. T. S. Chapman put in the first stock of lumber and Mr. Hopkinson built the first blacksmith shop. M. G. Blockman began to buy grain in the fall. John Templeton opened the first business house, moving from Inland. Drs. Colton and Boman came from Inland and established a drug store. W. G. Bevier opened a branch lumber yard in charge of Walter Swartzlender. Two hotels were established early in the town and all lines of business developed rapidly.

The former town of Inland has been swallowed up by the later development of a railroad town to the south, to which place the business went when Bennett was laid out in 1884. The Postens at the grove, which took their name, were the first settlers in this vicinity in 1836. The oldest living pioneer of this vicinity is "Uncle John Ackerman," now in his ninety-second year and willing and able to tell of his life with the Indians when the prairie was still without habitation and no white man near. His adventures are thrilling and his experiences full of that which makes the common events of life seem tame. Mr. Ackerman is now living a short distance east of Bennett and enjoys the telling of the stories of his early days. In 1839 a tavern was established in order to accommodate the travelers on the Davenport-Marion road not far from the present town of Bennett. This was conducted by J. C. Hallock at the suggestion of John P. Cook, a resident of Tipton. Thomas Curtis was the first settler at Inland village. Here he kept a public house and established a wagon repair shop.

Inland had the promise of any town then, but after it had attained the growth expected of such a place in the lines of business generally followed in the villages it all disappeared when the moving began. The early mail service was as in other places overland from the nearest point of general delivery, and the marketing must be done at Davenport, the point of distribution of manufactured goods. Bennett is now the junction of the Davenport branch and the Clinton division of the Rock Island, and has considerable business of railroad nature. The trains are run to make connections here, and this is a point of division of the traffic. Bennett provided for water works in 1902 and has a system with good supply, using a pressure system for distribution instead of a tower, as is the custom in most of the county towns.

The present officers of Bennett are: Mayor, H. W. Dammann; Clerk, J. B. Vaughn; Treasurer, E. P. Wingert; Councilmen, James Flater, Henry Ruser, J. H. Abraham, H. R. Chapman and H. Heineman.



BLACKSMITH SHOP, SPRINGDALE
MAIN STREET, SPRINGDALE, LOOKING EAST

Another town was platted west of Stanwood on the line between Fremont and Pioneer townships. This tract belonged to David Dorwart, and under the same arrangement with the railway company as other towns he secured the location of a town site about the year 1857. Previous to this in 1854 or '55 John Onstott and D. H. Comstock laid out the original town of Mechanicsville. The original plat comprised about sixty acres and lay in the western part of what is now the main portion of the town. The land between the "Iroquois" tract, as the eastern portion lying over the line in Fremont was formerly called, and the original plat of Mechanicsville was laid out in lots in order to unite the two, and thus a tract of one hundred and twenty acres was included in the town plat. The depot was then located on the western portion instead of as at first anticipated. The town being thus in two townships at one time caused some difficulty about elections, as one officer's election was contested on the grounds of votes from another township being cast for him. The town gets its name from the character of the first settlers in the western part of the town, and was given the place by Mr. Onstott. They were mechanics and the owner himself was such, so the name was well taken, although it is frequently abbreviated by those using it much in correspondence.

Mechanicsville suffered from a severe fire in 1883, which destroyed the south side of the business street. No means of fighting the fire were at hand beyond the ordinary "bucket brigade," and many narrow escapes were experienced. The water system has since been established and protection is ample. The electric lighting plant was first put into service in 1899 by Helmer and Dawson, and was commended as of first-class construction. The history of the organizations of the town are given in other connections. The cuts accompanying the chapter give some idea of the prosperity of the corporation.

The original town was in the south half of section thirteen of Pioneer township, and the Iroquios addition lies to the east, extending over the line into Fremont, the Batdorf addition lying wholly in that township according to record,¹⁰⁹ and it would seem proper in this case to do as Lowden has done—arrange to get the entire town into one township if there is no constitutional objection. Fewer additions have been made to the original plat perhaps because the enlargement was made in the beginning when the depot was placed on the western portion after the eastern part had been platted.

The town officers reported now include: Leonard Hines, Jr., Mayor; J. H. Onstatt, Recorder; H. E. Gibeaut, Treasurer; Councilmen, Lines Bennett, O. J. Davison, Geo. Nagle, F. W. Leech, and L. H. Andre.

Onion Grove Station was the name first given to the stopping place of the trains on the Chicago and Northwestern railway, then known by the name as often written in the chapter on transportation, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska. The name is suggestive of the neighborhood of the grove two miles north of the present site of the town, where the familiar wild onion grew in abundance at that time, perhaps not now to be had at all. A similar plant may be found in the timber, but the quality is far different from the prairie kind one may come upon in the open land in the northern part of the state. The post office at Onion Grove was first supplied from the route running from Iowa City to Dubuque and once to Galena, Ill., when Alonzo Shaw said he rode two hundred miles each week on horseback to carry out his contract. One may read his own words in the chapter

on the subject of transportation. Dayton township was named at a late, comparatively late, date, since it is on record as being made from Polk, once the fractional part of "Waubespicon" township. The banks of Mill Creek supplied the traveler with the necessary onion portion of his meal if he desired such addition.

The Northwestern passing two miles from this post office caused its removal, and the lack of euphony in the name led in to the change in 1862. Strictly speaking the name Clarence comes from the Latin, *clarus*, meaning famous, but that was not supposed to be the reason for its adoption now as some town of the same name in the parent state suggested it here to the one who selected it.

A vacant freight car served for the first station some distance east of the present station near the McNeil farm then.

The town of Clarence as now platted lies in sections 22, 23, 26, and 26 and was originally laid out by the land company organized for the purpose of controlling the town sites along the line of road then building. Joseph Ball was the owner of the forty acres on which the original plat was made, but he sold to the town company. It is not stated whether this Joseph Ball is the same one who settled early in the history of the county near Centredale, but one may suppose the two to be identical. The other part of the original plat belonged to James Laughrey, which the company also purchased.

The remaining part of the section on which the forty acres platted from section 27 lay was purchased in 1865 by Fred Hecht, M. K. H. Reed, and A. Piatt, with the exception of the northwest quarter, and that portion known as Hecht's addition was made to the town of Clarence. The school building and water works are located upon this addition. The town was incorporated in 1866, according to the records, and secured public improvements since then in the form of water works in 1890, and a municipal gas plant was voted upon in 1895, when the ladies had the rare privilege of voting. The system is pronounced a success and was the first plant of the kind in the county. Clarence enjoys the reputation also of having the only public watering fountain for *man* and beast in the county so far as discovered.

The oldest business building in Clarence is the one occupied by C. Peterson as a boot and shoe store on the north side of Lombard Street. This was the store once occupied by Friend and Culbertson, who established a branch store from their Tipton business house with Mr. Fred Hecht as clerk. In 1860 the firm of Friend and Culbertson built across the street and later were succeeded by Hecht and Polley. The line of business of the towns as conducted in the early history of their organization has changed in many particulars. What then was in demand made the production of many things at home possible, and the manufacture on the large scale had not then been felt as to-day. The idle shops, the empty hotels and store rooms indicate to the observer the rapid changes in the service of all the towns that once flourished in the new country before markets became so frequent or movement so swift. Firms are constantly changing until it is impossible to enumerate all that may have been engaged in any one line of business in a single decade. In the largest town in Cedar County almost every business house in the town has changed hands in the past ten years.



MAIN STREET, STANWOOD

The manufacture of goods of domestic use in an agricultural region was extensive until the great factories with millions of capital took the market from the small producer. In all the towns of this county the industry concerned with making of farm implements and iron work was carried on in the vicinity until these things were made wholesale ready to use without the intervention of the mechanic, until now the occupations of the first days have gone to find in many cases nothing to take the place of the former trade. The man who manufactured barrels and casks, who made baskets or harrows, is now out of that particular occupation since he can no longer compete with the machine and massed capital.

All this line of work was carried on in Clarence in an early day, but now the manufacture of such things as found forty years ago is not thought of in any serious way. To-day the repair shop comes the nearest to the needs of the farmer and ready made goods meet the demand.

The old mill that used to stand at Rochester after having fulfilled its mission there was removed, as mentioned in another connection, to the neighborhood of Clarence when James Cessford bought it at sheriff's sale. That mill had made flour for shipment down the Cedar river by boat loads, and at the present time the only mill in the county that makes flour is the Nelson mill at Durant.

Clarence was incorporated in 1866 under the general laws of the state and the first mayor was James De Wolf.

The present mayor is S. S. Crittenden; Councilmen, S. L. McLeod, John Greig, Hosea Ballou, Fred Goldsmith, A. S. Rossman; Town Clerk, F. W. Crow; Treasurer, H. A. Jons.

The original town nearest to the location of Stanwood was called Flournoy, about one-half mile east of the station. The owners of the town site were S. H. and Wm. C. Maley and William Preston. Some time in September, 1868, they began negotiations with the C. & N. W. railroad authorities to erect a station house for passengers and freight and lay the necessary sidetracks to accommodate the traffic and give this place every facility furnished other towns along the line. In consideration for such service the proprietors of the town as mentioned agreed to give the company every alternate lot throughout the plat and four acres for railway yards.

Up to the middle of January, 1869, no signs of any town appeared where Stanwood now stands beyond the survey and a small sidetrack. On January 20th of that year Mr. W. W. Allen began the first house. By the time spring opened there was a substantial growth of some thirty buildings. John Dorcas of Red Oak began the second house in Stanwood. The delay in erecting a depot was due to the press of business of the company and the town proprietors were early assured of the building in the spring of 1869. At this time Mr. H. P. Stanwood was assistant superintendent of the C. & N. W., and for him the town was named. This was the nearest station to Tipton and from there the county seat was supplied until its road was completed in November, 1872.

The Northwestern railway maintains extensive equipments for the supply of water and fuel at Stanwood and the improvements of the company make the future of the junction one of security. Trains must stop here for coal and water and passengers must be allowed to land for the Tipton connection. Additional sidetracks are being laid to accommodate the traffic at this point.

There has been some rumor of a northern connection which would be of great additional benefit to Stanwood. The first town of Flourney is forgotten except by the oldest settlers, and there are only a few left who remember the time when this was open land before the road was built. The history of schools, churches, and other public organizations belongs in its proper chapter.

The Mayor of Stanwood is James George; Chris. Stoecker, Clerk; Councilmen, Ed. Gruber, M. H. Rice, W. C. Jackson, H. F. Haesemeyer, E. J. Bernstorff, Their regular meetings are on Monday night, the first in the month.

In 1858 the railroad reached Lowden, the first stopping place of the Chicago & Northwestern in Cedar County. The first settlers of this vicinity came in '39, among them being some names very familiar to the early settlers of the county—John C. Parr and his four sons; William Parr and his five sons, and John Parr, the brother of the other two. It was James VanHorn who entered the site of the present village of Lowden in 1839. This was an early day for this region, since settlement did not increase very rapidly until after 1850, when the entire county felt the rapid growth of population. Not only here but into other sections people began to find their way more readily.

July 5, 1858, the railway was completed to this station and pushed westward a little later. Not far from this point the junction with a line to Tipton was proposed, which proposal was never accepted or the connection now would be east and west instead of north and south.

The Iowa Land Company had a hand in the settlement of this place, as in many of the other towns along the line. Seven acres were donated to the company by James VanHorn, and Thomas Shearer gave up five more, making twelve in the original town site, which lies in section two of Springfield township. This was surveyed for the company on behalf of its agents, Horace Williams and Milo Smith, known now as Judge Milo P. Smith of Cedar Rapids, and it was called "Louden" after the Ohio home of Thomas Shearer, Loudenville, Ohio. The name now is now spelled with a "w," Lowden, when referring to the post office. Several additions have been made to the original site. Shearer has made two on the east, J. D. Shearer one on the north, Walker and Meyer have added to the east side. Peterson two additions on the north, Denson, Hahn and Banks each small additions in the same part of the town since Reed's addition came up to the section line.

The town was originally in two townships, or was after the additions had been made over the section line into Massillon township, and a petition was presented to the board of supervisors to detach a part of the northern township and add it to Springfield, which was done. The town was incorporated in 1869 with Wm. McGarvy as the first mayor. J. D. Shearer was the first justice of the peace and held this office from 1857 to 1865, when he became sheriff of the county for ten years.

One of the oldest business firms in the county is found here, having a continuous business life of fifty years—the Peterson Brothers formerly, now Freund & Co. They do a general merchandise business, carrying everything that the vicinity could demand and doing a private banking business in connection.

Among the oldest residents of the place are M. L. Banks, Henry Moore, Henry Heiner, David Kimball, who are able to give the history of the town.



CITY HALL, LOWDEN



CLINTON STREET, LOWDEN

Before the railway had reached the town site a store had been put into operation by Wm. Dugan, who built the first house on the prairie here where the road was in prospect. Huff and Henry formed a partnership soon after this in the mercantile business.

Lowden has been a stopping place for all trains except those carrying a full service for the needs of passengers and an eating house furnished the hungry man with his necessary meal. This has been an important part of the railway yards here and the double track line has made it a busy place in the past. For miles it seems the straight track tends to the westward without a curve so far as the eye can reach from the station, and the surrounding country is rich enough for the most exacting.

For a town of its size Lowden has the best city hall in the county. Its public school building is one of latest design both in construction and equipment, and the location is ideal. The town maintains a municipal gas plant on the same plan as Clarence.

G. F. Reinking is the present Mayor; E. R. Struck, Clerk; Councilmen, J. H. Andersen, C. Boettger, H. Cassier, D. W. Conrad, H. R. Griesback.

Soon after Carlisle had been planned five miles south of the present town of Lowden, another village was laid out four miles north. The second had more to make it a success since it lies near a stream and happened to be in the line of a railway afterward. Its survey was completed in 1854 before the signs of any railway in the vicinity, and now the little town of Massillon has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is near by the Wapeseponicon and on a branch of the Milwaukee. This place was originally known as "Denson's Ferry," named for Joseph Denson, who first settled here and established it. In this place now is a bridge of some eleven hundred feet. This was one of the partnership bridges originally erected by the farmers paying one-half and the county the other half. A new one has taken its place, which is the one referred to above.

The town was resurveyed and platted in 1875 by F. A. Gates, then county surveyor, at the request of three citizens and assented to by a fourth one of the original proprietors of the town, Mr. William Williams. The first settlements were made in this region in 1840. John Shriver came here in July of that year. His son Hiram resides in Lowden at this writing. Williams, mentioned above, came in '40 and Abraham Williams in 1841. Like many others in 1850 he crossed the plains to California and was more successful than many. In 1843 the Thorns came to this township, also the Morton family. M. D. Keith, Ira Brink, and Levi VanSickle came in 1850. H. A. Emerson was identified with this region for over half a century. Geo. Jeffrey came in 1851, and Hon. J. M. Kent in '52. He represented the district as senator in the eighth and ninth general assemblies. F. A. Gates settled here in 1853 and afterward served the county as surveyor for a period of five years. Settlers came from this time very rapidly and the railroad through the northern part of the county made this community one of the first to be served. Today Massillon is a village, small in trades and business, but delightfully situated on the stream with the poetical Indian name. Surrounded by a rich country it gives one the impression of comfort without anxiety, security without needed defence. An eye for the interesting points and a pen to describe must belong to the one who wrote this: "The Wapsipinicon majestically winds

its way along the fine timber lands on the north and east of the village. To the east are the rocky bluffs, which have been washed by 'Wapsie waters' for many ages so far as we know. Here are the famous natural wells. Here is where the people for miles around spend many happy hours in the summer seasons. From the farm of Henry Ruprecht, a half mile southeast, one gets the best view of this vicinity. The little hamlet, the river, the ponds and meadows, the bluffs, the railroad and wooded lands all combine to make the place worthy of a painter's brush, and it must be seen to be appreciated."¹¹⁰

Cedar Bluffs has figured in the county history very prominently since the agitation of the bridge construction across the Cedar at some point to accommodate the people. Mason's Grove was the nearest point of settlement in the beginning. Here it is recorded that Jackemiah Baldwin (the spelling of the Christian name has this form on the county records and there seems to be no authority for spelling it as found in the Old History) settled in the year 1837, bringing his three sons and being accompanied by two friends, John Malic and Geo. Parks, who settled near. Mason's Grove received its name from the man who settled there in the same year, but a little later in the season. The name of Mason and Baldwin still appear among the land owners of this neighborhood. Our friend Tom Baldwin of Tipton is a grandson of the first Baldwin mentioned and also a grandson of John Finch, who came to the county in 1837 and purchased his claim of Samuel Gilliland, who had begun improvements in that part of Center township.

William Kester was the first settler on the west side of the river in that part belonging to Cass township. He died very early in the history of the place. Among the other early settlers before the year 1840 were Alexander and Frank Moffit with their father, who died in this vicinity. The old Moffit homestead log house is among the landmarks of the township. Mrs. Jacob Hardacre and Mrs. Wm. Neeley were of this family.

Of these pioneers the only ones remaining are Alexander Moffit and Jacob Hardacre, the latter living in Missouri.

Washington and Gower's Ferry and Cedar Bluffs are names for the same location on the map, having been applied at different times in the history of the place. The names of Gower and Hammond are associated with the locality as early as 1839, when James Gower and Willard Hammond bought the claims of a number of settlers in Cass township. Gower operated the store and ferry at this point about 1840 and later in his life of the family, but early in the state's history, removed to Iowa City. He is mentioned elsewhere in connection with the county in the law-making branch of the state government.

Robert Gower, who worked so faithfully to secure a bridge at this point and died before he saw it accomplished, came to this settlement in 1841 with his four sons. For Robert Gower the township was named and his son Sewall continued the work of his father until the building of the bridge was accomplished in 1877.

This part of the county is destined at some time to be the center of an industry as yet undreamed of, since the natural advantages have been seen at this time in the preliminary efforts to which the following refers:

Attention has been called to the natural advantages which this site offers for the construction of a dam to furnish water power for turning the energy of the stream into the form of electricity, this to be distributed to various points so far



CITY WATER WORKS, CLARENCE
EAST LOMBARD STREET, CLARENCE

as feasible to be redistributed among the consumers of low voltage or to be used in the driving of lines of cars between the towns lying in the district. Surveys have been made to determine the necessary territory to be considered in dam area, and it is well known that the site is one of the very best in the country for such improvement. So long ago as 1876, when the bridge was built here, the advantage of the solid rock was noted and described by a scientific journal, the *Engineering News*: "There is a narrow gorge in the river just below where the channel is hemmed in by a perpendicular wall of magnesian limestone, forty feet high. The channel here is about 480 feet wide and has a rock bottom and the water at its lowest stage is about two and one-half feet deep. The stone for the piers and abutments will be taken from the magnesian beds in the vicinity. The stone has very regular beds so that the work of cutting will be small." Companies have been organized to exploit this power and the time will not be long until the wasted power will be available.

When the Albins carried the mail and the passengers from Davenport to Iowa City across the prairie in 1849 there was no sign of an inhabitant in that part of the county where West Branch is now located. Only the station on their stage line a short distance east of the site. To this place David Tatum and a few others came in 1850 and they were followed shortly by William Townsend. Then the lines of travel were faintly marked and no one could depend on the chance of finding his way without previous preparation. The well known settlers, Eli Hoover, James Townsend, Thomas Barrington, Joseph Steer, and Michael King, came in '53. The rival towns of West Branch and Cameron were each surveyed in the year 1869, the second a few months later than the first, taking its name from the chief engineer of the B. C. R. & N. railway. These towns retained the names but a short time when the present title covered the whole corporation.

Joseph Steer laid out the town of West Branch in May of 1869, acting for John M. Wetherell, whose name is retained for one of the streets of the town. This part of West Branch was much smaller in area than the part called Cameron and contains now most of the business section. Many additions have been made to the original site. On the west and north Steer's, Oliphant's and Witter's additions, and on the east Townsend's and Michener's additions, making a large territory, which gives roomy lots and a comfortable appearance to the residence portion. West Branch has a good system of electric lighting and an efficient water works plant, a recent well furnishing a supply that seems inexhaustible.

The trade in lumber has been especially marked here, the town supporting two extensive yards. Its business section has some excellent buildings. The recent bank building which was purchased by the Odd Fellows being an illustration. This was erected in 1908.

The town was incorporated in 1875 under the direction of J. Steer, James Townsend, E. Grinnell, L. J. Miles, and W. D. Hammell, as commissioners of the election. It then contained about three hundred inhabitants.

Historically the most interesting building is the old home of James Townsend where the travelers of the days of the stage were entertained and the name "Traveler's Rest" was applied to it. It stands to the left on the road toward Springdale and from the picture in this volume one may recognize it very readily. It is not now on its original site.

West Branch has a post office building that is especially commendable and it is distinguished by having a library building and post office beyond the usual town of its size. The government approved the plans of the present postmaster when he submitted them and the lease runs here for ten years at a time. The special feature that one is first called upon to notice is the entrance built to accommodate the public in all kinds of weather. Another that speaks well for the comfort of the postal clerk and those who must work in the interior is the skylight which furnishes the illumination for the entire room. It suggests a way of avoiding dark rooms. Mr. Wickersham arranged the plans and submitted them to the proper officials. The library is discussed in another chapter.

The city officers of West Branch at this date are below:

Mayor, L. J. Leech; Clerk, A. R. Cavin; Councilmen, D. L. Ball, J. T. Butler, G. C. Hoover, M. W. Munger, and P. V. N. Myers.

The town of Cedar Valley is best discussed in connection with the Bealer quarry, since the quarry is the making of the town, and when that industry stops it must of necessity cease to be of importance. At the end of the bridge across the Cedar into Gower Township the village contains a few houses for business and the shops of the quarry.

Plato and Buchanan may be included in one paragraph. The name of the first is suggestive of Greek philosophy and the second, as some may suppose, of the former president of the United States, but here is where he would make his mistake. The fine farm home of Alex. Buchanan lies to the north and it is well that the station should be known by that of a citizen so well known.

These stations are for the accommodation of shippers in this portion of the county and cannot have much to make them grow into towns of any future greatness. They came into being in 1884 when the road reached that part of the county. Sunbury is another of the smaller towns that furnishes a nearby outlet to the products of the farmer and brings the supplies he needs to his door; it is one of the last to be platted since this is the last branch of railroad to be built in the county limits. Its principal streets are Main, then Henry, Hugo, Herman, and Albert.

There was once a post office on the mail route from east to west across the southern part of the county in Iowa Township proper, since one must always consider that all lying west of the river at first was of the same common title, that promised to be a village of some hundreds of houses more or less. This was Pedee and took its name from a river in the homeland of a settler. Long before the town of Springdale became the center of reference for that side of the river the post office was known in other parts. Here John Brown came and in 1866 a writer never referred to any place as the headquarters of the band except at Pedee. The first inhabitant here, according to the opinion of the old settlers, was the man who figures in the earliest records of the county courts as found in that office today—Clement Squires and his family. He left the county in 1840, perhaps because of the reputation he had won here.

Robert G. Roberts, whom the versatile artist has drawn in cartoons and whom the wit has made to say queer things in his official capacity as a member of the territorial legislature, was one of the first settlers in this township. When he



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BENNETT FROM THE SOUTH

came is disputed, but it was about 1837, and it matters little now as to the exact minute or day for the purpose of the data necessary to fix him as part of the county's possession in history. George Frain is the authority for the statement that Mr. Roberts bought his claim of Squires for twenty dollars and if so he did a good deed in getting rid of Squires. The experiences of these settlers were not different than the others who came at that time. The usual difficulties confronted them and they made the humblest things answer for the time being until they could do better. Under the heading of outlawry the names of Stoutenburg and Warren appear as settlers of this township in the northern part. Ebenezer A. Gray, a member of the board of supervisors and a most valued citizen, with his family and father, Thomas Gray, came to the township in '39, settling near what is called Gray's Ford, a point much discussed at the time of the bridge controversy. William Maxson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Gray, and his sons Jonathan and Thaddeus and Kurtz, came at the same time. The first of these brothers now lives in West Liberty where he has been postmaster and editor of the paper of that place. Thaddeus Maxson lives in Springdale at this date, spending his winters in California. The Grays still own land in Iowa Township.

At the first election after Iowa Township was organized in 1840, Robert G. Roberts, E. A. Gray and Thomas Lingle were appointed as judges. Twenty votes were polled then. E. A. Gray and A. G. Smith were elected as justices of the peace, and Robert G. Roberts was elected as county commissioner for this township (?).

A well known character in the vicinity whose name is attached to a deed given by Wm. Maxson as notary was William Hoch. His name indicates that he was of French descent and he is said to have been conversant with many languages and been held in high regard by his neighbors. To have the history of this man alone would be worth many hours of research, but where shall one go now for his story in the brief time of his residence. The name has been familiar to the writer of this from the days of student life when one who came from this county and must have been a descendant of the same family was a member of the classes.

It seems that the ever-present Stephen Toney was once postmaster at Pedee. The first post office was located near the timber where Elisha Henry was the government's representative.

In the spring of 1837 the surveying of township lines was begun. This of course refers to congressional townships only, since there was no provision yet for the naming of civil townships as they are known today, even if the lines happened to correspond. If some one had the time one of the most interesting series of maps obtainable could be made from the history of the civil townships of Cedar County. It is commended to the future county auditor as an interesting pastime and yet of illuminating importance to the office over which he presides. When the survey took place as mentioned above the laying out of new towns that might furnish the incentive to great growth in the future and made men dream of fortunes over night, became a common subject of thought. Among these ventures one is of importance, since here the first store in the county opened for business. Centreville was on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four, now in Sugar Creek Township. John C. Higginson, Sheller and others were

interested in the venture as the future county seat when the time came for its settlement. Sargent, Sheller and Company opened the first store here. How long it continued is not now a matter to be verified, but at last accounts all that remained of the store building was an old cellar and fireplace not far from the Muscatine road, and the home of W. M. Port.

SECTION IV.

EDUCATIONAL.

The earliest type of school is described by those who were members of groups where the need was felt, where the facilities were limited, but where a way was found to provide for the need. While they are much alike in the beginning, each has its independent history, in many ways suggestive of the character of those who were concerned in its establishment. The custom of previous experiences comes out in these first forms and the improvements in accommodations does not necessarily show an improvement in spirit above that of the early settler. A keen admiration must stir the present generation when it reflects on the experiences, trials and courage of the beginners in school affairs. The name *school* is given to many things, but there is only one pioneer school, only one that can stir the imagination to a point that makes it wish for the real preservation of a type school. In these pages some of the old kind are described and incidents related which bring the past into view preparatory to connecting it with the present, that there may seem to be no gap in the history of the educational forces in this county. It has taken a long time, much patience, many experiments, many failures, and more successes to produce the present condition. Let us trace the matter from the beginning, let us put in order the events of interest so far as they may be profitable: "The school house was built of logs with a fire place in one end of it which constituted our heating plant. The seats were long benches running the entire length of the room, with a wide plank next the wall, which served as a desk and when we used all the agility we possessed in changing our positions so that we could face either way—the desk or the center of the room, as our fancies might dictate. There was, of course, a total lack of school apparatus with the exception of a board some two feet wide by four feet long and which by courtesy was called a blackboard, although the paint was soon dimmed by time and use.

Notwithstanding these primitive surroundings we were fortunate in having teachers who somehow inspired us and who required us to learn our lessons. At that time there were no examinations for teachers and the school directors were permitted to employ whomsoever they pleased. Whether those of our district were more competent to decide who were fitted to give instruction than those in other sections of the country I do not know, but I think the work compared quite favorably with the work done in a majority of the rural districts of today.

Our main battles were with the three R's, and I am fully persuaded that we were able to read as intelligently, to write as legibly, and to spell better than the average high school graduate of today, while our arithmetics were things to be studied, not guessed at, things to be digested, not picked at. Grammar, composition and literature were not deemed essential and were utterly neglected." The writer of the above goes on to say that "in the second year a new schoolhouse was erected which we thought quite elegant, but which would hardly answer even in the backwoods at this time in our history. For several years there was but one school house in the township and pupils came three or four (and occasionally more) miles to reach the school. With the passage of the law requiring examinations of teachers and giving a general supervision of the work the condition of the schools improved. The Tipton Union School (see elsewhere) was an important factor in preparing teachers for their work in these early days and as other graded schools came into existence the teaching improved greatly.¹¹¹ Probably the first school in the county was in Rochester Township at the home of Col. Henry Hardman and it is described by a family relation: "The same room which was fitted for preaching services ('37 or '38) was later used for school purposes, a petition was circulated, a teacher secured, Moses B. Church, who was the first clerk of the Commissioners, and the first school consisted of twenty pupils. The number increased so rapidly that a school building was deemed necessary. The first school house was erected by the people of this same neighborhood about one-half mile northwest of the Hardman residence. It was named 'Hebron.' This building stood for a number of years. Now a modern building stands to mark the spot where the first one stood in those pioneer days. A little later a building for school purposes was erected in the village of Rochester."¹¹²

The first school in Iowa Township is said to have been established in 1845 and is known as Pedee. It was located one-half mile north and one-half mile east of its present site; the school house was on the east side of Pedee creek on the northeast corner of the farm now owned by Mr. Mixell.¹¹³ The earliest school in Farmington Township is known now as "Burr Oak." It is located in the southwestern part. The first building was about twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions, built of rough boards. John Quincy Tufts, a farmer residing in the neighborhood, was the first teacher. The second school in the township was established at Durant. The district was organized in the depot on the evening of June 30, 1856. In '57 a tax of one and a half mills was voted to build a school house. During the winter of '57 school was taught in a room in the hotel by Lafayette Parker at three dollars per month tuition. (No free schools then in Iowa.—Ed.) Jan. 11, '58, it was voted to erect a building not to exceed \$800 in cost. Cook and Sargent gave the fractional block north of the west public square, and a building twenty-six by thirty feet was erected in the spring of '58. In 1869 a new building was erected at a cost of 3,500 dollars. This is described as of two stories, thirty-six by sixty feet, with library, recitation rooms and large hall above. Durant became an independent district in 1857. It was then known as the graded school in two departments, primary and grammar. A third building was erected in 1904 at a cost of 15,000 dollars. It has four rooms, a recitation room and a library. It has four departments now instead of two and has added a high school, employing an additional teacher during the winter months. The new school laws of 1856



THE SECOND SCHOOLHOUSE IN TIPTON



“OLD UNION SCHOOL” AND FORMER PUPILS AND TEACHERS. THE FIRST GRADED SCHOOL IN IOWA

were adopted by this independent district in 1857. The first trustees were Lewis Knowles, E. B. Bills and John S. Whittlesey.¹¹⁴ About 1854 the first schools were established in Springdale Township. The first one mentioned was located in the extreme corner of the township on the farm now known as the Henry Negus property. The building was intended for a dwelling, but since no house for school purposes was in existence this was used temporarily. Deborah Harrison was the teacher. About this time Highland school was erected. Ellen Williamson was the first teacher here. A year or two later the Friends conceived the idea of erecting a building for a select school, which was done, and it was located about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Springdale. Joel Bean was one of the first instructors. The land near the school building was laid out in lots and sold. For a time it seemed as if a village might grow up here. However the property was sold in '56 and a gravel building was constructed about half a mile west, near the cemetery. This was also conducted by the Friends. About the time the first, a brick building, was erected, a school house was built on what is now the Arthur Milnes place, one-half mile west of Springdale. This was a district school. About 1860 a school was formed at Centerdale. At the same time a private school was conducted by Joel Bean and wife on the Elwood Tatum farm east of West Branch. But these schools did not completely satisfy the needs of the time as felt by these people. What they wanted was a school for the higher branches where their children could pursue those subjects without going so far from home to complete their education. When the present school of Springdale was completed in 1867 and tried, it seemed to satisfy the need and the Friends schools were discontinued. Among the later schools Peat Vale is one, the building having been erected in 1873. School began there that fall with an enrollment of twenty-one.¹¹⁵

Lawrie Tatum has written so fully of the Springdale school that his article is quoted largely below.

The original settlers of Springdale neighborhood were principally Friends, the first of whom located there in 1844. In a few years a church organization was effected, and some years later district schools were organized. A school of higher grade was demanded and in about 1860 Friends erected a brick school house in which school was commenced in 1861. It was controlled by Friends, but open also for non-members.

Two hindrances to the school were soon encountered. While it was a benefit to those who attended, it was an injury to No. 6 district in Iowa Township and No. 1 district in Springdale Township, in reducing the size of those schools by withdrawing from them the more advanced and energetic students. It was also a heavy expense on the patrons to financially sustain the school in addition to the legal tax for the support of the district schools. To obviate the injurious effect on the two district schools and to have a school of as high a grade and more general in its character, it was decided by the Friends and the two districts for the Friends' school to be discontinued, and combine the small district No. 6 in Iowa Township with Springdale district No. 1 and enlarge the boundaries to about three miles square, including territory in Springdale, Iowa, and Gower Townships, and organize "an Independent School District" and have a school of high grade.

The records of the district state, "At a meeting of legal voters of the proposed Independent District of Springdale, held 10th month, 10th, 1866, nineteen votes

were polled for the organization of said district and three against it." In a matter of so much importance it is reasonable to suppose that every voter would wish to cast a ballot on that occasion. If that was the fact, and there were but twenty-two voters in the district, it certainly showed a great deal of energy for so few to shoulder so important an enterprise.

The Independent District of Springdale was organized Oct. 19, 1866, by electing the following named officers: President, Dr. H. C. Gill; Vice President, Elwood Macy; Secretary, Emma Rood; Treasurer, Peter Thomas; Directors, Elisha Negus for three years, John F. Carson for two years, Townsend Thomas for one year. In December, 1866, a lot was purchased, containing three and a half acres, for four hundred and twenty-five dollars, upon which to build the house, which was 46x48 feet, two stories high, with two school rooms on each floor. The partition between the rooms on the second floor was made to be raised so as to throw the two rooms together when necessary. The house also contained ample halls and cloak rooms.

D. B. Morrison, who lived in the district, was employed to build the house, which cost \$8,054.09, including stoves, double desks and well. The following spring shade and ornamental trees were planted on the lot by voluntary help.

The writer was elected president of the board at the second election and re-elected for several years. The school board took the position that the course of study should be such as to qualify a student to enter the freshman class in the University or any of the colleges of the state. As no catalogues have been found for the first eleven years, and to be positive that the memory of the writer is correct, the oldest inhabitants have been appealed to in order to ascertain what they recollected of the high standard of the school in the early days.

Cyrus Lindley, the first principal, who taught the winter term of 1867-8, writes from Whittier, Cal.: "Yes, it was the intention to prepare pupils for the freshman year." Hon. Elwood Macy writes: "If my memory serves me right, when Cyrus Lindley was principal, an effort was made to prepare a course of study, the completion of which would admit a student into the University or any of the colleges of the state." So high were the literary aspirations of some of the pupils that the elective branches of German and Greek were taught. Several studied German. Wm. Worrell writes that Kinsey Wilson and he studied Greek under E. U. Cook. Other elective branches were geology, logic, political economy and book-keeping.

Elwood Tatum went through the course except botany and, wishing to enter the State University in 1870, took a catalogue to the president, who looked over the course and told him if he had gone through it he could enter the freshman class, which he did without examination, and made up the botany. After attending the University a term he went to Penn college, from which he was graduated. His entering the University as he did conclusively shows that the course of study was up to the point that the directors intended to have it, i. e., to prepare the students to enter the freshman year of the colleges of Iowa. He was probably the first student admitted into the freshman year of the University without an examination on the merits of going through the course of study of any public school in the state of Iowa. The school that prepared him was Springdale Seminary.

During the time that H. H. Hiatt was principal, which was from 1875 to 1878, the school board wrote to the president of the University, and to the presidents

of Penn, Cornell and Iowa colleges, to procure their assistance in preparing the course of study for Springdale Seminary, so that a student completing its course could enter the freshman class without examination, with the intention of discontinuing the teaching of some of the sciences which were unnecessary for entering college, and add some if thought best. The assistance asked for was kindly rendered and there were dropped out of the course trigonometry, English literature, surveying, moral philosophy and evidence of christianity. There were added Roman history, civil government, school government and descriptive astronomy. Previous to the change it is stated in the catalogue: "Care has been taken to arrange a course of study that will meet the wants of those who wish to prepare for college, and also those who do not desire more than an academical course." Changes have since been made to meet the requirements of the time in which we are living. For some years there has been an English course of study as well as a Latin course of study. The former is designed to prepare students for general business and teaching public schools.

Hon. Elwood Macy, of Mt. Vernon, who for many years was an officer of Springdale Seminary, writes that in 1878, while he was a member of the legislature from this county: "I was told by President Schaeffer (then acting president of the State University) that the Springdale school was the first to prepare its course so that its graduates would be admitted into the State University without examination and there was only one other school outside the colleges in the state that their graduates would be so treated."

In building the State of Iowa, it seems that the small unincorporated village of Springdale, with the farming district of near three miles square, had the first public school in the state that prepared its students for entering college. At that time there were cities in the state whose children of school age (5 to 21 years) numbered some thousands, while the Independent School District of Springdale had about one hundred and twenty. At this writing the school is unique in being the only district school in Iowa, outside of a town or city corporation, that qualifies its students for entering college.

To pay for the school house funds were borrowed at ten per cent interest. A classical scholar was employed as principal, to whom a good salary was paid. Three other teachers were also employed. To meet the expenses there was a school house tax levied of ten mills on the dollar; for teachers' fund five mills, and a small contingent fund. These aggregated a much heavier tax for school purposes than the citizens had been accustomed to paying. Several who were living on the border of the district petitioned to be set off to other districts where the school houses were nearer. Under such circumstances it requires much patriotism to wish to help financially to build up and sustain the important enterprise of a superior school. The petitions were not granted.

At various times since then there have been petitions to be set off to other districts. At one time several united in such a petition, and, as it was not granted, the petitioning parties appealed to the County Superintendent of Schools, and from him to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, before whom the case was fully presented by both parties and he rendered a decision in favor of the district, which is final.

In 1891 a hot air furnace was put in the building which has given good satisfaction in warming the rooms and in economy of fuel. In 1893 the double desks were removed from the school and they were seated with single ones. The principals (except one who was employed for a short time to fill a vacancy) and nearly all the subordinate teachers have been professing christians.

Forty-four per cent of the graduates have attended college or the State University. Wm. B. Worrall was the first graduate in 1876. He has since been employed by the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. as civil engineer in surveying and constructing new railroad lines through northern Kansas and Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) into Texas. All of the school instruction in surveying he received in Springdale Seminary.

Students attend from other districts and sometimes from other counties. This school year, 1896-7, there are thirty scholars who reside outside the district, many of whom ride to the village and put their teams in stables during the day. Whole number of students who have attended school during the year, 158; number in the graduating class, 14.

After the legislature abolished the preparatory department in the University, the attention of the authorities was turned towards affiliation with schools prepared to give proper fitting to enter the University. A list of schools was prepared after examining the course of study, and in the catalogue of 1880 announcement was made of the schools from which students would be received without examination. Springdale Seminary and Tipton High School were the Cedar County schools on this list.¹¹⁶

At a reunion of the teachers and students of this school the historical article above was read and an address given by Prof. Jesse Macy of Iowa College, Grinnell. Prof. Macy taught in this place in 1869 and since then has become known not only in our country but in England as well through his study of English constitutional history and published work on that subject. He is a personal friend of Ambassador Bryce.

Here on September 28, 1901, more than five hundred, old and young, gathered, enjoying the review of the past and the good things of the present when the noon hour arrived. Great numbers of those who had been students here returned to honor the occasion and it is not possible to include in a brief summary all the events of that day.

When the recent new building in West Branch was dedicated the exercises were more than local, giving a general review of the educational history. Some extracts here seem suitable: "J. C. Crew, president of the board, presented the building to the people of the district and Dr. L. J. Leech responded on behalf of the people. C. H. Wickersham gave the history of the school from the first in 1853 from the one district school to the present time. The first was built by subscription. As it was almost wholly paid for by the society of Friends, it was used also as a meeting house until they built the first church building in 1856. Mary Mills was the first teacher. In 1867 a two-story building was erected where, as mentioned before in this chapter, Joel and Hannah Bean taught. This was on the site of the present building. In 1870 the old house was moved to the north of the new one and Mary Townsend taught here.



Mechanicsville Public School



Lowden Public School



Bennett Schoolhouse



Rochester Schoolhouse After Rebuilding



Stanwood High School



Scattergood Seminary

In 1877 the little old school house was moved away and a two-story wing was erected. At this time a carefully graded school system was adopted, a library was added and provision made for a laboratory. Additions were made to the library by several means—students and patrons working together. In November, 1892, this building was destroyed by fire through some defect in the heating system, but good fortune favored the district, as it occurred just before the morning opening. A temporary building was immediately put up and within two weeks work was continued.

In 1893 a six-room building was erected with modern equipment and a different heating system. A new library was begun and had more than six hundred volumes. Valuable physical apparatus was supplied. Then came a bolt of lightning and the second fire laid waste the work of years. But the good red blood of the pioneer parents still courses in the veins of the children, and the present building was put up on the hill overlooking the town, and is a credit to those who managed the expenditure of twenty thousand dollars. The building was dedicated to the cause of education in the name and memory of the pioneers who stinted themselves and gave of their limited means that their children might have the privilege of a liberal education.

This thought is added by the writer of the history for the dedication: "It is not enough for man to have a splendid physique. This is not the real man. His heart must be right and his thoughts must be clean. Then he will not shame his fine figure nor the God who made him. This splendid building is not enough. It must be filled with pupils who are in earnest and with teachers able to show them the way."¹¹⁷

In the winter of '58-9 V. R. Cornwall taught in the Fowler building in Downey. In 1860 it was held in the Crozier house. The first school building was erected in 1863 and in March, 1863, a tax of five mills was levied for a building fund. In 1871 the house was rebuilt at a cost of ten thousand dollars. At that time there were thirty-five pupils. At present a new building of four rooms is occupied with an enrollment of sixty. The Friends boarding school is located southeast of West Branch. It was formerly known as Scattergood Seminary. It was established in 1890 and has an enrollment of thirty or more at this time.

About 1845 J. H. and Robert Gower, for whom Gower Township was named, hired a Mr. Lambert to teach in a log cabin on the west side of the river on the Kester place. School was continued there every winter until the house was built on the Gunsolus place. This was before Gower Township was formed.¹¹⁸

The first school in Cass Township was organized about 1842 near a place called at that time Dutchtown, not far from the present town of Buchanan. There was no district meeting, as one would expect now, but a gathering of the neighbors to build a log house with an extra large fire place in one end, a row of small window panes on two sides and other furnishings described in the beginning of this chapter. George Smith, a graduate of some eastern college, was the first teacher. He was a very competent man. Gower's sons (see elsewhere) were taking work of college grade under him. He was a *strict* man, as all the early teachers were, for they had pupils, often, who were

men of twenty-one or older. This did not prevent him from administering the lash when considered necessary. On arrival in the morning a bright fire was found burning in the big fire place, the master was setting copies for us made from scriptural verses or maxims; or he might be making pens from goose quills, as was the custom then, the present steel pen of such great variety not being in use. The old quill produced some beautiful penmen, as the old county records can testify.

The teacher was paid two dollars a term for each pupil and he "boarded round." On such visits the best was always brought out by each family. The length of his stay was in proportion to the number of pupils in the family.

Mr. Smith taught several years in this county and then was elected county judge.¹¹⁹ During his period of teaching and long afterward the books used were the elementary speller, McGuffey's readers, Smith and Mitchell's geography, and Kirkham's grammar. Every Friday afternoon a spelling match was held and pieces spoken. As a social diversion spelling schools were held several times during the winter with other schools, parents and friends often joining in these contests which, while friendly, often aroused the liveliest enthusiasm. It was quite customary for geography to be taught in rhyme and song, teachers sometimes going about the country doing this as a specialty.¹²⁰

The first school building in Center Township was of logs and located about one mile west of Tipton on what is known as the Lunschen farm in 1839.¹²¹ The first teacher here, George Smith, had a large school and was paid thirty dollars per month, very high wages for that time. Mr. Montgomery Fraseur went to Chicago for the stoves, buying two, one for the school and one for their home. This first teacher met death by accident in later years. There was a log house before '53 on the farm now owned by Ray Ochiltree. In that year the Rock Creek house was built and was known as a plank house. Number thirteen was built in 1854. In 1857 the people were entertained at number thirteen with an exhibition given by teachers of two schools. John Reeder and James McCauley.¹²² The Tipton public schools were organized in 1856, but the first schools here began in the winter of '41-'42, Thomas Gracey, from Philadelphia, being the first teacher. According to historical record there were eight pupils in this first school and their descendants now reside in Tipton. The old log house first used, located where the National bank now stands, was replaced by a frame one in '43-'44, and this was used until 1853, when part of it became a private dwelling. During this year the brick house standing south of the monument square was built, the brick work under the direction of John Godden, who lived in Tipton for many years. In 1856 this house was enlarged by the adding of an "L" on the west, somewhat larger than the old original. This old building now is in a state of decay. It is occupied by transient families and is fast going to ruins. Once the members of the "Old Union School" proposed to preserve it, but the chance of preservation is long since passed. The old bell that called the industrious ones of that period now stands on the rostrum of the present high school building, where it has had an honorable place since 1903. In the spring of 1866 a small brick building was erected in the north part of town for the accommodation of the younger children. This stood where the parsonage of the Reformed Church now stands, and the brick which composed it are in the foun-

dation of the parsonage. Of the present buildings one was built in 1879, and the high school building in 1895. The history of this school in its beginning is the history of one man, C. C. Nestlerode, who organized the Union School in 1856. It was made conspicuous in many ways and became a center of influence for this part of the state. The free school idea was still unripe and the contest for a law in this state to secure support for schools by public taxation had to be fought out. This vicinity engaged in this controversy and some stirring events occurred here. During this discussion Mr. Nestlerode was instrumental in forming a new law in connection with members of the assembly from this county, and after the constitution of 1857 was adopted by this state matters became permanently settled. The law of 1858 made provision for support as mentioned, but an anti free school party sought to destroy the effect of the law by injunction. Mr. Nestlerode resigned to await the effect of the suit and a new election of officials. He was recalled and began his plans for a model school. This had many features that were far ahead of the times and, as mentioned elsewhere, the school became a training ground for teachers of other schools. In December, 1856, the first teachers' institute was held in this county under the direction of Mr. Nestlerode. It is said about thirty teachers responded, and mostly young men, which number was increased to forty-five during the week as a result of the success of the enterprise. Dr. Joshua Maynard, president of the board then, was a leading factor in encouraging such gatherings. At the close of the winter term, 1857, teachers from all parts of the county, students at select schools and Mount Vernon Seminary made application for admission to the Union School. Teachers' institutes were held annually, alternating between Tipton and Springdale. The school of '59 enrolled about 278 pupils, with five teachers.¹²³ Another puts it in this way: "I think I do not err when I say that the Tipton schools and the Springdale schools stood at the very head of the schools in the county at that time."¹²⁴ In 1859 the state teachers' association met in Washington, Iowa. Mr. Nestlerode was made chairman of the Executive Committee and as such edited and published, with the assistance of his teachers, the Iowa Instructor, a bound volume of which is found in the public library. The following account is found there.¹²⁵

Extracts from the minutes of the Iowa State Teachers' association, session of 1860. From the "Iowa Instructor" published by the executive committee and edited by C. C. Nestlerode, chairman.

The meeting at Tipton in August, 1860, was decided upon at the meeting in Washington in 1859. There were eighty-six members present at the meeting in 1859 and 217 in 1860. No programmes were distributed broadcast then, but the little journal published the order of exercises in the August number and the proceedings are found in the September number.

The meeting was called to order in the M. E. church (long ago out of existence) by President D. F. Wells of Iowa City, at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Aug. 28, and on motion the constitution was read. The chair appointed C. C. Nestlerode, E. D. Hawes and M. Ingalls to wait on the audience and obtain the names of those who wished to become members of the association. Then follows a list of names that were added to the constitution.

The chairman of the executive committee reported the order of exercises, which was adopted.

On Wednesday morning Rev. M. R. Cross on behalf of the citizens of Tipton welcomed the association. The president returned thanks for the association. Dr. Maynard moved that a committee consisting of one member from each county be appointed to name persons for permanent officers for the following year. M. Ingalls read a report on "Prizes in Schools." C. C. Nestlerode read a report from railway superintendents that the usual reduction of half fare by public conveyances was refused to persons attending this association by all companies except the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad and the stage companies. The report was tabled. (The road mentioned is the C. & N. W.)

On motion T. H. Benton, Jr., A. S. Kissell, M. Ingalls, J. K. Sweeney and J. Enos were appointed to take into consideration the subject of appointing a state agent to lecture and hold institutes in the various counties of the state.

The report of the committee on nominations shows that twelve counties were represented at this meeting. Miss Humphrey read an essay entitled "How Shall We Teach." L. F. Smith of Keokuk made a verbal report on "English Grammar." Mrs. M. A. McGonegal read a report on the "Range of Studies Demanded by Our Public School System." Dr. Reynolds made a report on "The History of Education" and "Educational Textbooks." C. E. Hovey of Normal, Ill., addressed the meeting on "How Can Teachers Acquire and Maintain Respectability as Citizens?" Prof. F. Humphrey offered the following:

Resolved, That a normal school ought to be established in each state.

The resolution was discussed with much interest and, by vote, was made a special order for the next morning at 9 o'clock. G. B. Dennison of Muscatine was appointed to transcribe the proceedings of all previous meetings of the association in a book provided for that purpose, and for such service the committee determines the compensation.

The chairman of the committee on state agency made a report, which was discussed and adopted. It read as follows:

The committee beg leave to report in favor of such an office provided it can be done without involving the association in any additional expense.

On motion of Rev. M. K. Cross, a report on "Music" was read by the Rev. Mr. Jones of Columbus City. Lizzie S. Gregg read an essay on "The Elegance of Diction." J. L. Enos then spoke on "The Power of the Teacher and How to Use It." Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., delivered an address on "The Qualifications of the Teacher." The question of a school journal produced a minority report. Members were allowed one speech of ten minutes.

Hon. Jas. Harlan addressed the convention on Thursday evening, and a vote of thanks was tendered the senator for his able address. On the same evening after music Miss M. A. Washburne read a poem on "Common Schools" by request of the association.

On Friday, C. C. Nestlerode made the following report: Your committee appointed at Dubuque in 1857, to memorialize the legislature to establish a reform school for juvenile offenders ask permission to report again. We have memorialized, petitioned and urged both the board of education and the legislature at each of their meetings since appointment, for the consideration of the

object designed, but have been unable to accomplish anything for the juvenile offenders of the state. The committee believes that the association should continue its efforts until a reform school is established and in successful operation.

The association passed the following resolution: Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that our old and experienced colaborer in the educational cause, Dr. Reynolds of Iowa City, is about to commence an educational tour through the state. He designs lecturing particularly on the science of geography, political, physical and mathematical, and is well furnished with all the necessary apparatus to illustrate the truth on this subject. It was further resolved that the doctor was able to do that kind of work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The chair appointed a committee to wait on the audience and secure names of all who wished the bound volume of the Iowa Educator.

There is an exhaustive resolution condemning the action of the board of education in its action in regard to the county superintendent not being required to visit the schools of his county twice during each year, and it concludes with the determination that the salary of the county superintendent ought to be a fixed sum.

On motion Senator Harlan was elected an honorary member. The committee on resolutions reported before adjournment on Friday and their report includes the following: That this annual reunion has afforded us much gratification and benefit; that the unity of feeling and harmony of action that have marked the proceedings of the association on this occasion will be cherished among our most pleasant recollections; that the thanks of the association are due the executive committee for the able and tasteful manner in which they have conducted the "Iowa Instructor;" that our grateful acknowledgments be tendered to the citizens of Tipton for their generous hospitality in providing for the entertainment of this association, and to Mr. Elliott for his efforts to secure for us pleasant homes during our stay.

The railway company is thanked for courtesies which are taken as unmistakable evidence of the interest in education in which we are all laboring; thanks are tendered to C. D. Curtis for free return tickets by hack line to the railway stations (some miles distant); thanks are due to Miss Maynard for the use of her melodeon.

At this meeting one was present from Polk county and three from Pottawattamie including T. H. Benton, Jr. E. D. Hawes was the member from Polk county. Cedar county furnished 123 and C. C. Nestlerode was the leading spirit of the association.

The meeting closed with the "Doxology."¹²⁶

The following is taken from an address of Mr. Nestlerode: "Had I time I would hold up in review the history of the old Union School which began on Dec. 1, 1856, and closed March 28, 1862. I would gladly narrate its triumphs and its defeats, its struggle with the school-killers and its final triumph over all opposition. * * * It will be remembered by some here present (June, 1887) that the Tipton Union School was the first regularly graded one west of the Mississippi river. That at the time of its founding there was no free school law in Iowa and no law for graded schools, and consequently such a law was an absolute necessity. I commenced at once to write a law for that purpose and

my nights during December, 1856, were occupied in that work. I owe it to the revered memory of Dr. Maynard, to Rev. M. K. Cross, and to the graded schools of Iowa to state that Dr. Maynard and Mr. Cross were my counselors while performing that sacred duty. S. S. Daniels was a member of the board that invited me to come to Tipton and at the session of 1856 of our state assembly was sergeant-at-arms of the senate. J. W. Cattell was a member of the Senate from Cedar County and Ed Wright was our member of the House. I sent the act I had prepared to Mr. Daniels and he lost no time in placing it in the hands of Messrs. Cattell and Wright and in less than ten days it had passed both houses and became a law. We lost no time at Tipton in taking the necessary steps for its adoption, which we succeeded in doing in 1857. During the fall of 1857 the people of Iowa adopted a new constitution and, unfortunately for the Union School, on the adoption all school laws in Iowa became null and void. Our school was in session in all its departments and orders were to continue until the close of the year, and we did, notwithstanding many of our people refused to pay their school tax. In May, 1858, a meeting was called in opposition and the school voted down. * * * Some months later by almost unanimous vote the board was instructed to reopen the Union School and to employ me to take charge of the same. * * * From 1857 to 1861 the collection of the school tax was being contested in the state of Iowa through the courts. Most of these years school orders went begging and often would neither command money, buy clothes or pay board. * * * Judge Tuthill tendered his services to the school board and prosecuted the school-tax collection to a successful issue." The teachers of the Union School presented the judge with a silver cup in token of their appreciation.

Since 1856 twenty-two men have been in charge of the public schools of Tipton with an average service of about two and one-fourth years. The longest period is seven years. The first graduate was sent out in 1875 and since then classes have gone forth at regular periods from the high school. It is a fully accredited school. In 1907 the fiftieth anniversary of the graded schools was remembered and the minutes of that meeting are included in a bound volume found in the public library which is made up of addresses and reports from members of this school fifty years before. Many names are recorded there of men who became leaders in their day and whose sons and daughters now hold places of prominence.

More than thirty surviving members of the old Union School assembled at the last reunion. They are scattered over the entire country, letters being read from many who could not be present. Of the teachers then only one remains in Tipton, Mr. J. W. Reeder. He remembers his early experiences well and is a strong friend of education, supporting with his presence all that has to do with the keeping alive the former struggles for the free schools.

Mrs. S. W. Rathbun, wife of Capt. Rathbun, of Marion, formerly of this county, was a primary teacher in the old school south of the library and writes entertainingly, always, when questioned on this subject. Mrs. Fred Hecht, of Clarence, recalls the visit of John Brown to the room when she was a pupil and describes his appearance at that time. The reunion of these former pupils and teachers are certainly unusual and probably no county in Iowa can duplicate



Durant High School



West Branch High School



Clarence High School



Springdale High School



Downey High School

GROUP OF HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS

the history of this county in its educational history—noting especially the schools of Springdale and Tipton in their efforts to keep their first days before the present generation.

An item of concern to the educational interests of long ago was the apparent rivalry among the new high schools, or graded schools, as they first grew into prominence.

The Mt. Vernon News of Nov. 15, 1860, uttered the following sentiment: "The meannesses shown up by our correspondent 'Sigma' are of a piece with a petty, narrow exclusiveness—unjust partiality—which has for some time marked the policy of Mr. Nestlerode and the Tipton high school. (High school! Pshaw!)

An instance which occurred a year or two since is in point. A young man from this place applied for that same 'High School,' and would have received it but for an old public functionary there, who had two objections to him—one that he was not from Oberlin and the other that he was from Mount Vernon.

We wonder if they expect to make anything by such *nice* discriminations! Let the 'long run' show."

Witness the answer in part: "We are sorry that Cornell College is so jealous of and so much affected by our Union School as to call for such an exposé of the feeling in that vicinity. That we have a little the best public school in the state is true, but we had no idea that it had come into competition with a college of the known standing of Cornell. We are not aware that any of the citizens even asked any aid of Mount Vernon or tried to get any of its students to enter our 'High School.' " ¹²⁸ This apparent rivalry was not ended here but this is sufficient to illustrate the times educationally.

The transfer of furniture and equipment from the old building south of the library to the grammar building or west building as commonly known on the present grounds happened in the winter of 1880. This building was finished by the contractor, a Mr. Schnell of Rock Island, at this time and the move was made somewhat of a celebration. Pupils were assembled at the old building and the members of the first Union School invited to join them in the march. At ten o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, Feb. 23, 1880, the procession moved with board of education at the head and pupils following in order of rank. Many of the old school were present. The entire forenoon was spent in social matters and inspection of the new building, considered then of very excellent proportions.

Immediately the question arose of the disposition of the old building and many suggestions of use were made. Some said a canning factory, a chair factory, anything to make use of the building so that it would not be idle. Once it was proposed to preserve it untouched as a relic of what was. None of these things happened—only the old bell through the watchfulness of the former pupils and teachers, among them the prime movers being John W. Reeder and Hubert Hammond, was saved and occupies a post of honor.

A Seminary for the instruction of young ladies was opened in Tipton by Grace Episcopal Church in 1873. This was in the house formerly occupied by John Starr and was under the supervision of Rev. and Mrs. Allen, with the assistance of a lady principal and competent instructors in the subjects provided in the curriculum—French, German, Drawing and religious instruction usually

found in such private schools. The Post,¹²⁹ a paper published in the county seat at that time, rather objected to the coming of any school of the kind into this particular field and rather favored a state institution. Mr. C. L. Longley, then editor of the Advertiser, favored and encouraged all such undertakings.

Miss Scribner became the first principal of this boarding school. She was succeeded in the fall of the same year by Miss Rice. The following advertisement appears for August 13, 1874:

TIPTON SEMINARY

for

YOUNG LADIES

Tipton, Iowa

Miss E. Scribner, Prin.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces all the higher branches of English Education with Latin, French, German, Music, Drawing, Needlework and other accomplishments.

TERMS:

Tuition in English branches per term.....	\$10.00
Board per week	4.00
Laundress, per week50
Vocal and Instrumental Music, each per term.....	10.00
Drawing and Painting, per term.....	10.00
Languages, per term	5.00
Instruction in Wax Flowers	5.00
Use of Piano one hour daily, per term.....	2.00

NOTE.—Bills payable in advance.

The seminary begun as favorably as one could expect came to a sudden termination one dark day when the accomplished principal took a sudden and, to many creditors, mournful departure. A rather ironical writer said that the departure in the early morning was made to go under the guise of a funeral and it was much of a funeral at the time to the ones to whom some four thousand dollars in bills were owing. This was the Miss Scribner of Seminary fame.

After a lapse of some weeks the lady returned and through the financial assistance of Mr. Moses Bunker, she was enabled to arrange the financial matters and continue the instruction but not the financial management, this being under competent direction of a financial agent. In 1850 a select school was conducted by Mrs. Keith, wife of the Congregationalist minister on the corner where the home of S. M. Murray now stands. This was the first select school in Tipton.

Mr. John H. Starr once offered to donate one block for the Presbyterian Seminary proposed to be located here, and also one-fourth of every other block to be disposed of to aid in its erection. There was much objection then to private schools of this kind and while it was considered for some time by the officials of the church no definite action in the matter was taken.

In 1850 there was a log school house in Inland Township near Posten's Grove. A small building seated and furnished as the type mentioned previously, slabs for seats with pegs in the rounded sides and the desk against the wall furnishing an uncomfortable back to the seat when facing inward. It was the only school house at that time in the township and one of the first in the county. In

the summer of '54 a frame house was built in district number one. George Willey was the contractor. The father of the writer (H. A. Curtis) helped in the work. At that time the pupils furnished their own seats and desks or tables. I still retain the table my brother and I used. Among the early teachers are mentioned C. A. Pound, Amos Dean, Mrs. Dr. Clark, Charles Baker and S. H. Grant.¹³⁰ Bennett has been an independent district since 1891. It has recently voted to build again and will be provided with a modern equipment in 1911, unless objections are sustained. The German Evangelical church maintains a school here established in 1907 enrolling about fifteen.¹³¹

The first school building in Springfield Township was at Posten's Grove, built of logs of the usual dimensions and equipment. This was in 1848. Wm. Henry from Ohio was the first teacher here. The name "Posten's Grove" comes from the settlers by that name, Jim and Chas. Posten.¹³²

In April, 1853, Mr. Jacob Geiger boarded with Mr. Walker and taught school in a log house on Henry Conrad's farm. Before that time, however, James Huff had conducted a school now number one, which was built in 1853. In 1855 a frame building was erected where or near where the Fairview church stands, and was taught by Mr. Geiger. In this house the elections of the township were held up to 1864 inclusive. At Fairview the school house was removed in 1867 to one-half mile southwest and a new one erected now number three.¹³³

A building was rented in Lowden in 1859 and a school was taught by Miss Huldah Monroe, this being the first school in the village. In 1860 the first building was erected, a one-story frame, near the site of the German Evangelical church. It was afterward enlarged and sold to the church society when a new building of brick was erected in 1874. The frame building was divided and part of it is now used by the parochial school of the Zion Evangelical church. The other portion was sold to Mr. Reid and was finally burned. The present four-room modern building of Lowden was built in 1909. It occupies roomy grounds on an excellent location.¹³⁴

There are two parochial schools in Lowden. The Lutheran established in 1871 having an enrollment at present of about seventy-five, the German Evangelical, 1880, enrolling about forty.¹³⁵ "Towhead" school, in what is now Red Oak township, furnished the families residing in Fairfield with their first school privileges. It was located in the neighborhood known as Shiloh, or near where the Presbyterian church now stands. The land is now owned by Wm. Penningrath. The house has long since been torn down and the site is covered by bushes.

About 1857 the half dozen families living in the western part of Fairfield decided to erect a school building. The present site of number four was chosen and the name "Prairie Flower," suggestive of its environment, was applied. It was about a mile and one-half east of the station of Wald. It has since been replaced, as all are finally, and its humble office later was to serve as a granary on the Monahan farm. It is not now a "prairie flower." About the same time the Bunker school was located, but not at that time in this township. Number five, known as "Dublin," also suggestive, came about 1869, and "White Cloud" in 1870.¹³⁶ Others followed until the stated number "nine" completed the list. Now some are abandoned and their history is completed.

About 1846 the first school was established in Linn township, located in section fourteen just west of the home of Samuel Rhoads, Jr. It was held in a log dwelling house moved there for the purpose. Pupils came from several miles distant, some boarding in the neighborhood for convenience. The larger boys furnished the wood as needed. Among the early teachers were Thos. Gracey, who taught the first school in Tipton, and Mr. Buchan. Salaries were raised by subscription from patrons and boarding around was the custom. The term was three months during the winter. An amusing incident is related by Hon. Alex. Moffit. At that time the teachers were examined by the board of trustees, who asked some very difficult questions. One teacher after completing the examination requested that he be permitted to ask a few in return, and was politely told that he could—when he became a trustee. In '51 or '52 the school in number three was begun in a dwelling occupied by Mr. Ferguson, his wife being the teacher. The first building for school only was erected in Linn in 1854 or '55. This was known as the Park school, located on the south part of section two. The site was changed a few years later. Children from Linn Grove attended the first school and the first teacher was probably Miss Annis Armentrout. The salary was ten dollars per month and raised by subscription. Miss Mary Cochran¹³⁷ taught in 1858 and was paid fifteen dollars per month. The first building in number one was erected in 1857. This site was changed also. A second house was built here in '82. It burned in '94. In 1849 another log cabin school began in western Linn near the center of section eight on the farm now owned by F. W. Dance. Among the first teachers were Mr. McQueen, Miss Martha McClaskey, Mr. Cotton and Walter Goodhue. The first of these taught but a short time when death called him and on Christmas day, 1855, he was buried. In '56 a frame building took the place of the log one and the usual custom of employing teachers by subscription continued, a very unsatisfactory method as it proved. This frame building was moved where number three, Linn, now stands. The present building was erected in 1880. Among the first teachers in number four was Miss Mary Cochran, who lives near Buchanan.

The following letter is from Mrs. Henry Emerick, the oldest living teacher of Linn township: "Your letter was a surprise to me since I had almost forgotten my teaching days. My eyes are dim and hands shaky and I now write with difficulty. My first term of school in your township began in 1862, May 7. I also taught the winter term beginning the next January. My wages in winter were twenty-two dollars, but less in summer. I paid two dollars per week for board. My account was given to the sub-director and he drew the money from the treasurer. At that time the teachers were paid in gold. My winter term at 'Coon Creek' was during the war. Your grandfather (Maj. John Dance) came to our school and drilled some of the larger boys for a company. He also gave testaments to those who had none and we read from them. I think I took my examination from Hon. Wm. Wolf. Our first county superintendent was Dr. Maynard, an old gentleman. Institute was held at the old school house." In 1880 a new building was erected in number four. I. G. Fairbanks was the first teacher. This was burned recently and a new one is nearing completion.¹³⁸

The first school building in Pioneer was in a portion of Pioneer Grove. A man by the name of Madlock was the first teacher. Pupils came from various



TIPTON HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING ABOUT 1880



TIPTON SCHOOLS

distances, one who was a pupil stating that she walked three miles. She is still able to tell that this teacher used to lie down on the long benches to rest. The oldest school building remaining in this township, probably about fifty years old, is now called number four. It was built in 1859 by Martin Bucher, and Mary Ellen Hyde was the first teacher. On the site of the Union church in the southwestern part of the township an old frame building once stood. It was used like many others as a church before it was much worn by school children. Some of these old buildings stood in the trackless woods, no roads leading to them—only a path over which they came for long distances filling the little house full in marked contrast to the present numbers who attend the district school.

“In 1861 a dilapidated looking old frame building stood on this spot. The siding and roof were brown with age. It showed hard usage. A window light was gone and a board replaced it. New panels were in the door. No paint disfigured it, nor whitewash marred it. A rail fence right in front, and enclosed in a sixty-acre field with no evidence that it had ever been separated from the general ground of the farm. No tree, shrub or grass to break or relieve the utterly wild surroundings. Such was known as the ‘Week’s School.’ The site was something splendid—just as the prairie broke toward Clear Creek with the landscape undisturbed. The great tornado of 1861¹³⁹ passed very near to it and two dwelling houses within the radius of a mile were torn in pieces, while the adjacent prairie was strewn with wreckage. Fortunately this notable June 3 came on Sunday or there might have been serious results at the little frame house. But time passed and decay occurred until the larger boys enjoyed the fun of poking sticks through its walls and roof, leaving them there through more than one term. The taxpayers then, as now, hesitated long before voting a tax to rebuild, or build anew. Mr. Joshua Owens related how in Pennsylvania when he went to school a log on the side of the house had been sawed out and this space covered with greased paper as the only means of admitting the light. He went on to say that the cats *would* tear through and that the window often needed mending. He thought the old good enough with a little fixing. Old Mr. McAllister, smarting under the usage of the ‘Weeks’ school house, declared that he would vote money only on one condition—that there be built a dungeon under the new one, and that all unruly boys of the school be thrown into it and fed on bread and water. But the progressives won out (there were progressives in those days) by voting a tax of six hundred dollars for the building of the house known as number two Pioneer. Mr. Guthrie, the builder and architect, thought a tornado could never tear it to pieces, but might roll it over.

“No finer location for such a building can be found in all the land in any of the great states where schools are fostered; no more quiet, sequestered spot, surrounded by fine old trees, ample grounds, provided with a well of never-failing water, and in one of the best communities in all our good state.”¹⁴⁰

Mechanicsville was formed into an independent district in 1866. Some opposition was aroused and it required a suit at law to determine the conclusion. An account in the history of 1878 reads as follows: “A meeting was called at the Presbyterian church June 9, 1866, to act upon the erection of a district. The vote stood 44 affirmative and 5 negative. Then two of the trustees, T. C. McClelland and Samuel Gilliland, refused to call a meeting of the electors for

the election of the officers of the school board, basing their action on the point of illegality of the meeting. In July following a writ of mandamus was issued from the circuit court to compel the call of the meeting. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state by the two trustees mentioned and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Election then followed as required. The first building was of wood. In 1875 the building preceding the present one was erected. This is one more illustration of the trials that made educational progress a matter of court concern, as it was elsewhere in the county. In Mechanicsville there was formerly a small frame building just west of the C. W. Johnson property. The Wm. Rate house was once used for school purposes. The location of the school house has varied, as it must in most places not yet fixed in permanent form.¹⁴¹

"The old building of 1875 was declared no longer fit for use in the independent district of Mechanicsville and in 1908 public opinion was ready to approve of a new one. The women improved their opportunity to use the ballot, assuring the necessary two-thirds vote. The structure was occupied in 1909 and furnishes a modern equipment at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The officials concerned in this are mentioned in a complimentary spirit, and like so many others who give their time and service freely to the public are deserving of great praise for executing the will of the voters in a creditable way in such a short time."

The first school building in Fremont township was erected in 1858 and was located on the east side of section twenty, about the middle of the southeast quarter. It remained there until the independent districts were organized as at present. A typical rude log building furnished as its neighboring ones in adjoining territory, no other equipment beyond the rude seats and shelf against the wall, except the black space, the only painted spot, called the blackboard.¹⁴²

Stanwood displaced its old building with a new one in 1902. The first school here was begun in 1869. John B. Ingersoll was the teacher. In 1872 the first building was erected and a second one was built in 1876. It has a parochial school of St. Paul's Lutheran church, which enrolls approximately ten pupils annually. The school was established in 1908 in connection with the church property.

The early school in Dayton township is described in the first part of this chapter by reference to a letter from Mrs. Eunice Frink Cartwright. This was in 1853, among the earliest if not the first in that part of the country. The present building in Clarence was erected in 1858. Changes may have been made, but no new building erected since that date. There is a parochial school here conducted by the Evangelical church, which will be found under church history. It was founded in 1882.

The Centre school was the first one built in Massillon township. No record of the early teachers seems available, but the following is pertinent: F. A. Gates, a graduate of Columbia University, Washington, D. C., 1837, was engaged in teaching in this township, coming here in 1853.

An announcement of the first county superintendent of schools reads as follows: "We are happy to announce to the public that our office is removed from the *streets* to the Tipton Union school house. By the kindness of the board of

directors of the district we have been permitted to occupy a vacant room in the school house, where we can be found on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to attend to examinations and other official business. If teachers who have not engaged schools and desire to do so would send us their names and post office address, it would be very easy for sub-directors to employ teachers and for teachers to secure a situation by applying to me.

J. McCLUNG, Co. Supt.

"May 7th, 1860."

This is the first county superintendent's official announcement of his office.¹⁴³

The office of county superintendent of schools was created by act of the General Assembly of Iowa in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. By this act it was ordered that such officer should be elected in each county at the general election held on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. This election resulted in a choice of James McClung as county superintendent of Cedar County for the years 1860 and 1861.

The late Hon. Wm. P. Wolf was the next incumbent and held the office during the years 1862 and 1863. Short sessions of the Teachers' Institutes were held each fall and examinations for certificates were conducted publicly and privately. The supply of teachers was not equal to the demand, owing to the enlistment of many young men into the army during the Civil War.

C. A. Pound, who was the principal of the Tipton High School during the years 1864 and 1865 held the office of County Superintendent at the same time. His wife, Mrs. C. A. Pound, conducted examinations at their home when her husband was otherwise employed.

E. C. Rigby was the next superintendent and served during the years 1866 and 1867. E. L. Bassett was elected and held the office during 1868 and 1869, a deputy filling the place.

A. B. Oakley was the next incumbent and served during the years 1870 and 1871.

C. W. Rollins, who was the first superintendent to hold the office more than one term, was elected in the autumn of 1871 and began his work January, 1872. The office records have nothing to show that any official acts were performed, not even an annual report to the State Department, until the year 1873. The salary at this time was \$1,000 annually and made it possible to devote all one's time to the work.

Mr. Rollins served four years, from 1872 to 1876, and was followed by Miss E. E. Frink, of Clarence, who served six years. This period may well be termed the reconstruction period of the schools of Cedar County. Many conditions existed that required tact and judgment to change for the betterment of the schools. Not least among these was the sifting of the unqualified from the ranks of teachers. This was done by examinations of all who aspired to teach in the county, regardless of qualifications or credentials. This resulted in raising the standard of qualifications of the teachers and was a revival as well as a "survival of the fittest." Teachers' conventions were held and well attended; enthusiasm in the work was created not among teachers only but school officers and patrons realized that something was being accomplished. The County Superintendent's time was all devoted to the work and school visitation meant

becoming acquainted with the teachers and their ability to instruct and govern, aiding those who needed it by suggestions, and getting and keeping in touch with the patrons and school boards on conditions relative to each school district. Each year marked advancement and the six years administration of Miss Frink will stand as an example of honest, efficient service. This brings us to the close of the year 1881, when Miss Virginia Robbins, a teacher in Tipton, was elected to the office. Normal Institutes were cut down to two weeks' duration during the latter part of the former administration and were held three weeks each year of '81 and '82. Miss Robbins was active and industrious and maintained the established standard during the two years of her incumbency. In the autumn of 1883 Mrs. A. N. Filson of Tipton was elected to this office and twice re-elected, making her term six years. She had been a popular and profitable teacher in the schools of this place for eleven years, and it was with regret on the part of patrons, pupils and school board that her position was made vacant.

Teachers' Conventions took on new life, enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. Normal Institutes were well attended and beneficial. The teachers and schools of Cedar County ranked second to none in the State. Through the efforts of the County Superintendent Welch's Classification Register was purchased by the Board of Supervisors for every rural school in the county. The grading and classification of these schools placed the work on a foundation that made it possible for graduates from this course to enter any high school in the county without further examination. This system proved to be a great advantage and is still in use.

School visitation was optional with the County Superintendent at this time, but the benefits derived from such visits were so marked that it was followed as under the former law. Special attention was given to the primary work of the teachers, not only during the Normal Institute but by individual attention to the work done in schools. In 1889 W. L. Etter, a teacher in this county, was chosen for this office. Following fourteen years of work performed by ladies, it is not to his discredit to say it required painstaking labor to meet the demands of the public. This he did and served six years in this capacity. J. W. Marker, principal of the Lowden schools, was next elected to this office and served two terms, from 1896 to 1900, when the late Miss Aurora Goodale was elected and served two terms. During this time a daily register was introduced to be used in connection with the Classification Register. A system of "card reports" of attendance and punctuality was also introduced. This has done a good work in raising the per cent of attendance. Of Miss Goodale's work we would say,—she faithfully and conscientiously performed the duties of this office and without fear or favor worked for the best interests of the schools. Her interest in boys and girls whose advantages and opportunities were limited was a marked characteristic and highly commendable feature of her work. Her second term expired January, 1904, when the present incumbent, Geo. H. Kellogg, took his place. Among the many new additions to the equipment of the County Superintendent's office introduced by Supt. Kellogg we find a Card Index of the Teachers, School Officers and Eighth Grade Pupils of Rural Schools. A Normal Institute Register has also been used for several years and serves the purpose of recording the names of all who attend the institute, their attendance and other

important information. A County School Officers' Association was organized and meets in Tipton annually. At these meetings the question of teachers' salaries and the latest and most approved methods of doing any work required of such officers are discussed and have resulted in raising salaries and enlightening officers as to their duties.

Modern heating and ventilating plants are being introduced and modern and sanitary school buildings are taking the place of worn-out buildings. Mr. Kellogg is distinctly a school man and progressive in his ideas. His third term of office expires with this year and will end a very successful administration.¹⁴⁴

During Miss E. E. Frink's (Mrs. Cartwright's) term of office the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution requiring an annual report from the county superintendent of schools. Spread upon the records of the Board sessions during the remainder of her term in compliance with this demand are complete and exhaustive reports from that time regarding the school work of the county, the plans for improvement, the institutes held, the associations conducted and the financial condition of the office, a business record of all situations confronting the officer in charge. Court sessions came early in the history of this official, she having to pass upon the location of the site for the new building in Tipton during her administration.¹⁴⁵ These reports were continued in a masterly way by Mrs. A. N. Filson and these two women have a lasting record upon the official books of the county that indicates the efficiency of management under their terms of office. The latter made a special mention of the teachers in one report of the winter of 1884-5, stating that there were then 45 male and 123 female teachers in the county. The attendance was less than 50 per cent in regularity. At present in this county there are not one-fourth the number of men teaching.¹⁴⁶

SECTION V.

THE CHURCH AND ITS ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the most impressive features among the early settlers of this county is the personal attempt to keep alive the teachings and customs of their former homes in the religious sense. Their absolute dependence upon the divine favor and support in all their undertakings, speaking generally, shows itself in their very early movements to establish church services and religious training for the young of the families. This was before the time of such pressing affairs of business and intensity of labor that occupies such a prominent place in our present daily struggles, and before men had placed other affairs in advance of their religious obligations. True, there were many indications of the wild frontier with its accompanying lawlessness and roughness, but it is not necessary to make a nice line of distinction to establish the general principle of the chapter under discussion. As one of the earliest comers refers to those times in the following language: In the midst of the innocent pleasures of these days God was not forgotten. The people came for miles to attend services in some log school house, some humble dwelling of similar construction or in the groves in the summer seasons. They sang the old songs familiar to the entire country then but, alas! forgotten now.¹⁴⁷ The pioneer preacher was on the ground, himself a settler. It is affirmed by those who should be good authority that Rev. Martin Baker preached the first sermon in this county. He is said to have been a zealous Christian worker, a man who scorned wrong-doing and who fought for the right amidst the greatest difficulties. Col. Henry Hardman's house in Rochester township was the very earliest house in the county to be used for both church and educational purposes. For all good purposes that seems to have been a center. Here Chauncey Hobart organized his flock. Solomon Ingham traveled up and down the Cedar Valley, a hero of the Cross among the pioneers, and died only within the decade in Tama County. Rev. Robert Porter was among the early ministers of the Presbyterian church. Robert Carothers, who followed him, became the superintendent of the college for the blind later in life. The Congregational church was the first to have a settled pastor, Rev. Alden, a member of the home missionary society.¹⁴⁸ All these successors will appear in the individual histories of the county church records.



Friends' Meeting House
Friends' Church and Parsonage
Methodist Episcopal Church

Presbyterian Church
Danish Lutheran Church

WEST BRANCH CHURCHES

The first meeting in behalf of a Presbyterian church in Cedar County was held at Red Oak Grove, March 1, 1841. At that time one was organized by Rev. M. Hummer, an itinerant missionary, with ten members and two ruling elders, under the title of "The Presbyterian Church of Red Oak Grove." From March, 1841, to October, 1847, the number of communicants was increased by occasional ministerial supplies to twenty-two. Then for more than three years the church seemed to be stationary, having no services.

On January 26, 1851, public notice was given in the M. E. church at Tipton, that those favorable to the Presbyterian church would meet at the court house February 8th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to organize a Presbyterian Society, to purchase a lot and erect a house of worship. During the year twenty-seven members were added to the organization.

From September 1, 1851, to May 1, 1858, a period of nearly seven years, Rev. Geo. D. Porter, by invitation commenced and continued his ministerial labors as a stated supply for the united congregations of Red Oak and Tipton. During this period ninety-two persons were added to the church, seven upon examination and eighty-five upon certificates, about thirteen annually. June 25, 1854, the new brick church which had been built in Tipton was dedicated. In the meantime the session of the church had been occasionally enlarged also as the necessities of the church required. About seven baptisms were annually performed, and \$250 annually raised. From May, 1858, to June, 1860, the church was again without a minister.

After this the Red Oak and Tipton congregations were divided. We find the following resolution recorded under date of February 27, 1860, at a congregational meeting of the church at Tipton: "Resolved, that instead of a united call from the Tipton and Red Oak churches for the pastoral labors of Rev. Robert Carothers, the call be from the Tipton church, and that we request Presbytery at its next session to apportion the time of preaching between the two churches."

Rev. R. Carothers being thus called, and having accepted the call, commenced his labors at Tipton in June, 1860, was installed as pastor of the church at Tipton July 14, 1860, and continued his pastoral labors until June 26, 1866, a period of six years, when he resigned his charge. During this period sixty-two persons were added to the church, twenty-six on examination and thirty-six on certificate, or about ten annually; forty-two baptisms were performed, or seven annually; and \$4,358.50 were raised for various religious objects, at home and abroad, or \$726.41 annually.

On November 1, 1866, Rev. D. L. Hughes accepted a call and began his labors, and on November 28th he was regularly installed. Fourteen members of the church, including one ruling elder, were dismissed May 27, 1867, to form another Presbyterian organization at New York Prairie, leaving a membership in the church at Tipton of seventy-eight, including three ruling elders, viz., John Ferguson, Wm. Kettell and Dr. C. L. Chambers.

The Hebron church was organized October, 1870, continuing to exist until April, 1878.

Rev. E. L. Dodder succeeded Mr. Hughes, being installed November 8, 1870. In September, 1873, James Newcom, P. W. Neiman, and J. B. Piatt were or-

daigned elders in place of Kettell, Shearer, and Chambers, resigned. Rev. Chas. Axtell came to the pastorate January, 1874, and the present house of worship was built in 1876, at a cost of \$4,000. In February, 1880, the old elders, Shearer, Chambers and Kettell, were restored. Under Mr. Hughes the largest number of the church roll was 85; under Mr. Dodder, 82; under Mr. Axtell, 117.¹⁴⁹

Rev. A. C. Brown became pastor in 1882, who served the church until January, 1888, when O. D. Langfitt was appointed by the Presbytery to fill the pulpit until a pastor was called. In April of this year R. C. Townsend became the pastor and it was during his pastorate that the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. At that time a brief historical address was given of the half century which had elapsed since the Red Oak organization. This pastor remained until 1892, and not until 1894 was a regular minister again in charge, when W. W. Johnson was chosen. He resigned in 1900. Rev. Conybeare was called to this charge in 1900 and served until succeeded by Rev. McCaslin in 1904.

At the anniversary celebration referred to above the former pastors were invited to be present and several responded. One of the first members of the church in Red Oak, Mrs. Carl, was an interested listener.

In 1896 the church building was rebuilt in its present form, the improvements costing about four thousand dollars. A pipe organ became the property of the congregation in 1904.

The first movement of the Presbyterians to form an organization is set forth here *verbatim*:

"Public notice having been given three weeks previous, a number of members of the Presbyterian church met in Red Oak Grove for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of forming a Presbyterian church in the county. After much conversation and deliberation on the subject it was unanimously

"Resolved, that a church be now organized in this place according to directions in the form of government of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, to be denominated the Presbyterian Church of Red Oak Grove.

"The following named persons then presented letters, and gave satisfactory evidence of their being members of this church in good and regular standing, viz.: Robert Dallas, Miss Sarah Dallas, John Ferguson, Mrs. Isabella Ferguson, John Safley, John Chappell, Robert Pirie, Mrs. Elizabeth Pirie, Samuel Yule, and Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Dallas. John Safley and John Ferguson were unanimously elected ruling elders in this church and were accordingly ordained and installed. Session then met and was constituted with prayer, and received on examination Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of John Safley. The session was then closed with prayer. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on the Sabbath by Rev. M. Mummer, itinerant missionary.

"(Signed) M. HUMMER, Clerk of the Session.

"Red Oak Grove, Cedar County, March 1st, 1841."

The articles of incorporation of the Presbyterian Church of Tipton were filed for record on the sixteenth day of October, 1860, at 12 m., and recorded in Book A (record blurred) of deeds, at page, 408, Samuel Wampler, Recorder.

These were acknowledged by C. Curtiss, Notary and Attorney at Law.

A church was organized at the New York school house in January, 1867, which continued until it disbanded in 1877 at the request of its membership. There are no minutes of this church after 1874. It had at one time a membership of thirty-two.¹⁵⁰

More than fifty years ago there was a little aggregation of houses in the western extremity of the territory, now the seat of Mechanicsville, and the surrounding prairies were dotted with dwellings few and far between. Church privileges were rare. The Methodists had established the church of Pioneer Grove, which had been transferred to Mechanicsville.

Among these early settlers were a number of Presbyterians from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Through their persuasion the Rev. Geo. D. Porter began preaching about 1853 in the school house which occupied the present site of Wm. Johnson's residence, on the corner where one turns to the cemetery. Rev. Porter came from the Tipton charge, which had been first established at Red Oak. After holding services here for two years the Presbytery of Cedar organized in that school house the eighteenth of November, 1855, the Presbyterian church of Mechanicsville, with twenty-four members. Andrew Elliott and William Potter were the first elders. Of the original members two only remained at the fortieth anniversary—Mrs. Mary Bardue and Mrs. Mary Jordan.

Rev. Porter preached here until 1857, but remained for ten years in the county. Rev. A. S. Thorne followed Mr. Porter, and he served this appointment in connection with that of Lisbon. Later he went as a missionary to the Indians and when heard from at the fortieth anniversary of the church he was at Forest City, S. D. During the ministry of Mr. Thorne the church grew to forty members and a building was erected on Main street, just north of the present location of the school building. This was used about nine years. In 1858 the Rev. Robert Boag, a Scotch-Irishman fresh from Canada, succeeded Rev. Thorne. For ten years he served this church in connection with Red Oak and Lisbon. This was during the trying period of the war, when he stood bravely for his adopted county. Under his ministry the people built a new house of worship in 1866.

In 1868 J. W. Knott came from the seminary to the work of the church here, and he was followed in 1871 by E. R. Brown, who sent a letter full of enthusiasm to the congregation at the time of their observance of their fortieth anniversary. In the letters of these pastors to the charge they formerly served they make mention of the faithful friends of former years, among whom are mentioned the names of Mr. Sharp, Maj. Jones, and Dr. Keith. In the years following the pastors were Revs. Ward, Wells, Henry McMeekin, the latter of whom, it is said, "will long be remembered for his abstracted manner, his decided opinions, and the eloquence of the sermons in which he always gave good measure, heaped up, pressed down and running over."

Rev. N. H. Downing, who had served Clarence, and who was again there in the nineties, was pastor here from 1883-1886. For a short period following him Rev. Moffat, and then for a single year the Rev. J. H. Cooper, who helped to build the parsonage, occupied the pulpit. J. W. Hubbard came in 1889, and it was during his pastorate that the history of the church was brought down to date, and it is from that discourse and data furnished by the present pastor,

Rev. A. P. Cooper, that these facts are gathered. The years from 1897 to the present time have been under the pastorates of Revs. Sears, Triem, and Cooper, as mentioned.

The new church was built in 1906, the corner stone being laid on July 4 of that year, and the dedication occurring in October. The cost then was about \$11,000 and the total property value to date is \$13,000. Rev. A. P. Cooper became pastor in 1905 and therefore has seen these improvements and had charge of their completion. An interesting fact in connection with the church building is that every dollar was subscribed, the last one three days before dedication. The members of committees not mentioned include the names of J. W. Thomas, Howard Elliott, S. T. Buell, and Alexander Moffit.

At the anniversary celebration held in 1895, a letter was read from the widow of the first pastor, 1853-7, Mrs. Porter, whose name is associated with the Presbyterian churches in this county, not only in one locality.¹⁵¹

During the period of building the congregation used the opera hall, which continued until October, 1906, when the exercises of dedication were fully described in the papers of the county. Two former pastors were present at this time, Revs. Hubbard of Mount Vernon and Triem of Woodbine, Iowa.¹⁵²

The church building of the present is one of the most substantial in the county and is a fine structure both in appearance and accommodation, having all modern improvements. The present membership numbers one hundred and twenty-eight. The elders are William Thomas, August H. Pieper, William Henderson, Sr., Alexander Robertson, and Benjamin Hill.

The Presbyterian Church of West Branch, Iowa, was organized May 8, 1877, by a committee of Iowa City Presbytery, composed of Rev. C. P. Spinning, Rev. A. Porter, and Elder Z. King.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' Meeting-house, Rev. C. P. Spinning preached a sermon from the text found in Matt. 13: 33; after which the church was organized with the following charter members: Mr. Wm. Brown, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Miss Ella Brown, Mr. John Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Emma Brown, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, Mr. Robert Brown, Miss Mary Ann Brown, Mr. Robert H. Smith, Mrs. Francis A. Smith, Mr. James McClister, Mrs. Elizabeth McClister, Miss Anna Jamison, Miss M. E. Bray, Mrs. A. Winterbottom, Mrs. Mary A. Crosland, Mr. Willis Atkins, Mr. Samuel Wood, Mr. D. E. McClelland, Mrs. Cornelia P. McClellan, Mrs. John H. Crosland, twenty-two in all.

William Brown, D. E. McClellan, and Willis Atkins were elected the first ruling elders, and were ordained and installed May 20, 1877, by Rev. J. P. Schell, pastor of Scott Church in Johnson County, who had previously signified his willingness to serve the young church until more satisfactory arrangements could be made.

Steps were immediately taken toward the erection of a house of worship, which was built during the summer, and dedicated November 11, 1877, Rev. F. A. Shearer, of West Liberty, preaching the sermon. The total cost of building and lot was a little over \$2,000. The same building, having been repaired from time to time, is still in use by the congregation.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MECHANICSVILLE



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MECHANICSVILLE

Early in 1878 Rev. J. P. Schell notified the congregation that he could not continue to serve them, and steps were taken to group West Branch with Fairview Church. Rev. A. M. Heizer took charge of this double field in October, 1878.

The following ministers have served the church:

James P. Schell, May 8, 1877-1878.

A. M. Heizer, October 1, 1878-September, 1880.

George B. Smith, January, 1881-July 1, 1885.

Joseph R. Cheeseman, November 15, 1885-September 11, 1889.

G. H. Hemingway, November 1, 1889-1892.

Geo. Furniss, November 1, 1892-1902.

D. Wallace McMillan, 1902-1903.

David Brown, 1903-1905.

Alexander Gilmore, 1905-1907.

William A. Montgomery, 1907.

The following persons have served as ruling elders:

William Brown, 1877-1898.

D. E. McClellan, 1877-1909.

Willis Atkins, 1877-1886.

J. M. Lindsley, 1888-1903.

Benjamin Yetter, 1888-1889.

J. E. Myers, 1890-1901.

H. J. Forsyth, 1896-1901.

D. M. Dixon, 1898.

William Bremner, 1898-1904.

O. C. Pennock, 1905.

Jas. A. Cochran, 1910.

F. H. Battey, 1910.¹⁵³

Upon the solicitation of numerous residents who had previously been members of the Presbyterian body elsewhere, the Rev. George D. Porter of Tipton, Iowa, had held preaching services at intervals for some time prior to the spring of 1855 at the Sugar Creek school house and at other places in Sugar Creek township, Cedar County, Iowa. These meetings had been well attended and considerable interest had been manifested.

Accordingly a committee consisting of Rev. George D. Porter, Rev. John Hudson, and Elder Starr was appointed by Presbytery to take into consideration the organization of a church. This committee had an appointed meeting at Sugar Creek school house on June 10, 1855, and proceeded to organize a church to be known as the Sugar Creek Presbyterian church. The original membership consisted of the following persons to-wit: Gibson Agnew, Eleanor Agnew, Amanda Agnew, Alexander Morgan, Jane Morgan, Thomas Johnson, James Cooper, Amanda Cooper, and Sarah Mason. Gibson Agnew, James Cooper and Alexander Morgan were the first ruling elders. To these have since been elected as successors, R. A. McIntyre, William A. Leech, David Moore, Leander Lodge, William S. Agnew, David G. Agnew, Alexander Mayes, James Whitmer, C. F. Port, W. H. Kiser, John S. Agnew, William Kiser, Charles D. Kiser.

The Rev. John Hudson served the church for some time after its organization in the pulpit as a stated supply. In 1858, Rev. Wm. P. Mason of Davenport acted in the same capacity for a period of six consecutive months. In 1859 Rev. Jacob Pentzer began acting as stated supply in connection with the same class of work in the embryo church at Wilton. From this time on the two pastorates have been merged into one and the succession of pastors is the same as that to be hereafter given in our account of the Wilton church. In 1866 the neat and substantial frame church which is now in use was erected at a cost of \$2,200, much of the cost being contributed by the members in labor and material.

In the spring of 1860 a committee consisting of Rev. John M. Jones and Rev. E. L. Belding was appointed by the Presbytery of Iowa City to consider the feasibility of forming from the members of the Sugar Creek church who lived at or near Wilton, and from others who desired it, another church body at the town of Wilton. This committee at an appointed meeting held in the school house at Wilton on May 14, 1860, effected the organization of a church to be known as the Presbyterian Church at Wilton, Iowa.¹⁵⁴

The First Presbyterian Church of Clarence was first organized at Onion Grove as the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton from its taking the name of the township. This occurred in November, 1860, before the name Clarence was applied to the place. The committee in charge of these services came from the presbytery at Iowa City and consisted of the Revs. Daniel Clark, Geo. D. Young, and Samuel J. Mills. The church originally consisted of six members whose names are: Wm. Cassie, Mrs. Esther Munro, Mr. Walter and Mrs. Euphemia Shearer, Mrs. Emily Basham and George Stone.

The Rev. Mills had preached in the vicinity for some weeks and was instrumental in forming the organization. Since that time several pastors have served the congregation, some of them for a long period, returning in two cases for the second period of service.

Rev. Mills served the charge from '60 to '63; C. W. Treadwell from '63 to '67 and from '69 to '75; A. K. Baird, '67-'68; E. B. Cousins, '76-'77; T. H. Candor, '78-'79; N. H. Downing, '80-'83 and '89 to '93; Wm. Gage, '84-'85; Thos. G. Pearce, '86-'89; Geo. M. Cummings, '93-'98; J. K. Hall, '99 to 1901; D. M. Ogilvie, 1901-'07; J. L. Cotton, 1907-'08; and the present pastor, Rev. Bach.

The present building was erected in 1882. The former one, built in 1861, was disposed of for useful purposes and part of it now stands on the west of the elevator near the railroad track in Clarence.¹⁵⁵

"Pleasant Hill" congregation of Cumberland Presbyterian church was located at Pedee. Organized in December, 1849. Here in 1866-67 Rev. R. A. Ferguson held a meeting and their number was increased by one hundred or more members. The membership gradually became fewer until its discontinuance. They had a church building of some pretensions at one time. This church had an organization known as the "Union Valley Church," with Rev. Milo Hobart as pastor. It was established in 1871 with a membership of twenty-three.

The history of the Methodist church begins very early. In the latter part of June, 1837, Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, a nephew of the famous Peter Cart-



SCATTERGOOD MEETING HOUSE



ST. PAUL CHURCH, DURANT

wright, preached the first sermon delivered in the Cedar River country. The place was in the cabin of Col. Henry Hardman. About twenty persons were present. There was a common candle stand behind which he stood to preach. As there was no organ or choir he led the singing, lining out the hymns.

During 1838-9 Chauncey and Norris Hobart preached in Washington A. Rigby's house. In 1840 Rev. M. Brace preached at Benjamin Fraseur's, about two miles west of the present site of Tipton.

Rev. Uriah Ferree was the first regular preacher of Spring Rock Mission, as it was first named. This was in 1841. The same year he organized the first Methodist class, of which the following named were members: George Carl and wife, Solomon Aldrich and wife, Washington A. Rigby, Margaret Culbertson, Martha Friend and Flavia Huff. Soon after Callahan Dwigans and wife, Patterson Fleming and wife, and others were added.

October 17, 1841, the first Quarterly Conference was held at Rochester. Bartholomew Weed was Presiding Elder; Uriah Ferree, Preacher in Charge. For the sake of brevity the letters only will be used hereafter. The estimating committee reported \$48 table expenses and twelve for house rent. No doubt a large part of the first named sum had its equivalent in produce and other articles which were more plentiful than money.

January 15, 1842, the second Quarterly Conference was held at Col. Hardman's. At the Quarterly meeting in 1857-61 Rev. Samuel Pancoast became P. E.

W. W. Bailey remained as pastor one year, and was followed by E. S. Stout. He had a discussion with Col. Sanford, the Universalist champion. The Methodists thought the former came off victorious, but the Universalists did not think so. This was in 1858. Wm. Lee and A. H. Ames entered the traveling connection.

J. T. Coleman was pastor one year and was followed by S. C. Freer. This brings us to 1861, when Tipton, Bethel and Red Oak were united; Henry Reed, P. E.; Rev. Fellows, as pastor. In 1862 J. G. Dimmit became P. E. About this time the Bethel Sabbath School was organized. In 1863 Rev. Samuel Pancoast became pastor. Wm. Lee was appointed assistant. Wm. Moorhead's name appears as exhorter in 1864.

In 1865 George Clifford, P. E.; Elias Skinner, P. C.¹⁵⁶ The members of Rochester were attached to the Tipton charge. It is now Iowa City District. J. K. Fuller followed Rev. Clifford as P. E.

December 20, 1866, thirty-one persons were received into full membership, and six by letter. In 1867-69, J. M. Rankin became P. C.

August 28, 1868, the first movement toward building the second church home was made by the purchase of two lots, one from Wm. H. Tuthill for \$50, and another from F. W. Hirschfelt for \$125. Plans were secured like the Waverly church.

Rev. C. G. Truesdell became P. E. in the fall of 1868. About this time Tipton asked to be again a station by itself. In 1869 J. M. Rankin became P. E. At the same time Uriah Eberhart was made P. C. The Official Board was organized October 18, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board held March 16, 1870, a motion was made and carried that we forthwith proceed to build a church according to the plan speci-

fied with the addition of a basement. Rev. Eberhart was instructed to procure plans. Five days later he reported three plans from Henry Hatch, one from S. Bossert, and one from W. W. Sanborn of Clinton. One of the plans furnished by Mr. Hatch was chosen. It was after the style of a church in Maine, having a plain front and a center tower. Building committee, John Culbertson, J. W. Bull, and Henry Horn. In 1870 the name of the district was changed from the Iowa City to the Davenport District. J. S. Anderson, P. E.; W. H. Brocksome, P. C. A special meeting of the Official Board was held in the basement of the new church on December 29, 1871, to plan for dedication day. There were present at that meeting W. H. Brocksome, Wm. Lee, J. H. Reigart, S. Aldrich, B. Wildhelm, Henry Horn, J. Culbertson, H. D. Brown, J. W. Bull and J. H. Rothrock. C. L. Longley and C. W. Rollins were appointed secretaries for the day. L. D. Ingman was to act as usher for the south aisle; J. H. Rothrock, W. H. Alden and S. V. Landt for the center aisle; J. O. Westcott and J. W. Bull for the north aisle. For the gallery, B. Wilhelm. Mrs. Martha Culbertson and Mrs. J. H. Rothrock were solicitors at the center door, Mrs. J. W. Westcott at the north and Mrs. Whan at the south door. Rev. A. B. Kendig dedicated the building to sacred uses.

Expended on the building, including furnaces and windows.....	\$8,455.77
Furnishings and chairs	388.25
Accrued interest	225.00
Insurance on building.....	60.00
Expenses of dedication	60.00
Two lots	175.00

Total \$9,364.02

The first bill, five hundred dollars for lumber, was paid by the women of the church. September 9, 1872, the old church was ordered sold to the highest bidder. Mr. D. K. Deardorf became the owner. The name of the district was changed again and was called Mt. Vernon District.

1872-75, Richard Swearingen, P. C. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1874. October 20, 1875, S. H. Henderson, P. E., and F. C. Wolfe, P. C. It became at that time Cedar Rapids District.

October, 1876, Rev. Emory Miller became P. E. Rev. S. A. Lee served the charge from 1876 to 1879. During that time a large number of men united with the church. R. N. Earhart became P. C. and remained two years. Women became members of the Board of Stewards under his administration. W. B. Frazelle was P. C. from 1881 to 1883. Eugene May served from 1883 to 1885. There was a revival in the Sabbath School during his pastorate. J. T. Crippen was P. E. from 1885 to 1891. W. F. Barclay succeeded Rev. May and remained three years. There was an increase in membership, improvement in the church building and parsonage during his pastorate. Daniel Sheffer was P. C. from 1888 to '91. C. L. Gould was P. C. from 1891 to 1895. The Woman's Home Missionary Society was organized while he was on the charge. He went to Charles City from this place. J. B. Albbrook became P. E. at the expiration of J. T. Crippen's term of service. W. W. Carlton P. E. for years. L. U. McKee P. C. from 1895 to 1897. S. W. Heald P. C. from 1897 to 1899.

He went from Tipton to Cresco, died at Osage, September 7, 1903. F. P. Shaffer, P. C. from 1899 to 1902. J. G. VanNess succeeded W. W. Carlton as P. E.; R. D. Parsons P. C in 1902.

On and after September, 1842, the name Cedar Circuit was used instead of Spring Rock Mission. April 22, 1843, the name Rock River Conference appears on the records. Henry D. Brown was appointed to confer with the Iowa City brethren about holding a union camp meeting. These were held quite often in the early period of the church's history.

In the fall of the year 1843 Rev. Uriah Ferree (his pastorate having come to a close) desired to attend Conference at Chicago. Money was very scarce, but Brother Preston J. Friend proved "a friend indeed" by giving his last five dollar bill to enable him to make the journey. By stopping with brethren on the way he made out to get there.

November 11, 1843, Quarterly Conference was held at Tipton; Henry W. Reed, P. E.; S. W. Ingham, P. C. In 1844 the list of classes was as follows: Tipton, Red Oak, Hardman's, Moscow, Mosquito Creek, Rochester, and Blaylock Settlement. November 23, 1845, George B. Bowman, P. E.; John Hayden, P. C. The following is on record and is of great value and interest:

"Territory of Iowa, Cedar County. We, the subscribers, and our associates, having united ourselves together as a religious society under the name and style of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cedar Circuit, Iowa Conference, and located said society in Cedar County aforesaid, having chosen as officers of said society the following named persons, to wit: Solomon Aldrich, William Lee, Henry D. Brown, Ethan C. Crippen, Richard Ransford, Mahan, Circuit Stewards. Henry Hardman, John Boydston, William Lee, Henry D. Brown, Solomon Aldrich, Trustees. Henry D. Brown, Recording Steward.

"Dated this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty-six.

"Attested by Henry D. Brown, Recording Steward."

The recorder of Cedar County, Wm. K. Whitelsey, certifies that the above instrument of writing was deposited in the office for record on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1846, at twelve o'clock m., and was recorded in book D, page 298, at Tipton, August 24, 1846."

For want of time and space no adequate history of the Sabbath school can be given. There was a union school organized in Tipton in 1846 by Rev. Ebenezer Alden. Wm. Lee was the first Superintendent. The various committees on missions having failed to report, or having nothing to report, Rev. Hayden was requested to preach a missionary sermon, and take up a collection. This was in 1847. The same year Rev. Joel B. Taylor succeeded Rev. Hayden and Asbury Collins was assistant.

October 14, 1848, Wm. Simpson, P. C. In December of same year a committee of five was appointed to consider the propriety of building a meeting house in Tipton. Brothers Fraseur, Lee, Aldrich, Carl and Betts composed the committee. They evidently thought it the proper thing to do, for the frame was put up in 1849, and enclosed the next year. Wm. Lee went to Muscatine for the lumber and sawed nearly all of it himself. It was a plain frame building and cost about one thousand dollars. It was seated at first with slabs, furnished

by Henry D. Brown. These were in use for about two years. The building was never formally dedicated. In 1854 an addition was built and a cupola put up to hold the first church bell ever brought to Tipton. The citizens gave part of the money to buy it and Mr. John Culbertson secured the balance in New York and Boston. It was bought in Troy, N. Y., and was received in the summer of 1856. The belfry not being in readiness, it was hung in the minister's barn. The sexton rang it for a few weeks by taking hold of the tongue with his hands and striking it against the side of the bell. He struck it too hard one day and broke the bell. It had to be sent back and exchanged for the present one at the expense of the freight.

October 26, 1850, Alcinus Young was P. E. and L. C. Woodford P. C. The Stewards of those days could get released, relieved or excused whenever they tried to as the records show. The Stewards of more modern times would give a pretty penny to be able to do the same.

November 15, 1851, David Worthington became P. E. in place of Alcinus Young, and Ancel Wright P. C. in place of L. C. Woodford. The first Methodist Sabbath School was organized by Rev. Wright in the spring of 1852. The first Superintendent was J. C. Betts. It is said he served continually for fifteen years. As a matter of contrast the first report of this school is here given: Number of officers, 1; teachers, 4; scholars, 40; volumes in library, 70.

The first revival of which the records speak was during the pastorate of Rev. Wright, when over a hundred were converted.

1852 Alcinus Young was the presiding elder. He died March 30, 1876. E. H. Twining. P. C. In 1853, Reuben McCaskey received license as a local preacher. Rev. A. Coleman succeeded Alcinus Young as P. E.; Rev. J. T. Coleman, P. C. Wm. Lee was licensed as a local preacher March 11, 1854. In 1855, Rufus Ricker, P. C. Local preachers, J. W. Kynett, J. B. Huff, and N. Young. July 17, 1857, J. W. Kynett was recommended to the Annual Conference for Local Deacon's Orders. There was a revival while Rev. Ricker was pastor.

At the dedicatory exercises of the present church, it is fitting to say that to Dr. R. D. Parson's pastorate much credit is due for the success of the great enterprise undertaken by the congregation. The cordial union of all interests and the helpful and united spirit of all under his ministry alone made possible the erection of this magnificent edifice. In a sense it will stand as a monument to his long and successful work in the ministry. Dr. Parsons was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1838 and came to Iowa when a boy with his parents, who settled in Tipton. While a student at Cornell he heard his country's call and enlisted in the famous College Co. D, 44 I. V. I., which was made up of students from Cornell, Iowa Wesleyan, and the State University. After an honorable service as a soldier he resumed his college studies and graduated from Cornell with the class of 1867. His life since that time is a long record of faithful and devoted work in the ministry of the M. E. Church. His first charge was at Lyons, Iowa, and after that, in order, Waverly, Clinton, Cedar Falls, Mt. Vernon, Vinton, Iowa City, Osage, Fayette, Mason City, Manchester, Vinton, Waverly, Maquoketa, and Tipton. In these thirty-seven years of labor in the Upper Iowa Conference Dr. Parsons has made himself known and loved by thousands of Methodists, and these, together with his fellow ministers and



EVANGELICAL CHURCH, BENNETT



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BENNETT

other friends, will share with him the satisfaction and pride he must feel in the great work just accomplished.¹⁵⁷

October 23, 1904, the new Methodist church was dedicated by Bishop John W. Hamilton. The sum of eight thousand dollars was raised to complete the payments of twenty-three thousand dollars, the cost of the building and furnishings. The pipe organ was installed at this time. Three separate programs filled the day and evening.

Territory of Iowa, Cedar County—ss:

We, the subscribers, and our associates, having united ourselves together as a religious society under the name and style of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cedar Circuit, Iowa Conference, and located said society in Cedar County aforesaid, have chosen officers of said society in accordance with our rules the following named persons, to wit:

HENRY HARDMAN,
JOHN BOYDSTON,
WILLIAM LEE,
HENRY D. BROWN,
SOLOMON ALDRICH,

Trustees.

SOLOMON ALDRICH,
WILLIAM LEE,
HENRY D. BROWN,
ETHAN C. CRIPPEN,
RICHARD RANSFORD,

——— MAHAN,

Circuit Stewards.

HENRY D. BROWN, Recording Steward.

Dated this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty-six.

Signatures of the officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cedar Circuit, Iowa Conference.

Here appear the signatures of the following:

HENRY D. BROWN,
SOLOMON ALDRICH,
HENRY HARDMAN,

JOHN BOYDSTON,
WILLIAM LEE,

Trustees.

The recording steward certifies as follows:

Territory of Iowa, Cedar County—ss:

I, Henry D. Brown, Recording Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cedar Circuit, Iowa Conference, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct and true abstract of the organization of the said religious society, together with the names and titles of the officers thereof, and attached to which is the true and veritable signatures of each of said officers.

Given under my hand and seal, this third day of July, A. D. 1846.

HENRY D. BROWN, (SEAL)

Recording Steward.

On the reverse side of the original agreement, now in the hands of Mr. M. H. Miller, the county recorder makes the entry:

Recorder's Office—ss:

Cedar County, I. T.,

I certify that the within instrument of writing was deposited in this office for record the 19th day of August, A. D. 1846, at 12 o'clock m., and was recorded in Book D, page 298, at Tipton August 24th, 1846.

(Signed) WM. K. WHITTLESEY, (SEAL)

Recorder Cedar County.

Three miles west of Tipton there once stood a little red school house where the church people of the early day met together, Congregational, Methodist, and United Brethren, all in earnest and in harmony to establish a strong Sunday School. They came for miles around since this was the only place where such meetings were then held. Of these three groups the United Brethren had the greater number and first erected a church. This was called Zion and was built in 1856. During the winter of the year in which this was built a most remarkable revival occurred in this neighborhood under the leadership of the pastor of the United Brethren church, Rev. Geo. Miller, assisted by two other men, Rufus Ricker and Wm. Lee, of the M. E. church. Under the influence of the three men and the large growth of all the denominations the Methodist people now built a church to accommodate the increased gathering and named it Bethel, erected in 1857. It has since been called West Bethel, due to another south of the county seat called by the same name. At this time the Congregationalists united with the Brethren and the little red school house so often the meeting place of all these people was abandoned as a church for the more pretentious house.

For many years these churches exerted a strong influence over the entire neighborhood, and there is one man who remains very faithful to his first trust and each Sunday returns to the old home place to keep alive the associations of former years and to see that the later generation does not forget. The red school house is no more, but W. B. Reeder does not forget and tells now of the early joys of the union services when entire families came together in the early morning and remained through the entire service. He has held his membership in Bethel church since its erection, helped to build both the churches in that community and is satisfied to be counted there today.¹⁵⁸

In the fall of 1857 the entire district lying west of the central part of the county on the Cedar River was organized into a circuit and known as Cedar Circuit in Iowa City District, and the Rev. Samuel Pancoast as Presiding Elder. B. C. Barnes was the first pastor and this was his first work, being assigned here by Bishop Ames of the Marion conference.

His charge consisted of Number Six, Coon Creek, Gower's Ferry, Linn Grove, and before the year was out an appointment in the west end of Red Oak at the brick school house. William Lee of Tipton, a local preacher, had worked in this territory without pay and now gave it into the hands of the regular pastor.

The next year, 1858, Bethel was added to this circuit and the pastor resided here. In 1862 Bethel was connected with Tipton and Rev. S. N. Fellows was in charge. He held meetings in the churches of other denominations in Red Oak. The Red Oak church was built in 1867 when Elias Skinner was pastor. In 1868 and '69 W. A. Allen was pastor at Clarence and organized a class at Stanwood, preaching in the depot, stores, and starting a Sunday school. In 1869 Bethel and Red Oak were set off as a circuit with J. W. Kynett as pastor. Stanwood was at this time in connection with the Clarence charge and the pastor C. A. Hawn.

In 1870 what was called Tipton circuit included Bethel, Red Oak, and Stanwood, with a membership of one hundred and twenty. In 1873 this circuit was called Stanwood.



Methodist Episcopal Church



Presbyterian Church



Evangelical Church, School and Parsonage



Catholic Church

GROUP OF CLARENCE CHURCHES

In October, 1877, the retiring pastor of this circuit wrote the history of the different appointments so far as the record of those in charge and the local arrangements could be condensed into a record of a few lines. This is the only record of this period beyond the memory of man. The next pastor at Stanwood kept no record and the record was continued by the pastor following, a student from Cornell, who did his college work and the pastoral work also. This man needs to be mentioned in particular, for he worked for two years in this way until compelled by ill health to limit his work to his studies. When he gave up the pastorate of the three appointments the congregations met together at the Red Oak church and to assist him in his purposes gave him \$130 in gold, this purse being presented by Capt. W. T. Rigby for the assembled people.

In 1886 a class was formed at Stotler's school house, and when the United Brethren church was built at Buchanan's Corners the meeting was moved there.

Last February the Methodist church of Mechanicsville rededicated the church after its reconstruction. Its history was given at that time in the condensed form which follows. The present pastor, Rev. James Ballz, had charge of these services, and was assisted by a number from abroad.

The building committee at this time was composed of F. W. Leech, D. C. Gilliland, Dr. Fairchild, and J. D. Blessing. The class leaders of the church are Wm. Albaugh and Samuel Gilliland, pioneers of this county, the latter being in his ninety-seventh year.

From the early records of Methodism in Cedar County, we learn that just fifty years ago the name of Mechanicsville appears in one of the appointments on what was then known as Pioneer Circuit. How long before this date a class had been organized at Mechanicsville the records do not tell. The circuit at this time was composed of Pioneer, Mechanicsville, Greenfield, Rome, Simmons' School House and Clarence. About the year 1864 Valley Chapel and White Oak became appointments on this charge. During the pastorate of J. M. Rankin in the year 1866, the church building at Pioneer was moved to Mechanicsville and fitted for service. This historic building is still in existence and serves as the dwelling of Dr. Scott Russell.

The present building was erected during the year 1884, S. S. Bradford, pastor, Dr. J. T. Crippen conducting the dedicatory services. The building committee consisted of Wm. Helmer, Joseph Lee and Norman Bennett. Joseph Lee died April 1, 1884, and I. B. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy. He and Norman Bennett are living to see the rededication of this house of worship. The remodeling of the church was begun last year under the pastorate of Rev. Ewert, now of Garrison. The remodeling has been so complete that a new church is almost the result. The improvements consist of a commodious kitchen and dining hall in the basement and a newly arranged heating plant. The interior of the auditorium has been completely changed, the ceiling lowered and both ceiling and walls beautifully frescoed, harmonizing in color with the new art windows. New carpet covers aisles and rostrum. The furniture consists of new pulpit, settee and pews. The pews are a monument to the devotion and energy of Mr. Samuel Gilliland, who first conceived the notion of seating the new church with pews of modern style, and by personal solicitation secured money enough to nearly cover the cost of pews and pulpit.

Too much cannot be said in honor of the building committee who devoted so much of their time and personal effort to the interests of this work. Likewise the same recognition is due the Ladies' Aid Society which has been an important factor in carrying to completion this enterprise. The church as it now stands is a model of beauty and harmony and of which the citizens of Mechanicsville and vicinity may justly be proud.¹⁵⁹

Rev. Cyrus Morey, a minister of the Methodist church, commenced preaching in Durant the summer of 1869, occupying at first the old Butterfield building. During the winter of 1870 he held a revival which was the means of establishing a permanent society and in the spring of '71 action was taken for the erection of a church and accordingly money enough was soon solicited to insure the completion of the same. The corner stone was laid after the Masonic order May, 1871; the church was dedicated early after harvest, 1871. The articles of incorporation were approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees on the 2nd day of May, 1874, and were filed in the Clerk's office at Tipton May 7th, 1874.

The ministers that have occupied this field since Rev. Morey are: Revs. Rankin, Gortner, Cler, Jennis and E. L. Briggs. The society has no regular pastor at present.¹⁶⁰

The first Methodist preacher to speak in Clarence was the Rev. T. C. Woodford, a superannuate of the Iowa Annual Conference, who then resided in Tipton and was invited to speak in the place by the Lutherans. This was in 1862. This point was first made a regular appointment by Rev. J. W. Kynett, who was then supplying the Pioneer charge. He was afterward prominent in the local military affairs and at one time presiding elder of the district. He was a familiar figure on the streets of Tipton until the last two years. He conducted the services in Clarence for some time but did not perfect an organization. Clarence was a part of the charge of the pastor who had to care for Stanwood and Red Oak at one time, according to the records. The appointment was made an independent work in 1868 and the pastors who served in its beginning included some names now long out of service.

The church was built in 1868, the parsonage in 1877. The present pastor is Rev. Smith. The pastors before it became an independent work were, in addition to the one mentioned, Revs. Scoles, Paine, Manning, McClain, and Hawn. The church dedication occurred in 1869 under the direction of Dr. Hatfield, Revs. Allen and Miller.¹⁶¹

The first religious service held in the neighborhood of Loudon was by the Methodist denomination, one and a half miles southeast, by Rev. Gilruth. The present church in Lowden was built in 1861, Rev. A. J. Kynett, presiding elder. The records of its fifty years of history are very meagre and illustrates the sad fact of neglect, on the part of those responsible, to make any systematic record of what took place. This is the only church in town where there is preaching in the English language and all church going people who do not understand German go there and many of the German children attend the Sunday school.¹⁶²

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Branch, Iowa, was organized previous to the year 1870. During the first years of the organization the religious services were conducted by the pastor from Oasis, Iowa. Before the church building was erected at West Branch, which was in 1870, members of the society

attended for a while at Oasis and also at Brick Chapel. Later, West Branch became the head of the circuit and the pastor visited and held services at Oasis, Springdale and Brick Chapel. This was the arrangement for the work during the pastorate of S. C. Freer in 1876. S. B. Maltbie became the pastor in the autumn of 1877, when North Liberty was added to the circuit, and Oasis became the head of another circuit. Rev. Maltbie served two years and was followed in 1880 by H. S. Bargelt, who served one and one-half years, L. D. Younkin filling out the second year. I. C. Lusk served two years from October, 1882, and was succeeded by R. Wolf, who served from 1884 to 1887. The longest pastorate in the history of this church was that of Wm. S. Craft covering a period of five years, from 1887 to 1892. The next three pastorates were of one year each, J. G. Eberhart beginning October, 1892, John H. Hayward, October, 1893, and Jno. M. Wilkerson, October, 1894. A. D. Stevens was pastor here from 1895 to '97, R. W. Coates from 1897 to October, 1901, H. H. Barton from 1901 to 1903, W. B. Davis from 1903 to 1906, F. H. Linn from 1906 to 1908, E. A. Lang from 1908, pastorate not closed.

The society at Springdale was incorporated Jan. 20, 1875, and since that time has been a part of the West Branch Circuit. The Trustees who composed the board in 1875 and signed the Articles of Incorporation were Jno. Worrall, F. A. Bates, E. B. Randall, Jno. Leonard, James Phelps, Elwood Macy and Joseph Shaw.

The original church buildings, the one at West Branch, erected in 1870, and the one at Springdale, erected in 1875, are still in use.

The membership on this circuit has varied during the past twenty years between 200 and 245. The Sunday schools have been well supported and have had a large part in contributing to the spiritual life of these communities.^{162a}

The beginning of the history of St. John's congregation, Tipton, Iowa, dates back several years prior to the Civil War. In the spring of 1858, Rev. W. K. Zieber came to Iowa on an exploring tour, and visited those of the Reformed faith who happened to live in the vicinity of Tipton. As he was only to look over the field he could simply encourage the people, and then passed on.

It seems from his report, action was taken by the Mission Boards, and Rev. C. C. Russel was commissioned to come and look after these people, but on account of some interference, he did not come. Rev. Joshua Riale was at that time missionary at Boulder, Iowa, and, as there was no sign of anyone coming soon to look after the interests of the church in the vicinity of Tipton, he visited the members and seems to have held a service, January 29, 1859, promising to come back every four weeks. His two fields were now some forty miles apart, and to be as near as possible to both, he moved to Lisbon.

In September of that year, 1859, the three ministers then in Iowa, Bauman, Riale, and Buser, with their Elders, met in Tipton and organized the Classis of Iowa. The same day St. John's congregation was organized with the following members: Isaac Neiman and Eliza Neiman, his wife, Samuel W. Neiman and Susan Neiman, his wife, Mrs. Lidia Millhouse and Harriet Neiman, sisters of Isaac and Samuel W. Neiman, and Eliza Bingeman, a niece of Mrs. Isaac Neiman. Thus it will be seen that these first seven members were very closely re-

lated. They have all passed to the other world except Eliza Bingeman, who is now Mrs. Jacob Smith and lives at Greyson, Neb.

As there were but two men in the congregation the contest for office was perhaps not very spirited. Anyway, it was settled by electing Isaac Neiman to the office of Elder, and Samuel W. Neiman to that of Deacon. The Holy Communion was at this time celebrated and regular services held thereafter every four weeks, in the Lutheran church, in the afternoon.

The second Communion was held in September, 1860, at which time George L. Neiman, Sarah A. Neiman and Nancy Jane Emerick were received by confirmation, and Ephraim Neiman and J. Dairy, by letter. The congregation now numbered twelve members, five men and seven women.

At the third Communion season, September, 1861, Mr. Riale preached his farewell sermon as supply, and in October of the same year Tipton was placed with Wilton under the care of Rev. J. C. Klar. Mr. Klar lived at Wheatland and preached as supply in Tipton every two weeks. During the year 1862 he also preached in the Hebron school house and organized that congregation, preaching alternately in German and English.

During his ministry the following persons were received from the New Berlin charge, Pennsylvania: Josiah Sweinhart, Mrs. Mary A. Sweinhart, Jacob Sweinhart, Emma L. Sweinhart, now Mrs. Delaplane, Jerome Sweinhart, Mahlon Neiman, Ester Neiman, Elizabeth Emerick and Ephraim Weil.

In October, 1862, Rev. Frederick Wall moved into the charge and supplied Tipton and Hebron, while Rev. J. H. Buser supplied Wilton. Before the year closed however, Mr. Wall stopped preaching in Tipton, but continued at Hebron six months longer. No record is made of the cause of the stopping of the services at Tipton, but it is reported by some that troubles had arisen on account of the "war feeling," and the Lutheran church was closed to our people. Early in 1863 Mr. Wall received a call and returned to Pennsylvania.

The congregation now should have numbered twenty-one members, had there been no losses, but Isaac Neiman, Lidia Millhouse, Harriet Neiman and J. Dairy had passed away. Ephraim Neiman and Ephraim Weil had made a trip to the "far west" and had died on the way, so that the membership numbered only fifteen: nine Neimans, five Sweinharts, and Elizabeth Emerick.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Joshua Riale, who was called in 1864, and came to Tipton, November of the same year, living in the house on the southwest corner of Sixth and Meridian streets, now known as the "Ingman House." During the first winter of his residence he organized a class in the catechism which he confirmed May 28, 1865. They were J. Nevin Neiman, Peter Franklin Sweinhart, J. Howard Neiman, L. Arthur Neiman, and J. Anna Chew. The congregation at this time numbered twenty: twelve Neimans, six Sweinharts, Elizabeth Emerick or Mrs. Daniel Shultz, and Miss Chew. The officers were, elder, S. W. Neiman, deacons, Mahlon L. Neiman and Jacob Sweinhart.

Since the spring of 1863 services were held in the old brick Presbyterian church, which stood on the site of the present Presbyterian parsonage, but during the summer of 1865 the matter of building a church was agitated. A lot was bought from John A. Lichtenwalter the same summer for \$130.00, upon the northern end of which the church now stands, the remainder having been sold to Josiah



TIPTON RESIDENCE OF REV. JOSHUA RIALE

The "Historic" house where the first prayer meeting of the congregation was held January 26, 1866



Mrs. Susan Neiman

Eliza Bingeman

Isaac Neiman Mrs. Eliza Neiman

Mrs. Lidia Millhouse

Samuel W. Neiman

Harriet Neiman

THE SEVEN ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE
TIPTON CONGREGATION

Sweinhart in two different sections. Subscriptions were received for the church building, after which Mr. Riale started East for help, where he seems to have collected considerable funds. A building committee consisting of Josiah Sweinhart, Lewis Kessler and Rev. Riale was elected Nov. 13, 1865, and at the same time these parties were elected the trustees of the congregation.

Up to this time no prayer meetings seem to have been held, but January 26, 1866, some of the members gathered at the home of Mr. Riale and engaged in the first prayer meeting. It was then decided to continue the meeting every two weeks at the homes of the members.

The church building, 30x40 feet, with a four foot extension in front for a tower, was erected in the summer of 1866, and September of that year Iowa Classis convened in the new building. The dedicatory services were held Sunday morning, Sept. 23, Rev. J. P. Bucher preaching the sermon.

At this service \$595.63 were received in subscriptions, to complete the payment of the building, the total cost being \$2,500.00. This offering was \$100.00 more than was needed, but the church had then neither spire, bell nor organ, and a carpet had not been thought of.

The first session of the Sunday School was held October 28, 1866, at the close of the morning service. The officers were: Supt., S. W. Neiman, Asst. Supt., Rev. J. Riale, Treas. and librarian, Jacob Sweinhart. At the first session of the school there were sixteen scholars and five teachers.

In April, 1868, an effort was made to complete the building. At a congregational meeting held on Good Friday, April 10, a committee was appointed to oversee the work; \$210.00 was subscribed, but this was not sufficient and \$57.00 was loaned by individuals "until the spire is finished."

Up to this time aid had been received from the Board of Missions, but in 1868 it was taken from the roll of missions and became self-supporting. In the fall of that year the new bell, weighing 650 lbs., was placed in the tower at a cost of \$135.70.

December 27, 1868, a Missionary festival was held, in which Revs. D. S. Fouse, F. C. Bauman, Geo. Rettig, Cyrus Cort and the pastor took part. The day preceding this meeting Rev. Joshua Riale was installed pastor of the charge by Rev. D. S. Fouse.

Mr. Riale had been missionary supply for almost three years, pastor, but not installed for four years, and regular pastor for three years, making a total of active service of ten years. After these years of faithful service, he preached his farewell sermon May 7, 1871, and left the field to take charge of an academy at Blairstown, Iowa, then conducted in the interests of the Reformed church.

The same year a call was extended to Rev. J. B. Shontz, who came and preached his first sermon July 2. This new pastoral relation extended over a period of a little more than two years, or until Nov. 30, 1873, when the charge was reconstructed. Tipton, Hebron, Lisbon and Olin were constituted one field, while Wilton and Clifton comprised another. The latter one extended a call to Rev. Shontz which was accepted.

Rev. D. S. Fouse was extended a call to become pastor of the charge, which he accepted in June, 1874, and continued in this field until April, 1887.

Since that time the following ministers have served the charge: Revs. G. D. Gurley 1887-1893, Samuel Shaw 1893-1895, J. A. Hunsicker '95-1900, and J. N. Naly from 1901 to the present time.

During the last eight years the church building has been remodeled and a parsonage erected at a cost of \$5,000.00.¹⁶³

The following account of the pioneer preacher tells something of the experiences of all who undertook to follow the work of the pastor among a scattered people. Dr. Kuhl, who left this record, was a missionary minister of the Lutheran church and his widow, Mrs. Conrad Kuhl, is a resident of Tipton, with her daughter, Mrs. J. Kent Rizer.

"On Monday, Dec. 9, 1850, rode in a keen wind to Squash Bend (West Liberty) to a settlement of Pennsylvania Lutherans and made an appointment for night preaching. Had a crowded house and many asked me to return and do something permanent for them. The next day filled my Communion appointment at Iowa City, thirteen having communed in basement room of M. E. church. Wednesday started toward Cedar Rapids, dining with a brother Fuhrmeister, sixteen miles on my way.

"Tipton, Iowa; reached here Thursday, December 21, 1850, and took dinner with Rev. Keith, a congregationalist who introduced me to Bossert and Shanver, the former from Holidaysburg, Pa. Rode out to Mr. Klock's two miles and a half west of here, then to Mr. Maurer's and after supper to Laubscher's to make appointments for Sunday preaching in the neighborhood, German at 11 and English at 1 o'clock. Returned to Bro. Bossert's where I rested and corresponded. Held our services on Sunday as announced; in driving out missed the right school house a mile and a half; returned to Tipton in the afternoon and preached in Methodist church in the evening to a full house."

Then followed a trip to Davenport and Western Illinois. At Beardstown Dr. Kuhl preached the dedication sermon for the new Lutheran church, then returned to Iowa and after preaching at a number of points on Sunday and during the week came again to Tipton, Feb. 22, 1851. His record reads:

"Leaving Moscow, I rode to Bro. Dale's near Rochester, but found my appointment to preach there had not been received so came on to Tipton. Was kindly received by Bro. Bossert and Saturday rode to German settlement west of town stopping on my way at old Mr. Klock's. Found him lying a corpse. Arranged to conduct service for him later and after visiting in the neighborhood stopped over night at Father Laubscher's and son-in-law Pfaff's. Sunday, Feb. 23, weather was bad, roads muddy. Rode to Klock's. Found casket had not yet arrived. Preached in German and again in English. In afternoon went to Dale's and preached in school house and again in evening at Bro. Kline's.

"Monday 24th. Reached Cedar River at Rochester. It was near noon before the ferryman would venture. When we did start, a large ice cake struck our boat, the guide rope broke and we were flung down stream a quarter of a mile, fortunately toward the south side. By much hard work, with poles and by pulling on bushes we got his boat to the landing place. At the house of Bro. Thos. Thompson we arranged for a service at night and made announcement at school house, also called on Bro. Larew, a son-in-law of Peter Lang at Squash Bend, and on Widow Whistler whose husband I had buried at Quincy, Ill., during

cholera season there. In this vicinity, one and a half miles from Rochester, there are about twenty Lutheran members, mostly from Bro. Sloan's charge in Ohio."

Dr. Kuhl in above pioneer work, traveled 1,755 miles, over 1,500 of which were on horse-back; received in collections \$51.80 and his expenses were \$51.15, leaving surplus of 65 cents for four months' work.

The preliminary work of the founding of the Lutheran church in the county is described in the previous account of the pioneer preacher. The real organization took place a few years later under the direction of Rev. Solomon Ritz, who brought together a small band in the year 1855, August 12.

The incomplete records give the names of the pastors as follows: In addition to the pastorate of the organizer, D. S. Altman served the Tipton congregation from 1866 to 1885, J. B. Bloom, H. H. Hall, A. J. Kissell, 1885-1890, W. H. Noffziger, S. J. Delo, C. A. Gelwicks, 1897-1903, and W. W. Hess 1903-1905. The present pastor, J. Kent Rizer, took charge of the work in 1905.

The church and parsonage buildings are new, the church having been dedicated in 1905 and the parsonage completed in 1908.

While by no means the largest congregation in the vicinity the effect upon the community and the service rendered to distant lands has been steady and sure. An event of more than ordinary local interest was the organization in the local church, Trinity, of the society which from that day to this has had the control of the missionary operations of the women of the General Synod of the Lutheran church not only in this country but in foreign lands. It was at Tipton, Aug. 23, 1875, that a band of five women, from five different congregations, met in the home of Mrs. A. J. Hart and formed themselves into a Synodical organization. A local society followed the next year by the same kind of a meeting at Cedar Rapids. At the first convention, which meets annually, there were seventy members present, and thirty-seven dollars sent to the India field. Today the membership is over thirty-six thousand and their biennial contributions amount to the gross sum of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is but due to the pastor at that time, Rev. J. B. Bloom, to say that he had a large part in forming this organization through his faith and through his urgent efforts.¹⁶⁴

The German Evangelical Lutheran church of Lowden was organized in 1871. The church building of this congregation was built the same year at an expense of four thousand dollars, the congregation being incorporated in 1871. Improvements were made in 1881 by the erection of a steeple and inside remodeling. It was enlarged and further improved in 1901. The church will seat six hundred persons. The value of the structure, including the pipe organ, is about seven thousand dollars.

The church was organized by the Rev. C. Seuel, of Lyons, Iowa, who served it one year. He was followed by Rev. H. Engelbrecht, of Iowa City, who accepted a call to another appointment in 1873. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Brammer, was then called from Denver and he has served the charge ever since.

In 1896 the twenty-fifth anniversary was observed and the pastor who organized the congregation preached, as did the second pastor.

The congregation counts at present sixty voting members, four hundred communicants, and in all six hundred thirty. The congregation owns a parson-

age, a residence for the teacher of the parochial school and a school building, since a school has been connected with the church from the beginning. School is held ten months in the year and a tuition of fifty cents per month is charged. During the first year the pastor taught the school. In 1882 a teacher was secured and after six years of service he was succeeded by the present teacher, Wm. Schmidt. These teachers perform the duties of organist in the church and in the absence of the pastor may assist in the service.

The present pastor has baptized 969 children, confirmed 462, married 204 couples, and buried 256 persons.¹⁶⁵

St. John's German Evangelical church of Clarence dates its organization from 1882. Rev. J. Schwartz of Lowden had charge at that time, and the first membership included sixteen families. Heinrich Pruess, Heinrich Goldschmidt, and S. C. Kintzel were the first trustees.

The corner stone of the present building was laid in 1885. The congregation has grown to a membership of ninety families. The present pastor is Emil Hansen, who has endeavored to furnish its history with a limited record.¹⁶⁶

About the year 1875 Rev. Brammer, the pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Lowden for thirty-seven years at the present time, called the German settlers in the vicinity of Mechanicsville together for religious services. They met in private houses or places rented by the congregation for temporary quarters. For some seventeen years the meetings were held in this locality until death and removal reduced the membership to so small a number that it was decided to move the congregation, so far as services were concerned, to Stanwood. This action was completed in 1892 and was to accommodate a number of German families who had lately settled near Stanwood. The public school building furnished a meeting place until the present church building was completed in 1893 and dedicated the same year. During these years Rev. Brammer was the pastor, there being no resident minister in this vicinity. In 1908 the present pastor, Rev. W. G. Nagler, was ordained and installed as pastor of this church and placed in charge of the parochial school. This pastor has studied in his native land, Germany, and also in the German seminary of this country and hence is well prepared to conduct the congregation to right ways of thinking and living. They have abundant faith in his ability. The school building was erected in 1908 and the church refinished in the following year. A very excellent parsonage belongs to this congregation and the membership has doubled since the year 1908.¹⁶⁷

The old Methodist Protestant church which stood south of Bennett was moved to that town by the founders of the place and afterwards was sold to the present German Evangelical church people. The lot on which it stands formerly was the property of Mrs. Bennett, wife of the man for whom the town was named. The membership of this church now is something over thirty. The pastor, Rev. Bennigkeit.

In 1855 under the direction of Rev. Philip Laurent of St. Matthias church, Muscatine, the organization of St. Mary's Parish was begun. During the first year of St. Mary's history Father Laurent said mass in the house of John Madden, who lived in the west end of the town of Tipton.

After the first year the congregation decided to build a small church. This was to be of brick and the contract was given to a Mr. Hill. Owing to his failure



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STANWOOD



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STANWOOD

to meet the conditions of his contract the work was not accepted and it was never completed nor used as a church, some two years later being torn down and removed by John Bireley. From this date Rev. Wm. Edmonds of St. Mary's at Iowa City served this congregation. He at once began to find a way for a church and let the contract for a frame building which was completed in due time. This was used for a number of years, when the congregation grew to demand better accommodations. On this occasion the decision was made to build farther to the east for a more central location, under the direction of the pastor then, Rev. Patrick McCabe. The site was purchased and the building committee consisting of Bernard Lang, Patrick Carlin, M. C. Kirby, Matthew Thiel, and John Miehan, appointed.

Not long after the church was completed by the builder, John Werling, Father McCabe was called elsewhere and was succeeded by Rev. John Daly, who was soon followed by Rev. Kissane. The building erected at this time served the congregation for a period of about twenty years.

In the year nineteen hundred Father Galligan became the pastor and began at once to find means to enlarge the church or build another. Consultation of pastor and people led to the purchase of the vacant building belonging to the Congregational church and adjoining lots. A committee of three, W. J. Gilmore, Mike Hiegel and T. J. Mahoney, were appointed to make this exchange, which resulted in the present church property of St. Mary's today.

In 1903 the residence property south of the church was purchased of Mr. Russell, remodeled and made to serve as the parochial residence. A committee to attend to this consisted of Wm. Burk, Fred Siepman, Peter Graham, and Mr. Wandeshout.

After ten years of service with the parish Father T. F. Galligan was called to a larger field in Burlington to care for St. Paul's church in that city. His successor, Rev. H. A. Knebel, took charge of the parish in October, 1909.

During the time from 1855 to 1900 St. Mary's church was attended only as a mission, consequently many different pastors served the charge, although during most of the time it was attended by the Mechanicsville church.

The pastors who attended here and have not been mentioned in the previous pages are: Revs. J. Quigley, F. Walsh, Patrick Sullivan, B. Downey, J. F. Kemper.

The services in Tipton are regular, two masses on the first Sunday and one at other times, with afternoon services in Sunday school and instruction in Christian doctrine twice each month.

From the parish the pastor serves Cedar Valley, St. Joseph's church, which has always been a mission church. Formerly the pastor at Morse attended here, but for the past ten years it has been attached to the Tipton charge. The Cedar Valley congregation has been organized for more than fifty years and consists of forty families.¹⁶⁸

The Catholic church at Mechanicsville, in 1872 and '73, was served by Father Downey, mentioned before, who celebrated mass in Helmer's Hall. He was succeeded by Father O'Sullivan, who ministered to the wants of the little handful of Catholics for four years. In 1876 Father McCabe took charge, remaining for two years. Since then there have been four resident pastors—Fathers Daly,

now of Atlantic, Kissane of Williamsburg, Gillespie of Keokuk, and Father Glenn, the present popular pastor, who has been able to find the facts of the parish thus far, coming to the parish in November, 1909.

At one time the parish included Tipton, Clarence, and Lowden, but owing to the rapid growth of the Tipton charge they petitioned the bishop for a resident pastor. The present parish, therefore, embraces Lowden, Clarence, and Big Rock in Scott County, the latter two having churches.

One of the most interesting facts in the history of St. Mary's, Mechanicsville, is the parochial residence. It is said to be the real landmark of the place, being the oldest residence in the town. Although thoroughly rebuilt much of the original structure remains.

The church building was erected in 1874. Previous to that time the mass was celebrated sometimes in the homes of the parish, sometimes in the vacant buildings that might be secured. The first priest to minister to the people was Father Lowry. Beginning in 1867 he held services for the first time in the home of P. Burke. Residing in Cedar Rapids he visited the parish but four times a year. At the present time the parish represents some seventy or eighty families.¹⁶⁹

The Congregational church of Tipton was organized May 5, 1844, by Rev. E. Alden, afterwards pastor of the church at Marshfield, Mass. He was the minister of Daniel Webster and preached his funeral sermon. Mr. Alden remained pastor of the church for five years, and was succeeded by Rev. W. Keith; he was followed by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, under whose pastorate the church erected their first house of worship in 1852; this was 20x34 feet. This was soon after nearly doubled in size, and was used by the church for twelve years. After the departure of Mr. Cobb the church enjoyed for ten years the ministrations of Rev. M. K. Cross. Mr. C. S. Harrison succeeded him June 10, 1866. In 1867 a new church 36x60 feet was erected and was neatly finished, having a gallery for the choir. From an old record of this church commencing in 1850 some interesting facts are gathered. The standing rules were adopted on Feb. 27, 1850, in ten sections and are transferred to this book, which contains the remainder of the record from '53 until the time of the disposal of the church, Feb. 14, 1895.

The last meeting was called to order by the Secretary of the Iowa Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church, Rev. T. O. Douglass, and a committee, consisting of J. H. Coutts, Henry Britcher, and H. L. Dean, was appointed and authorized to dispose of the property and return the money furnished the church from the Church Building Society of New York and to pay in addition one hundred for the use of said money. All the church fixtures, organ, books and property was to be given away or disposed of under the direction of Rev. Douglass.

This building as remodeled is the present Catholic church.

This book of records contains the names of the members, baptisms, marriages, deaths, catalogue of the pastor's library and the records of the business sessions. It is now at the City National Bank.

The first death recorded was in 1856, Wm. W. Laylin, aged fourteen years; the last one in 1879, H. H. Linsley, aged fifty-seven.

The first marriage was performed by Rev. M. K. Cross June 1, 1856, the parties being G. W. Logan and Mary A. Clapp. The last one on this record was



LUTHERAN CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE, STANWOOD



Methodist Protestant Church, Downey



Baptist Church, Downey

performed by Geo. S. Biscoe, Fred N. Sterling and Sophia G. Daniels being the contracting parties and the date Nov. 11, 1869.

Attached to an agreement made in 1866, when the loan was made by the Building Society, are two revenue stamps that would be very desirable to the boy collector of the day if he knew they were there. It is signed by P. L. Stryker, N. Fairchild, and S. P. Daniels, Trustees.¹⁷⁰

An interesting item to those concerned is a clipping from the Independent in 1866. It is pasted in the old church record at page forty-two. The heading is "Western Correspondence."

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of The Independent:

"When last June the Congregational church of Tipton, Iowa, was calling Rev. C. S. Harrison from this state, I thought it my duty to warn them that such a course would involve the struggle and expense of building a new house of worship. Entering upon this work, sure enough, his first proposition was to substitute an attractive church for the low, narrow, long, nine-pin alley sanctuary, which had become obsolete. Capt. Pound, who had smelt gunpowder, told me that when this suggestion was made its audacity nearly took away his breath. And yet the church has been built—a house 36x60, with a spire and all the ordinary appointments. It cost \$4,103. The Congregational Union had held out the tempting bait of \$400. The ladies had raised \$300 for carpets, chandeliers, and other furnishings, besides securing the cabinet organ. On the second Sabbath of this month the house was dedicated with the usual joyfulness of such an occasion. A deficit of \$880 was raised. A hymn composed by the pastor for the occasion was sung and the prayer of consecration was offered by the Rev. M. K. Cross, of Washington, Iowa, who had been the pastor of this church for ten years. At the second service the communion was administered by the former and the present pastor. I never saw a floor better laid than that which was laid by the minister, who also did the mason work for the furnace room. His own labor at regular wages would amount to almost \$300. Tipton is a county seat, and this church was gathered by Mr. Alden, one of the "Andover band," now at Marshfield, Mass. Then came Mr. Keith, H. W. Cobb and M. K. Cross."

No name is signed to this and the writer is not known. It is explanatory of many things otherwise difficult to trace.

On the 26th day of March, 1856, Rev. John Whittlesey, a Congregational minister from New Britain, Conn., commenced preaching in Durant under appointment from the American Home Missionary Society. Service was held in the station house of the R. R. Company for several months. In May, 1856, a house of worship was erected and a church organized May 25th, 1856, which consisted of twenty charter members. The council for organization consisted of Revs. Julius A. Reed, Geo. F. Magoun, David Knowles and Edward Allen, delegates from the Congregational church of Davenport. The house of worship was dedicated July 22, 1857. Rev. A. B. Robbins, of Muscatine, preached the sermon from Haggai 2:9. Revs. D. Knowles, of Wilton, S. N. Grout, of Inland, E. B. Turner, of Illinois, and Chapman, assisted in the services.

In 1878 the membership of the church was seventy-nine. As before stated Rev. John Whittlesey preached his first sermon here May 26, 1856. He was

supported the first year by the A. H. Missionary Society. At the end of that year he was invited to remain another year, which he accepted, but during the year he found a brighter field for more extended labor and asked to be relieved from the charge; preached his farewell sermon Nov. 28, 1858; died May 11, 1862. Rev. Erastus Ripley was next engaged to fill the Durant pulpit for the year 1859. Rev. Henry Bullen was the next minister and preached his first sermon May 30, 1860; preached his farewell sermon December 29, 1867. Rev. Bullen also taught in the public school here for a number of years, performing the duties of a pastor at the same time. Rev. E. E. Webber was next engaged to fill the pulpit; preached his first sermon January 23, 1868; preached his farewell discourse February 11, 1872. Rev. E. P. Whiting was the next minister; commenced his labors the first Sunday in May, 1872; ended his work here January 3, 1875. Rev. Gibbert was next called and preached his first sermon May 9, 1875; remained only one year. Rev. Douglas was next employed; delivered his first address June, 1876, and finished his work November 4, 1877. Rev. E. P. Smith followed him.¹⁷¹

The church of the Universalist Society in Tipton was dedicated in October, 1872. At that time it was considered a handsome building in the terms of the one who made record of the occurrence. Now one recognizes it as the headquarters of the "Tipton Produce Company," and for many years it has not been the scene of Sabbath worship. This building once sheltered a prosperous congregation, but now it has almost lost its resemblance to a church edifice. The change came about gradually, as will be noted.

The only Danish Lutheran Church in the county is located at West Branch. It was organized in 1895 with Simon Christensen as president and August Petersen as secretary, J. P. Jensen treasurer.

Rev. P. L. Hansen, of Cedar Falls, assisted in the preliminary work and served the congregation for two years from his charge there. The church was built the following year, being dedicated in October, 1896.

Former pastors who have been in charge of this church are the Revs. Proevensen, Rohe, Thisted, and Beck, the latter now of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the second is deceased; the first is at Coulter, Iowa, and the third in Wisner, Neb. Rev. Hofgarrrd is the present pastor

All the services in this church are conducted in the Danish language, and this includes the Sunday school. During the public school vacation a parochial school is held by the pastor for the purpose of teaching the Danish language and religion.¹⁷²

The Missionary Baptists organized a church in Iowa Township in 1847, which continued about two years. The Free-Will Baptists organized the Bethel church in 1867. This church was a mile below the Rochester Ferry and Rev. Decker was their pastor for many years. Friends commenced holding meetings in the house of J. H. Painter in 1849, which place continued to be their house of worship for probably one year. It was then held at the house of Lawrie Tatum a year or more, when it was changed from Iowa to Springdale Township.

In 1865 a Free-Will Baptist Church was organized by Rev. O. E. Baker in the western part of Farmington Township, of which John Quincy Tufts, Joel

Clark and Frank Butterfield were the founders. Prior to this services and Sunday school had been held in the school house by Elder Reeves.

Still another church—Methodist Protestant—was established in the northwestern part of the township, but was later on removed to Bennett, Inland Township.¹⁷³

The Downey Baptist church was organized in 1870, the corner stone having been laid in 1869. The builders of this church were the pastor, Rev. Sangster of Iowa City, and A. B. Cornwall, Joseph King, C. F. Hoyt and J. M. Watson.

The Christian Church of Durant began in the spring of 1872, Rev. John C. Hay, State Evangelist, commenced a series of meetings in the Congregational church, which resulted in the appointment of a preliminary meeting to be held at George Deming's April 20, 1872, and a number of the brethren and sisters of that denomination were in attendance to consider the propriety of erecting a house of worship in Durant, viz: John C. Hay, George Deming and wife, G. W. Deming and wife, Alfred Nye and wife, W. D. Vermillion and wife, Milton Heinly, Charles Trunkey, Moses Nye and J. D. Petersen. After much discussion George Deming was appointed chairman and W. D. Vermillion secretary. Pledges were then taken to raise the amount to built a church. W. D. Vermillion offered to do the drafting, write the specifications and act as secretary for the society, which was accepted. Geo. Deming, Alfred Nye and Charles Trunkey were appointed a building committee. This committee met on the 24th day of May, 1872, at the Nesbitt House in the office of the Justice of the Peace and entered into a contract with Messrs. Keator and Linsley to erect the church. The chapel was finished November 18, 1872, and the following Lord's Day Rev. John C. Hay preached the first sermon in it, when \$769.10 were contributed by the audience.

At this visit Rev. Hay agreed to preach the following year one-half of his time for \$500.00. The following are the original members: George Deming, Cormelia R. Deming, Alfred Nye, Sarah Nye, Charles Trunkey, Milton Heinly, Teresa Sry, Iona Nye. Number of members now belonging, thirty-six.

The following are the ministers who filled the pulpit after the organization of the church: Rev. John C. Hay, Rev. L. Lane, Rev. A. J. Garrison and Rev. R. H. Ingram.

The church used to be alive to all missionary work. A ladies' sewing society was organized May 9, 1877, for the promotion of benevolent work. They held their meetings semi-monthly. The officers of the society then were: Mrs. George Deming, President; Miss Mattie Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer. Services were held in the chapel every alternate Lord's day. This church has no organization now in Durant.¹⁷⁴

A Protestant Episcopal church, consisting of about ten members, was organized in Tipton in 1856, and during the summer of 1859 they built a very neat little house of worship, under the superintendence of their pastor, Rev. W. T. Campbell, at a cost of about \$1,100. After Mr. Campbell's ministration there was only occasional public worship held by this church.¹⁷⁵

The first religious service of the Episcopal church of Durant was held at the depot in February, 1856, by the Diocesan of the State. Right Rev. W. H. Lee preached the sermon, at which time a parish was organized under the above

title after St. Paul's of New Haven, Conn., from which they afterwards received \$75.00 to be applied in establishing and erecting a church at this place. On the 21st day of June, 1856, the corner stone of the church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Bishop Lee conducting them, and in November of the same year the church was consecrated. The second sermon was preached in the church by Hon. George F. Magoun, afterward President of Iowa College. The first child baptized was a daughter of Joseph Weaver, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee. The Rectors of this society have been Revs. Geo. C. Street, Campbell, Johnson, Curry, James Allen Webb, Kaapka and C. H. Stroh.¹⁷⁶

The only church remaining in Durant is the last one mentioned, at least the only one having services.

The first religious services at Fairview were held in the house rented for school purposes by Mr. Geiger and these services were conducted by a Protestant Methodist minister. Rev. Mr. Bolton afterward held services in the house of Mr. Tivis and Sabbath school was conducted in the home of Mr. Lichtenwalter, when the Elder Martin Baker, mentioned early in Cedar County history, also preached occasionally. The first organization was effected about 1855 in the former residence of John Hecht, by Daniel Wertz, preacher.

The United Brethren church was organized at an early day by Rev. Baker, the first pastor. In 1868 the two denominations built a Union church on section twenty and services were held alternately and a union Sunday school was in successful operation.

The Lutheran church was organized by Rev. D. A. Altman in 1867 at the school house. In 1866 a church was erected under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Huber. This was located a half mile west of the Union church. The first elders were Jacob Geiger and Jacob Stockslager. As the new settlement is composed mostly of Germans who belong to the two churches in Lowden, the Lutheran church was sold a few years ago and moved to Harmony Point, some distance west of its first location.¹⁷⁷

One of the oldest organizations for philanthropic purposes in this county is the Bible Society which meets annually to this day. As early as 1842 it began to carry on its work. Daniel Hare, mentioned among the pioneers, was its first president; Henry Hardman, at whose house the first sermon was preached; Judge Tuthill, recognized as a citizen of much influence; Solomon Aldrich, a charter member of the first Methodist church; John P. Cook, who conducted the first mercantile business in Tipton, were chosen as vice presidents. Rev. Uriah Ferree was the first secretary, and E. E. Edwards, once sheriff of the county, the treasurer.

This organization sought then and now to keep the county supplied with the scripture where some were unable to furnish themselves, and to that end made an effort to keep a census of the county where such service was needed.

Dr. J. F. Kennedy, afterward for twenty-five years secretary of the State Board of Health for Iowa, was one of its presidents. S. S. Daniels, war editor of the Advertiser, was its treasurer and depositor. Hon. J. H. Rothrock, later a judge of the supreme court of Iowa, was a member of its most important committee. Rev. Wm. Lee, a pioneer minister, and Wm. Elliott were among the



Reformed Church
Methodist Episcopal Church
Catholic Church

Lutheran Church
Presbyterian Church

TIPTON CHURCHES

leaders in the organization. This society was organized in 1842, as mentioned, and is the sixth oldest in the state of Iowa.

In May, 1867, the first movement was made to organize the Sunday school forces of the county. Rev. E. Skinner presided at this meeting and Rev. J. Riale was the secretary. A constitution was adopted which specified the qualifications for membership as, "That of any person residing in the county and directly engaged in Sunday school work and shall have attended at least one meeting of the association, and shall have enrolled in and contributing to the Sunday school cause." The following Sabbath schools were reported in part and were enrolled: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, St. John's Reformed, Congregational and Presbyterian of Tipton, Methodist of Lowden, York Prairie and Inland.¹⁷⁸ Conventions of the Sunday schools of the county now include all the churches mentioned in these accounts of church history with the exception of one or two organizations.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF "ORTHODOX" FRIENDS AT SPRINGDALE, IOWA, AND THEIR MEETINGS.

BY LAWRIE TATUM—1892. REVISED BY WM. MATHER—1910.

Lawrie Tatum was the pioneer Friend in Cedar County, locating there in 1844. J. H. Painter's was the first family, who settled there in 1845. His house was of logs. It was customary to furnish liquor at house raisings, and he, believing it was not right to do that, informed the men when asking them to help raise, that he could not furnish liquor. They took it kindly and no one declined to go on that account, although he had been informed that he could not get his house "raised" without liquor.

In fifth month, 1848, M. V. Butler, Stephen Dean and Lawrie Tatum, with their wives, went to Salem, some seventy miles, in a road wagon with three spring seats, to attend the opening of Salem Quarterly Meeting, the first Quarterly Meeting of Friends held in the state of Iowa.

The few members commenced holding meeting in the forepart of 1849 in the house of J. H. Painter on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31-80-3, now owned by Wm. A. Phelps. The heads of families who were there at that time were G. P. Wood, David Tatum, J. H. Painter, M. V. Butler, J. W. Cattell, Stephen Dean, Shaidlock Negus, James Schooley, and Lawrie Tatum. Besides the above named families, there was one other Friend, Rebecca Bowersock. There was no minister belonging to the meeting at that time and it was usually held in silence, but the meetings were enjoyed, and they were blessed to those who attended them.

In 1850 the meeting was removed to Lawrie Tatum's log house. While there Benjamin Seeborn and Robert Lindsley, ministers, from England, made the new settlement a visit. They were the first "Traveling Friends with Minutes," who attended the meeting. J. A. Grinnell, a minister, moved with his family of seven into the neighborhood in the autumn of 1850. They lived with Lawrie Tatum's in their log house, which was 16x22 feet, one and a half stories high, for a few weeks while he built a small "plank house." Such instances of "taking in a family" of emigrants for a few days or weeks were very common with the early settlers.

In 1851 the meeting was removed to J. H. Painter's gravel house on NE. corner of Sec. 1-79-4, now owned by Henry Negus, and a preparative meeting established. A number of others had by that time settled in the neighborhood Hannah B. Tatum had become a frequent speaker in the meetings, and gave satisfactory evidence that she was called of God to preach the gospel. Her gift as a preacher was acknowledged by Salem Monthly Meeting in Fifth Month, 1852.

In 1852 a concrete or gravel meeting house with flat roof was built on a lot donated by J. H. Painter near the center of Sec. 1-79-4. It was, I believe, the first church building erected in Cedar County. (Probably the second.—Ed.) On the 4th month, 9th, 1853, Red Cedar Monthly Meeting was established there, and the Friends of Linn and Jones Counties made a request for the establishment of a preparative meeting.

In the appointment of committees, etc., in the first two months we find the following names on the minutes of men's meetings: J. A. Grinnell, David Tatum, Samuel Abbott, Samuel Hampton, Brinton Darlington, Abram Parmer, Stephen Dean, Dilworth Schooley, Zachariah Hampton, Israel Negus, Stephen Southwick, James Schooley, Lawrie Tatum, Elisha Stratton, Moses V. Butler, Nathan Taber, Isaac Jackson, Septimus Sharpless, Benjamin Ball, Benjamin Grundy, G. P. Wood, Isaac Negus, Moses Varney, Emmor Rood, Enoch Peasley, Matthew Winslow, Wm. Hampton, Peter Collins, Andrew McBride, Isaac Parmer, Albert B. Negus, Elisha Todd, Samuel Fawcett and Shaidlock Negus.

Red Cedar Monthly Meeting was incorporated under the laws of Iowa in 1853. In 7th Month, 1853, Salem Meeting referred Springdale Indulged Meeting (now West Branch Meeting) to the care of Red Cedar Monthly Meeting. It was made a Preparative Meeting in 11th Month, 1853.

Springdale postoffice was established about two and one-fourth miles west of where the village and P. O. by that name now is. The settlement near and west of the postoffice was called Springdale. When there was a store started at the present site of Springdale the postoffice was removed to it, much to the chagrin of the Springdale settlers. West Branch postoffice and town were subsequently started and Springdale Meeting was held in that town, and Red Cedar Meeting was held at Springdale, which was confusing and misleading. Therefore the names of both meetings were changed to the names of the post-offices where each was situated.

In First Month, 1854, the Monthly Meeting appointed a committee "to carry out the advice of the Yearly Meeting in establishing and having the care of First-day Schools."

Red Cedar Monthly Meeting received by certificate, during the first year that it was held, 290 persons. There were also twelve received by request, making an addition of 302 the first year. There were some received every month. The greatest number was fifty-nine. A few of the heads of families received during this eventful year—4th Month, 1853, to 3d Month, 1854—were: Richard Pinkham, Wm. Townsend, Michael King, Caleb Gregg, Wm. D. Branson, John Thomas, Geo. Hughes, Nathan Satterthwait, Samuel Peasley, Griffith Lewis, James Walton, David W. Miles, Jas. Staples, Samuel Dean, Thos. Montgomery, G. P. Smith, Jas. Townsend, Thomas C. Battey, Samuel Pearson, Alpheus Hirst,

and Wm. Miles. The Friends received during that year came from Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Maine and Canada. The second year there were some received every month but one. Total received second year 192. There were 176 received the third year. In 1856 Honey Grove Meeting was held one mile east and three miles north of where West Branch now is, and meetings were continued to be held there for nearly thirty years.

Red Cedar Quarterly Meeting was established by Indiana Yearly Meeting and the first session held in 5th Month, 1858. In anticipation of the Quarterly Meeting, Red Cedar Preparative Meeting, with the help of Philadelphia, and other Friends, had enclosed a new frame Meeting house 67x42 feet and finished one end at a cost of \$2,362.50. The estimated cost to complete the building was \$500. It is the present Meeting house at Springdale.

In the second Monthly Meeting, held 5th Month, 4th, 1853, is recorded: "Albert B. Negus and Martha Ball propose marriage with each other; parents consenting thereto." Theirs was the first marriage according to Friends ceremony in Cedar County. During this year five couples were married according to Discipline and two members disowned for marrying contrary to Discipline, and one disowned for providing, and partaking of marriage entertainment of daughter who was married contrary to Discipline. Many were subsequently disowned for thus marrying. In 1865 Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends, and since that time many other Yearly Meetings changed their Disciplines to allow legal marriage in any form although not celebrated in the manner Friends recommended in their Discipline. On the 28th of 8th Month, 1876, J. Y. Hoover, a Friend minister, officiated in the marriage of Charles E. Negus and Ellen Tatum, using substantially the marriage ceremony in the Discipline. This was the first marriage solemnized by a Friend minister in Springdale Monthly Meeting. In the spring of 1865 Elizabeth Ann Harris, a Friend minister, sang a hymn in Springdale Monthly Meeting held at West Branch. A few months previously Julia Ann McCool, a minister of LeGrand Monthly Meeting, Iowa, had sung a hymn in their meeting. These were probably the first hymns sung by Friend ministers in any of their meetings in America for more than one hundred years. It was very trying indeed to some of the members to have the singing by E. A. Harris, but J. A. Grinnell and Joel Bean, J. Y. Hoover, and some others thought it was called for of the Lord, and therefore was right. George Fox, and Friends of two hundred years before, placed preaching, prayer and singing on the same basis. But singing had so dropped out of use, that the report that a Friend minister had sung a hymn in Springdale Monthly Meeting, was received with great surprise in many parts of the United States. But now how changed. The church has again become evangelistic, aggressive, and missionary, more as it was during the first thirty years after George Fox first began to preach. At the close of the first thirty years the church had increased to sixty thousand members. Now, singing, testimony and prayer are encouraged throughout the Friends' church in America, with few exceptions. That the blessing of God is upon it is shown by the large numbers converted and taken into church membership since the change.

In 1850 to 1855 when Friends were immigrating so rapidly to this part of the country, many of them "entered their land." That is, bought it of the Government at \$1.25 per acre. It could be bought in 40, 80 or 160 acre lots. At that

time the Government had no limit to the amount that a person might "enter." With very few exceptions the early settlers came with little more funds than enough to purchase their land. As oxen were preferred for breaking the tough prairie sod, and they cost so much less than horses, many of the early settlers had no other team for some years. The oxen were hitched to the farm wagons to take the families to meeting, and visiting, and their produce to market, etc. The settlers were contented, happy and thankful for what they had, and thankful, too, that they had no mortgage notes to harass them. They lived within their means, which was very limited. Dressed pork delivered in Muscatine would bring from \$1.25 to \$2.40 per 100 pounds. Wheat, which was the staple crop of grain at that time, would bring from 25 to 50 cents per bushel.

We have now traced the early settlement of Friends in the vicinity of Springdale from the small Indulged meeting in 1849, held in a private house, with no minister, through the rapid growth of Preparative and Monthly Meetings, and the establishment of a large Quarterly Meeting in nine years. During those years one minister moved to Red Cedar, and three developed their gifts, and were recorded ministers. Many who were here during those nine years have moved to other parts. A number have passed to their eternal rewards. The few who remain, with those who are with them now, in 1892, have cause to bless God for his over-ruling care and providence of us in those early days, and for his goodness and mercy and blessing that has been to us, and over us to the present time. Then let us unite in saying, "Praise ye the Lord, O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever."

ADDITIONAL HISTORY OF THE REGULAR "ORTHODOX" OR "PROGRESSIVE" BRANCH
OF FRIENDS, SPRINGDALE, IOWA. (WRITTEN JULY, 1910.)

During the settlement of Friends in Cedar County they scattered over the prairies between the Cedar and Iowa rivers from northwest of Atalissa, around Springdale, West Liberty, Downey and West Branch and west to within a few miles of Iowa City, and west of Cedar Valley, keeping a little west of Cedar River on nearly to Solon. At one time part of this territory was called "Quaker Ridge."

These Friends were earnest advocates of education, peace, temperance, and freedom for all races. For many years after the Civil War they aided much in the education and training of the Freedmen, contributing freely of their means and sending teachers to aid the work in the South. Many of the Friends aided in the Government Indian Schools as superintendents, teachers and helpers.

Regular services and Bible schools are now maintained at Springdale and West Branch.

From time to time large numbers of Friends have removed from this vicinity to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, and especially since 1880 very large numbers have removed to the vicinity of Pasadena, California. In many of their new places of residence large and active meetings have been established.

Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends at its 47th annual meeting held in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1909, reported fourteen Quarterly Meetings, and 8,929 members; 95 congregations; 74 pastors.



UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
CENTERDALE



FRIENDS CHURCH, SPRINGDALE

The conservative branch of Friends have, since 1883, maintained semi-weekly meetings at their meeting house in West Branch, Iowa, and held yearly meetings there and at Earlham, Iowa, alternately.

The "Wilbur" branch of Friends for over fifty-five years, have held meetings in their meeting house two and one-half miles east of West Branch; for many years maintained a primary school and for twenty years past have kept up a boarding school in their fine large three-story building called "Scattergood Seminary." 179

SECTION VI.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

In the past Cedar County, in average assessed valuation per acre, has been surpassed only by Scott and Polk Counties and both these counties have large cities. This may be due to several causes, the length of time that it has been settled, the skill of its citizens in making use of the soil, the desirability of the place as a residence and another of vital importance is the influx of the German population in the eastern half of the county and the gradually extending of the ownership of the land by these foreign-born citizens who are ready to pay for the land all the owner asks, even beyond his expectations. When once he buys this land he does not sell it, but pays for it, keeps it in a high state of cultivation and buys more if he can.

There are natural reasons for the fertility of the soil due to its formation that are of interest to the scientist and to the one who commences the study of scientific agriculture. These cannot be mentioned here, but there is a section of the county that is pronounced especially rich or especially poor that the man of keen insight knows and understands either through long acquaintance or because he has been taught the characteristics of good land. The good ridge extending through the county from the southeast to the northwest is fast passing from the hands of the original settler to the ambitious German who has made his way from the river through the county of Scott across the line far into Cedar and now crowds the western line in places. How much he has added to the farm value it is difficult to tell and probably no method of averages could be devised to show in just what way this has occurred, yet the fact is patent and cannot be disputed. Machinery has made possible the economic management of the large farm and cut the smaller producer out of certain large undertakings since the added expense of this equipment could not be borne with equal return on the investment. The stock men of the county have added much to the continued value and its increase through the restoration of the worn land and the great corn product of the county tells more eloquently than anything else can of the natural advantages of this favored region. Streams are abundant enough to furnish the water supply for the pasture in many parts of the county and are taken into consideration when farm values are discussed. The use of them for other

purposes of water power has had its day until the increased demand makes the construction of power plants profitable. The local timber supply is fast passing, yet some is now going to waste. For purposes of fuel it is no longer economical unless a tract of timber is owned by the consumer and is carefully managed to secure a future growth.

In an agricultural state the first industry as well as the last must be the raising of crops to feed the herds of stock that make the farmer the master of the situation in the event of tracing the source of prosperity. When he fails all else fails with him. Hence in a history of industrial and monetary affairs in a county like Cedar, one must first of all sound the farmer's standing if he would arrive at any certain conclusion.

The statement accompanying the banks of the county shows that the officers of many of those banks, the stockholders, the men who carry the deposits are in a large number of cases the farmer who has made the financial institutions possible.

Long ago the grain raised on these prairies was sent to market by the train load and the harvest time was one of great stress for men to reap the crop and make it safe. This continued for many years until the era of corn raising. Since that time the fine stock of the county has never failed to pass the test of the expert and as such reputation has grown the changes have been accounted for in the steady habits of good men to find out the best that could be procured and to bring it into the county at great expense but with the pride of having done something to make the county better and richer for those who came after.

The date of the introduction of the first horses for fine breeding purposes is fixed at about 1860. The Percheron breed brought from Illinois began to be popular at that time and many of the best farmers engaged in the raising of this draft animal. "McCroskey" is mentioned as one of the first of the good horses to be brought to the county, and from this the idea of the draft horse seems to have begun to take root in the minds of breeders. Later, James Gress of Clarence, imported a Clydesdale draft horse which made a very good impression on the men who were then coming into the possession of the stock of the future. It was about this time that J. G. Truman of Bushnell, Ill., brought the Shire horse to this part of the state and one of the first to buy from him was the late W. C. Bryant of Marion, Linn County. The Elgin breed came some time soon after the ones just referred to and the carriage horses were introduced about the period of the latter part of the Civil war.

Attention has been called to the introduction of the Kentucky horse, in the war period, by Col. Bradshaw whose home was in that state. He was the first man to introduce the breeding of fine horses for trotting purposes exclusively. Dorsey and Harbiston engaged in this line of horses among the first in the county and Alex. Spear kept a dozen or more of this breed.

Draft horses are a popular kind since the demand for them seems always to be of stable nature. The Spears have been and are at the present heavy breeders of the Shire horse. Alex. Spear has owned some famous prize winners. "Eldorado the Second" was a prize winner in England and three days after being imported was the champion in the Chicago show. John Willer at his stock farm south of town is a producer of this class also. "Joliet Wolfe" is one

of the well-known horses in this part of the county. These men are not only interested in the production of fine animals but prepare for the market as well.

In Linn township Alexander Moffit has one of the largest of the many stocks in the territory famous for its good horses. His reputation for fine specimens has long been established. Wendell Willer's Percheron stock is pronounced fine enough for any purpose.

On the neighboring farm, known long as "Border Lawn," W. W. Aldrich used to grow the trotting and running horses of the county. He owned at one time "Ansel," a fine horse of this stock, a thoroughbred English racer. He also kept the Clyde horses for a time, but he continued to breed the trotting horses until the time of his death a few years ago.

As many as thirty years ago the French coach horse was introduced into the vicinity by Mr. W. C. Bryant, of Marion. Among the famous imported ones of that day were "Escobas," champion at the great horse show on the lake front in Chicago, owned by Alex. Spear, and he is still engaged in breeding this stock. Three or four others were of equal prominence later in the horse history. One or two that sound like French noble names and others a little Spanish, "Elossant," "Romos," "Dedios," "Elebas." The last one was kept by Mr. Spear for six years and was then sold and taken to Scotland, Penn., in the Cumberland Valley. The other suggestive names that show the origin of the thoroughbred mare now in possession or once in possession of the best breeders are those of "Bellone," "Malone," "Cologne." So much for the horses with big names. There are many who have fine stocks that cannot be described for want of data, yet the Hemmingways of Springdale township are known for the best of draft animals, Marion Gray and Sons are also mentioned as good producers. Brennan Bros. were the breeders of the Belgian horse in Gower township, and in the same vicinity the Shire horse is found on the farm of Dwyer Bros. In connection with the latter breed one must not forget to speak of the Shires of Samuel McAfee.

Percherons are grown for the best stock by Julius Popp, and also the same breed by Wm. Leech. A. J. Glick of Dayton township and the Schieles of Farmington are among the large producers of good horses.

Col. Bradshaw, who was mentioned as the man who first brought in the Kentucky horse, was the first man to introduce the Durham and Shorthorn cattle from the same source. He sold them to M. Bunker at the "Bunker Hill" stock farm, to W. W. Aldrich, Mr. McNeil of Clarence, Peter Wingert, Geo. King, the Spears, Alex. Yule and many other breeders of good cattle.

About thirty-five years ago, the first Aberdeen Angus cattle were brought to the county. John and Alex. Spear owned a large herd. The latter owned "Shamrock," the grand champion of the world in 1902. Other breeders of this variety are John Willer and James Spear.

The largest herd of Hereford cattle in the county belongs to Alexander Moffit of Linn township. His stock are thoroughbreds and he has kept in this line for many years. Gideon Bailey of Rochester has always taken great pride in good stock. The fine old house of the very early type of construction and the home-like old barn suggest a good old age for everything and what is grown is that of good ancestry.



FARM SCENE

Some marked herds of cattle have been shown at the county fair by their representatives as prize winners. Among these are the herds of Wm. Penningroth and Clarence McClellan. The latter is a breeder of the Shorthorn. Ed. Cosgriff of Clarence has the same stock.

Jersey stock was introduced from New York when Allen Elijah brought five cars of these cows from that state. They were the best of their kind that money could buy. Those who trace the Jersey supply will arrive at this source finally. In the records of the first agricultural societies there is mentioned the breed of hogs known as the "Magees." In one instance a writer refers to the time as suitable to find something better than these hogs for the increase of profit. It has been forty years since these swine were brought into the county for the supply of the breeder. They came from Ohio originally, and were sent for by Robert Spear. Since that time they have the name Poland applied to them as the grading improved. The Chester White is bred by Lon Fraseur and Son, Red hogs by the Spears and John Willer. The present large breeders of Poland Chinas include the names of Escher and Regennitter. There was a special variety of the kind supposed to produce good bacon, a kind of ranger, once raised by the Nebergall Bros. They had a pleasant name, "The Tamworth Red." James Spear has a large drove of the "Jersey Red," Spear and Son raise these also for stock and the market. John Willer is an extensive producer of this hog, his stock running into the hundreds.

Henry Hoyman is a well-known leader in the Percheron stock and in the buying and feeding of draft horses. J. W. Reeder has always supplied his farm with the best of stock in both horses and cattle.

Probably the heaviest buyer in this section of the country, not only in the county but extending beyond its borders in many directions, is Mr. Dodson of Stanwood. The amount of the sales in that town and shipments from the station is far beyond the opinion of the public.

Moffit Bros. of Red Oak are specialists in the fitting of fine teams and make this their chief business in this phase of farm work.

And finally we should not forget the old running horse of Caleb Jones, "Old Iowa," when he and his partner in the racing business thirty-five years ago staked their money on the races and made it interesting for the men who beat them.

Land values since 1880 have so risen that the time has come when comparisons can be made with difficulty. It sold then for an average of \$35 per acre. The highest sale in this county to date is a quarter section at \$225 per acre and the most recent sale when this is written at \$215 per acre, a sale amounting in round numbers to close to \$60,000. Some contrast to the sale referred to in the early history of Tipton, where the natives were astonished because a sale of \$2,000 was made—*all in cash*.¹⁸⁰

Cedar County at the date of this work has seventeen banks in the ten towns of the county that support banks. Each one of those banks has a special history which can in some measure be drawn from its reports or statements, but which is not complete in that form. No one not familiar with the institutions can make its history, hence the major part of what is found in this chapter comes from the officials of these institutions or from their co-operation in securing the data used.

The Durant Savings Bank was organized in 1889, September the second, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. Its growth has been quite remarkable and from a recent statement the capital is given as fifty thousand dollars, deposits as five hundred and sixty thousand, with surplus and undivided profits as fifty thousand. From a statement issued in 1909 the information that is desirable for all those patronizing banks is set forth in the following: The mortgage loans exceeded the large sum of three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars and this was secured by first mortgages on farm lands and some on town property not to exceed fifty per cent of its value. Collateral loans are defined as those secured by bonds, stocks and approved personal security, duly transferred to the banks as collateral on which the sum of seventy-seven thousand dollars was loaned. Bills receivable amounted to more than one and seventy-six thousand and these are the notes of solvent farmers and business men with one or more signatures. The bank declares that it is against its rule to allow overdrafts, but in cases where they are secured they try to accommodate their patrons. Their real estate holdings consist of the banking house and farm lands valued at sixteen thousand dollars. At the time of this report the cash available amounted to something above forty-six thousand. The total assets amounted then to the sum of six hundred and forty thousand dollars. The capital stock is owned by forty-five stockholders, and it is reported that this bank did at one time declare a dividend of fifty per cent. Its dividend now is regularly declared at six per cent semi-annually.

A National bank is considered sound if its surplus is twenty per cent of its capital stock. The surplus and profits of this bank amount to about one hundred per cent of its capital. Surplus is that portion set aside as a safeguard and comes from the net profits.

The deposits of the bank at the present time amount to about five hundred and sixty thousand dollars, belonging to over twelve hundred individuals, corporations and business firms.

It is a sound business principle that the public should know how the financial house with which it deals stands, and for this reason the officials of this bank have published in detail this report at certain specified times. The names of its officers and directors are the following:

Wm. Wulf, President; Hy. Gruemmer, Vice President; F. C. Langfeldt, Cashier; J. H. Meyhaus, Assistant Cashier. The additional directors, Chas. Diehn, O. W. Schiele, F. W. Schiele, A. Bernick, Hy. Paulsen. Four of these are retired, three are farmers, and one is a physician.¹⁸¹

In August, 1903, the Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank of Durant was organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Theo. Sindt was the president; R. Tagge, vice president, and W. H. Crecilius, cashier. These still hold their respective offices. Deposits now in this bank amount to two hundred and forty thousand, surplus and undivided profits seven thousand five hundred. The bank has paid dividends since the second year of its organization. There is no aim beyond a conservative business.¹⁸²

In 1899 a number of business men and farmers, assisted by D. H. Snoke of Durant and Wm. Bierkamp, Jr., cashier then of the Bennett bank, organized the Savings Bank of Lowden. It has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand and

at the present time assets of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The out-of-town parties have since sold their interests and it is now owned by the Lowden people. The present directors and officers are: Chas. Heiner, president; H. F. Kemmann, vice-president; H. O. Sander, second vice-president; Dr. H. A. Runkle, H. Hinrichs, Albert Petersen, H. Twachtman, A. H. Licht, and H. H. Petersen. The latter has been the cashier from the beginning of its organization.¹⁸³

The First National Bank of Tipton succeeded the private bank of Charles Hammond. It began business as a National Bank June 9, 1883, under the management of Herbert Hammond and his associates. B. J. Rodgers, H. G. Coe, now of Clarence, W. W. Aldrich, for many years proprietor of the Border Lawn stock farm; Wm. H. Cobb, a merchant of Tipton; H. L. Dean, interested in many lines of business; W. T. Rigby, of Red Oak; and Hon. Alex. Moffit, a pioneer of Linn, constituted the first board of directors, with Herbert Hammond, the organizer. H. L. Dean became the president of the bank in 1888, serving in this position until 1891, when J. H. Coutts succeeded him. At the same time W. J. Moore was selected to succeed C. W. Hawley as cashier.

June 3, 1903, the charter of the bank expired.

Immediately following the expiration of the First National Bank charter, or in the spring of the same year in order that it might succeed the first one, the 4th of April of 1903 the City National was organized. It was chartered May 1, 1903, commencing business June 3 of the same year. The incorporators were J. H. Coutts, Geo. E. Beatty, F. D. Wingert, Henry Britcher, and W. J. Moore, the officers being J. H. Coutts, president; W. W. Aldrich, vice-president; W. J. Moore, cashier. On January 4, 1904, the president was stricken without warning while away from his home, leaving his office vacant. In April the same year the vice-president, W. W. Aldrich, also died, and these two vacancies were filled by the election of W. J. Moore as president, who still retains this office; F. D. Wingert as vice-president, and Paul Heald as cashier. The first officers are as above at the present time, but Chas. Swartzlender has succeeded Paul Heald as cashier, with F. J. Beatty as assistant cashier.

The bank to-day, according to statement for June 30, 1910, has a capital of \$50,000, surplus and profits of \$58,000, deposits of about \$500,000, real estate and fixtures valued at \$13,000.

The directors in addition to the officers mentioned include W. B. Reeder, W. G. W. Geiger, Geo. E. Beatty, J. P. Matthews.¹⁸⁴

The earliest banker to conduct any business in this county that may be considered in that connection was Judge W. H. Tuthill, whose life and that of the affairs of Tipton are pretty well linked together. In 1850 he began doing an exchange business, some collecting, and made loans where the party borrowing did not even need to give a note in exchange. On the old book at the Cedar County Bank there is no record of *bills receivable*. He kept an account in some form of the money lent and charged one per cent a month for its use, a very moderate rate if one examines the rate paid by Stephen Toney in the first instrument on record in the office of the County Recorder, where \$262 are paid at the end of twelve months when the borrower got but \$200 from Samuel P. Higginson.

For something like twenty years this method of banking was carried on by the proprietor of this first individual, who used no safe in his business, believing, like some of the present day, that you should not advertise the place of keeping your money.

However, in 1879, this was after the West Branch State Bank had been organized, the Judge headed a movement to incorporate a bank to be called the Cedar County Bank. On August 6 of that year the institution was ordered or constructed in the office of J. N. Neiman with the subscribers for stock as below: Wm. H. Tuthill, Moreau Carroll, Moses Bunker, H. W. Bailey, Wm. Gilmore, Perrien Dean, John W. Casad, Henry Sherwood, J. W. Reeder, Henry Walter, J. C. Reichert, Watson Huber, John N. Neiman, P. Wallace, J. H. Reichert, Samuel Yule, Wm. Coutts, C. G. Wright, John Ferguson, Longley and Peet, John S. Lichtenwalter, Alex. Spear, G. W. Geller, C. S. Neiman, Whan and Adams, H. W. Fields, Henry Fulwider, Chas. Kelley.

The capital stock was to be fifty thousand dollars, which was not fully paid up until 1884. The affairs at first were to be managed by the president, vice-president and nine directors. October 5, 1879, the bank opened for business in a building purchased of Chas. Hammond and which it has since occupied.

The first officers were W. H. Tuthill, president; J. W. Casad, vice-president, and Herbert Hammond, cashier. The first nine directors included Moses Bunker, Samuel Yule, Moreau Carroll, J. H. Reichert, Wm. Gilmore, Thos. C. Prescott, A. C. Reeder, Perrien Dean, and Wm. Coutts.

For twenty years this bank continued, or until 1899, when the present Cedar County State Bank was organized. The presidents of this bank since its organization in 1879 have been: Wm. H. Tuthill, '79-'80; John W. Casad, '80-'92; Wm. Dean, '92 to 1904; C. M. Cook, 1904-'07; M. H. Miller, 1907, and he continues in office. The vice-presidents during this time have been J. W. Casad, Wm. Gilmore, T. C. Prescott, J. H. Reichert, and Wm. T. Gilmore, the present vice-president since 1903.

Herbert was cashier until January 1, 1880; Moreau Carroll, 1880-84, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, S. G. Frink, he having served this bank continuously for almost twenty-six years, probably longer than any one in that position in the county. In 1903 Miss Emma G. Graybill was elected assistant cashier. In July, 1909, a savings department was added to the other business of the bank.

There are now eleven directors instead of nine, as at first in the history of this bank. They are listed here:

John W. and A. C. Reeder, T. A. Spear, Montgomery Fraseur, Paul H. Downing, M. H. Miller, John T. Moffit, W. R. Fields, S. G. Frink, H. W. Reichert, and W. T. Gilmore

The last statement gives the capital as \$50,000, surplus \$35,000, deposits \$400,000, and value of building and fixtures \$9,000.¹⁸⁵

The Farmers' and Merchants' Savings of Tipton was organized in May, 1905, with J. C. France as president; F. H. Milligan, vice-president; S. A. Jennings, cashier.

The directors in the beginning were P. R. Pine, E. A. Marks, F. H. Milligan, P. H. Downing, J. E. Britcher, P. VanLeshout, J. C. France, and A. C. Lauscher.



SCENES FROM THE HAMIL FARM, IOWA TOWNSHIP

The first capital was fixed at fifteen thousand dollars. At that time the bank was located on the opposite side of the street and further to the west of the business section. Soon after its organization it was moved to its present location and its present capital is \$30,000. Its president, W. W. Little; vice-president, F. H. Milligan; cashier, D. L. Diehl. In addition to its officers the directors are J. C. France, A. C. Lauscher, Geo. H. Escher, Fred. L. Reeder, Henry Hecht and L. J. Rowell. The deposits from the last statement are about \$110,000, value of real and personal property \$13,000, surplus \$1,500.¹⁸⁶

The First National Bank of Clarence was organized in 1905. It is the outgrowth of one of the oldest banks in the county, having been established in 1869 by J. L. Escher Brothers, when it occupied a lot where the jewelry store of J. L. Escher is located. In August of the following year, 1870, Bent and Cottrell purchased the business. It was about this time that W. H. Tuthill commenced a banking business in Tipton, but made all his transactions wherever he happened to be, carrying the money around in his pocket, having no office. The next bank to organize was the Helmer and Gortner of Mechanicsville.

Bent and Cottrell continued the business until 1879, when Peter Bent retired. After that W. D. G. Cottrell was the sole proprietor until the reorganization, when he became the first president. The capital was then fixed at \$30,000, divided among thirty-seven stockholders. The first officers in addition to those mentioned were: Cashier, M. B. Cottrell; Directors, George E. Smith, C. E. Read, A. Seaman, S. B. Stonerook, Sr., F. B. Riggs, W. D. G. and M. B. Cottrell.

The officers at the present time are: President, M. B. Cottrell; Vice-President, C. E. Read; Cashier, R. O. Hoyer.

From the last statement of the bank the following figures are taken: Deposits about \$135,000, capital \$30,000, surplus \$6,000, value of building and fixture, \$7,000. In December, 1909, a comparative statement was made that shows its progress. It is appended. May 16, 1905, at the time of the organization the total resources were approximately \$104,000; December 16 of the same year, \$139,000; one year later and annually thereafter until 1909 the record is as follows: \$167,000, \$172,000, \$208,000, \$249,000.¹⁸⁷

The Clarence Savings Bank was organized in 1894 with D. Elijah as president; Fred Hecht, vice-president, and D. L. Diehl, cashier. The capital was \$25,000. The first board of directors, H. G. Coe, A. C. Cartwright, John Bauman, Wm. McNeil and the officers. At present the bank has the same officers with the exception of cashier, Ingram Bixler having succeeded D. L. Diehl, who became cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank of Tipton. P. T. Mitchell is assistant cashier and one of the directors. Other directors at the present time are C. Peterson, Wm. Thomas, and Ed. Cosgriff, the first two officers, and H. G. Coe.¹⁸⁸

The capital remains the same, the undivided profits given on the last statement being \$28,000. Deposits at this date \$212,000. Real estate and fixtures \$2,500.

In 1897 the Bennett Savings Bank was incorporated with a capital of \$2,000 and a board of directors composed of D. H. Snoke, O. W. Schiele, P. F. Broader, Wm. Bierkamp, Sr., Aug. Hinrichs, Aug. Dresselhaus, John Bannick. The

officers at organization were Frank Haller, president; D. H. Snoke and Aug. Dresselhaus, vice-presidents; Wm. Bierkamp, Jr., cashier.

The capital of the bank in 1910 is \$30,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$8,000. It owns its building, valued at \$8,000, and the deposits reach the sum of \$270,000. Its present officers are: Aug. Hinrichs, president; John Bannick, vice-president; Wm. Bierkamp, vice-president; E. P. Wingert, cashier. In addition to the officers the directors are H. W. Franco, R. Roberdee, G. W. Montz, Fred Schluter, and P. L. Ayres.¹⁸⁹

The Sunbury Savings Bank began business in 1901, having a capital then of \$15,000. J. H. Meyhaus is the president; Wm. Miller, vice-president; O. V. Meyhaus, cashier. Its deposits are \$200,000 and surplus \$6,000.

The Savings Bank of Downey has a capital of \$15,000, surplus of \$1,500, and deposits of \$90,000. It was organized in 1902. The officers are Wilson Norris, president; R. W. Hinkhouse, vice-president; W. A. Cameron, cashier; E. L. Cornwall, assistant cashier.¹⁹⁰

One of the oldest banks in the county, the West Branch State Bank, began to do business in 1875 with a capital of \$25,000, and under the name then of the "West Branch Bank." The present name was applied at reorganization in 1895. Joseph Steer was the first president; Alex. H. Graham, vice-president, and J. C. Chambers, cashier. After one year of business the capital was increased to \$50,000, as it is today, with a surplus now of \$25,000. At reorganization John Pearson was chosen vice-president and now holds the office of president. T. Coggeshall was the president following Mr. Steer, and J. E. Muers, cashier.

In the last twelve years the bank has more than doubled its assets and capital. The other officers in addition to Mr. Pearson are: J. L. Crozer, vice-president; J. F. Adair, cashier, and A. R. Cavin, assistant cashier.

This bank possesses an interesting old safe purchased from the prize exhibition at the centennial of 1876.¹⁹¹

In the fall of 1892 J. H. Coutts and M. L. Simmons started a bank under the name of the J. H. Coutts Bank, with J. H. Coutts as president and M. L. Simmons, cashier. This bank continued in business under the same management until November, 1900, when the bank was incorporated under the name of Stanwood Savings Bank with a capital of \$20,000. The officers were J. H. Coutts, president; M. L. Simmons, cashier, and C. H. Haesemeyer, assistant cashier. The bank continued under this management until the death of Mr. Coutts in the winter of 1903, when M. L. Simmons was elected president; F. R. McClellan, vice-president; C. H. Haesemeyer, cashier. Mr. Simmons died September, 1907, and Mr. F. R. McClellan was elected president and Mr. C. L. Rigby, vice-president. The bank was thus conducted until October, 1909, when it was consolidated with the Citizens' Bank, which organized in Stanwood, September, 1903. The officers were Thomas Alexander, president; H. G. Coe, vice-president; Otto Evers, cashier. Mr. Alexander served as president until 1905. At this time James J. Spear was elected president and M. M. Davidson, vice-president, who served in that capacity until the consolidation.

The Union Savings Bank incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, has a surplus and profits of \$10,000 and deposits of \$200,000. The officers are C. L.

Rigby, president; Otto Evers and Jas. J. Spear, vice-presidents, and C. H. Haesemeyer, cashier.

The directors now are C. E. Hoyman, C. C. Smith, W. A. Jackson, C. L. Rigby, Harry Miller, W. A. Findlay, M. H. Davidson, Otto Evers, James J. Spear.¹⁹²

The West Branch Savings Bank was organized in 1898, capital \$20,000. Opened for business July of that year. First officers were J. C. Crew, president; N. H. Crook, vice-president; P. V. N. Myers, cashier. The first directors were N. H. Crook, Jos. Albin, J. C. Crew, J. T. Emmons, P. J. Thomas, and C. H. Hathaway and L. J. Leech.

In January, 1899, J. E. Michener succeeded P. J. Thomas as director, and was also elected president, J. T. Emmons being made vice-president. April 18, 1899, V. S. McKarahan was elected to fill the office of director to complete the unexpired term of J. C. Crew, who had resigned. In March, 1901, W. H. Brown succeeded J. T. Emmons as director, C. H. Hathaway being elected vice-president. At the same time J. E. Michener resigned as president. E. L. Hollingsworth was elected a director about the same time. In January of 1902 C. H. Hathaway was elected president; L. J. Leech, vice-president. In May of 1902 O. C. Pennock succeeded J. E. Michener as a director, and in January of the next year became president, in which office he has served ever since. In January, 1903, E. McConnell was elected on the board and served until 1910, when he was succeeded by Jens Thompson.

The officers of the bank now are O. C. Pennock, president; L. J. Leech, vice-president; and P. V. N. Myers, cashier. The directors are O. C. Pennock, L. J. Leech, W. H. Brown, V. S. McKarahan, N. H. Crook, E. L. Hollingsworth, Jens Thompson. In 1908 the bank built their present building. The capital of the bank is still \$20,000; the surplus \$4,000; the total assets of the bank being about \$135,000. The bank has experienced a steady growth, has paid regular dividends, and looks forward to a prosperous future.¹⁹³

The articles of incorporation of the Mechanicsville Savings Bank were acknowledged on August 5, 1903. The first officers, D. H. Snoke, president; W. C. Page, vice-president, and Emil Webbles, cashier, the latter remaining in office until the present year. The present officers of this bank are H. P. Stoffel, president; A. T. Spitler, vice-president; O. M. Bundy, cashier, and H. S. Pierce, assistant. The average deposits run about \$425,000. The bank owns its building, which was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$10,000. The capital stock is given as \$25,000, with a surplus of about \$12,000.

The directors at the present time include Adam Krumroy, John V. Kerwin, Geo. W. Fall, the president and vice-president, John Jackson, J. H. Onstott, C. J. Lynch and S. A. Wilson.¹⁹⁴

The Mechanicsville bank of Helmer and Gortner was organized as early as 1874, but not incorporated until 1902. Its present officers are Lines Bennett, president; H. E. Gibeaut, cashier, and M. G. Gortner, assistant cashier. Its present capital is forty thousand, and surplus twelve thousand dollars. The usual banking business is conducted and in addition the bank rents boxes in a steel fire and burglar proof vault. Offers to furnish its friends credit and information in every way that it can command.¹⁹⁵

The total deposits in Cedar County banks on June 30 were \$4,150,223.38; the loans were \$4,233,195.58, and the total cash on hand or on deposit with other banks was \$637,321.12.

Below is presented in tabular form items from each bank report showing loans, deposits and cash resources, the last item being the total cash actually held by the bank or on deposit with other banks and subject to be drawn at sight. The last previous statement was called in February last, at which time the deposits of practically all the banks touched the high point in their history. Since then there has been a small shrinkage in deposits while loans have increased. This accounts for the fact that ten of the banks show by their statements that they have borrowed funds to accommodate their customers, the total amount for the ten being \$170,643.94.

The Durant Savings leads the banks of the county in point of loans and deposits, having nearly \$100,000 more than its nearest competitor. The Helmer & Gortner State of Mechanicsville makes the strongest showing in the matter of cash reserve, having in cash in its vaults and on deposit with other banks, more than twenty-two per cent of its total deposits. The City National of Tipton and the Clarence Savings are close seconds in this respect.

The condition of the Cedar County banks represents pretty closely the condition of banks throughout the Mississippi valley. There has been an unprecedented demand for loans this year and it has resulted in a general stiffening of the rates. A prominent banking authority ascribes the cause of the present condition to speculation in lands and extravagant expenditures by nearly all classes of people.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Reserve.
Bennett Savings	\$261,614.71	\$269,442.36	\$37,668.35
Durant Savings	586,029.23	549,034.47	46,712.32
F. & M. Savings, Durant.....	223,874.98	243,641.74	39,104.35
Union Savings, Stanwood.....	188,896.21	182,388.87	28,316.28
H. & G. State, Mechanicsville....	322,844.75	372,422.25	81,976.88
Mechanicsville Savings	337,855.17	360,410.71	45,712.32
Clarence Savings	212,718.14	212,487.42	44,844.01
First National, Clarence	179,304.43	134,004.78	19,951.29
Citizens' Savings, West Branch..	100,657.67	106,900.99	11,147.53
West Branch State	224,820.37	189,396.01	35,886.84
City National, Tipton	483,670.93	467,349.74	98,593.56
Downey Savings	89,361.36	94,996.63	16,997.55
F. & M. Savings, Tipton.....	150,678.63	144,956.00	27,784.08
Cedar County State, Tipton.....	474,255.71	409,940.30	43,990.88
Lowden Savings	234,698.77	246,284.71	37,066.01
Sunbury Savings	161,914.52	166,566.40	21,568.87
<hr/>			
¹⁹⁰⁶ Totals	\$4,233,195.58	\$4,150,223.38	\$637,321.12

While the White Pigeon Mutual Insurance Company has its headquarters in the neighboring town of Wilton, at the same time the greater part of its business is in this county and the greater number of its officers are found in Cedar. It is proper for that reason to take it into account in this chapter.



THE NELSON MILL, DURANT. THE ONLY FLOURING MILL IN THE COUNTY

It was organized in 1872, and the form of the old policy states the particulars of its business in that it expresses in the first part of the constitution the reasons for the agreement to form such a company.

"Whereas, the farming community of Muscatine and Cedar Counties has long felt the necessity for a cheaper and safer fire and lightning insurance than that which it now has; also desiring to retain the large sum of money which has heretofore been taken from it without adequate consideration,

Now, therefore, we: John B. Ross, Thos. H. Fishburn, Peter Hildebrand, S. W. Whitmer, Chas. F. Brown, Amos Barnard, Jas. C. Walton, Eli Ross, John Ayres, C. P. Healy, Chas. Crawford, D. L. Wilson, C. W. Derby, J. M. Barnhart, J. Piggott, Wm. Johnson, Michael Whitmer, L. C. Lindsey, Joseph Weaver, M. G. Whitmer, Eli Whitmer, C. P. Furst, Joseph Witmer, and all other persons who may become members hereof, do hereby associate ourselves into a Fire and Lightning Insurance Company to be known by the name of the White Pigeon Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, and do hereby organize by adopting the following articles of association: The object of the company is to insure buildings and personal property against loss by fire or lightning. The company is to be perpetual, except as provided by article 18, and to assume the rights, privileges and immunities as provided by law for mutual fire insurance companies."

Note.—Article 18 referred to provided for the action of the board of directors in the matter of cancellation of policies and the authority was given them to direct the affairs of the company according to their judgment in this respect.

The officers of the company are a secretary and treasurer, vice-president and president, and thirteen directors. Thos. H. Fishburn was the first president; D. L. Wilson, vice-president; C. P. Furst, secretary and treasurer.

This company was to be a mutual affair and could never be changed to a stock company. After a loss has occurred and has been adjusted each member is to pay his proportion, that is according to the amount of insurance he carries in the company. Of course penalties are provided for one who does not pay at the time he is notified.

The annual meeting of the company is held on the first Wednesday of October of each year. Directors' meeting, second Wednesday in January and September of each year, and the executive committee of the board, consisting of three members, on the first Saturday in April, June, and November, at ten o'clock a. m.

At the last annual statement of the company the following figures were given: Amount of insurance in force about \$3,000,000; net gain for 1909, \$64,000; amount paid in losses 1909, \$7,000; amount paid other expenses, \$860. Average cost of insurance per thousand for each year during the past thirty-seven years, \$1.90.

When the company was reorganized recently some changes were made in the constitution. Protection will be furnished on town property of some descriptions and vehicles will be insured, barring the automobile, churches and school houses, and it is provided that they must be in good repair.

A single risk cannot be greater than \$4,000. The company limits itself in responsibility in the case of carelessness.

It is provided that when the insurance falls below the gross amount of \$100,000 the company may by agreement disband by notifying all the parties interested. A resurvey of all property insured is to be made in 1910 and every five years thereafter, as provided by the by-laws of the company.

The present officers and board of directors are here given:

President, C. W. Derby; vice-president, John Severin; secretary and treasurer, H. Wildasin; directors, R. W. Hinkhouse, A. H. Klepper, J. S. Hetzler, F. W. Gray, Otto Schiele, C. L. McClellan, H. D. Thierring, F. L. Sheldon, John Bauman, John Bannick, John G. Klein, W. J. Leech, and J. C. Ferguson.

This association is permitted by its constitution to do business in all of Cedar County excepting the townships of Springdale and Gower.¹⁹⁷

The Springdale Fire Insurance Association is a mutual organization. It began business in 1871, was reorganized, or reincorporated in 1889, and again in 1909, so it is up with the present conception of such companies. As its title indicates, it has its headquarters at Springdale, where its secretary resides. Its first territory was west of the river in Cedar County and Graham and Scott townships in Johnson County. This territory has been enlarged and takes in Cass, Center and Rochester townships in Cedar County and now includes Wapsi-noc and Goshen townships in Muscatine County, Lincoln, Scott, Graham, Cedar, Newport, East Lucas, and Pleasant Valley in Johnson County.

The policyholders elect nine directors, three each year, to manage the business. The directors elect the officers annually, namely, a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, who constitute the executive committee. The last named officer is the business manager.

During the first year Samuel Macy was the secretary-treasurer and therefore the business manager; the second year, G. H. Maris; the third, D. W. Smith; and since that time or for the last thirty-six years Wm. Mather has held this office. The present board of directors is composed of the following named gentlemen: Al. Pearson, president; L. C. Greene, vice-president, and, as mentioned, Wm. Mather, secretary-treasurer, and in addition to the officers, Eb. Fogg, J. W. Gray, W. Andrews, A. N. Hemmingway, P. M. Schooley, and C. C. Hampton.

The present amount of risks represent \$1,580,000, showing a steady gain for each year since organization. The cost per one thousand of insurance for the entire time of thirty-nine years is the small sum of \$58.09. The cost per thousand for the past ten years has been \$23.29, making the cost per year only \$2.329. The expense of conducting the business in secretary-treasurer's salary for ten years has been but \$3,032, and the policyholders get their insurance at actual cost and save for themselves many thousands of dollars paid in premiums. In this state alone there are one hundred and fifty-three such organizations. In 1884 a mutual Tornado and Windstorm Association was organized in the state on a plan similar to the above to insure Iowa property. The Springdale Association insures against fire and lightning. The policyholders have full and free invitations to attend its annual sessions on the second Saturday in January.

One of the recent industries to come to the county was organized in the fall of 1905 to care for the sweet corn product the following year. The articles of

incorporation were not completed until March, 1906. The men concerned in the business as incorporators were Chas. and Walter Swartzlender, Wm. Wisener, R. A. Peters, C. O. Boling, R. P. Stout, G. D. Heming, Paul Heald, Sam Block, F. K. Gregg, J. E. Britcher, W. W. Little, D. F. Alcorn, D. J. Lee, W. J. Moore, C. K. Ross, Sherman Yates, A. E. Pierce, W. T. Gilmore, Romeo Tracht, and R. Roberdee, nearly all of these men residents of Tipton. At that time the directors were chosen from the incorporators, who selected Chas. Swartzlender, C. O. Boling, Sherman Yates, C. K. Ross, and D. F. Alcorn.

The officers were Messrs. Chas. Swartzlender, Boling, Block, and Moore.

This institution was located near the Rock Island tracks for the convenience of shipping and at a point where the interurban to be built will probably enter the city limits. The business is that of canning corn exclusively, and the factory is in operation only during the canning season. The capital is fixed at \$20,000. The annual product is a standard as high as the market demands for the season and the company endeavors to have an acreage sufficient to supply the output contained in twenty to thirty-five thousand cans. The officers of this institution now are W. J. Moore, president; W. T. Gilmore, vice-president; Chas. Swartzlender, treasurer; B. R. McGirr, secretary. Messrs. Peters, Roberdee, and Ross, the president and vice-president, are the present board of directors.¹⁹⁹

The telephone system has been of gradual development. The first phones mentioned in the county history are referred to in the topic of "County Organization," when under certain conditions the county would use an instrument. This was that the company would reach a certain point before any pay would be due. It is said and probably without any reason to doubt the truth of the matter that the first toll service began at West Branch eastward. The local phones formed the early exchange service. The present organization began from these combined. About 1896 the organization of the Tipton exchange occurred. The Davenport and Tipton line, as it is known now, was put into operation in 1902.

At the present time there are 100 miles of toll line and approximately 500 of rural lines. One thousand two hundred and sixty-three phones are now in service. It is estimated that about \$9,000 has been expended recently in the equipment in Tipton alone.

The switchboard is selected from the best obtainable and there are four thousand feet of cable. Copper line has been substituted on much of the line for the betterment of the service. The line has exchanges at Bennett, Durant, and New Liberty, as well as in Tipton. There are twelve outside toll stations. The aim is to buy the best material and employ the best workmen. Eight employees are kept very busy in Tipton, the payroll amounting to about four hundred dollars per month.

In this company there are five stockholders with 303 shares of stock. The officers are H. R. Chapman, president and manager.²⁰⁰

In 1883 the Iowa Telephone Company proposed to place an exchange in the county and a plea was then made for a union of all the telephone interests. During the fall of that year the only place left to complete the connection of all the districts was Cedar Bluffs.

In 1904 there were nearly 1,000 miles of telephone and telegraph in this county alone, according to the taxing lists. At that time thirty-three companies were doing business in this county.

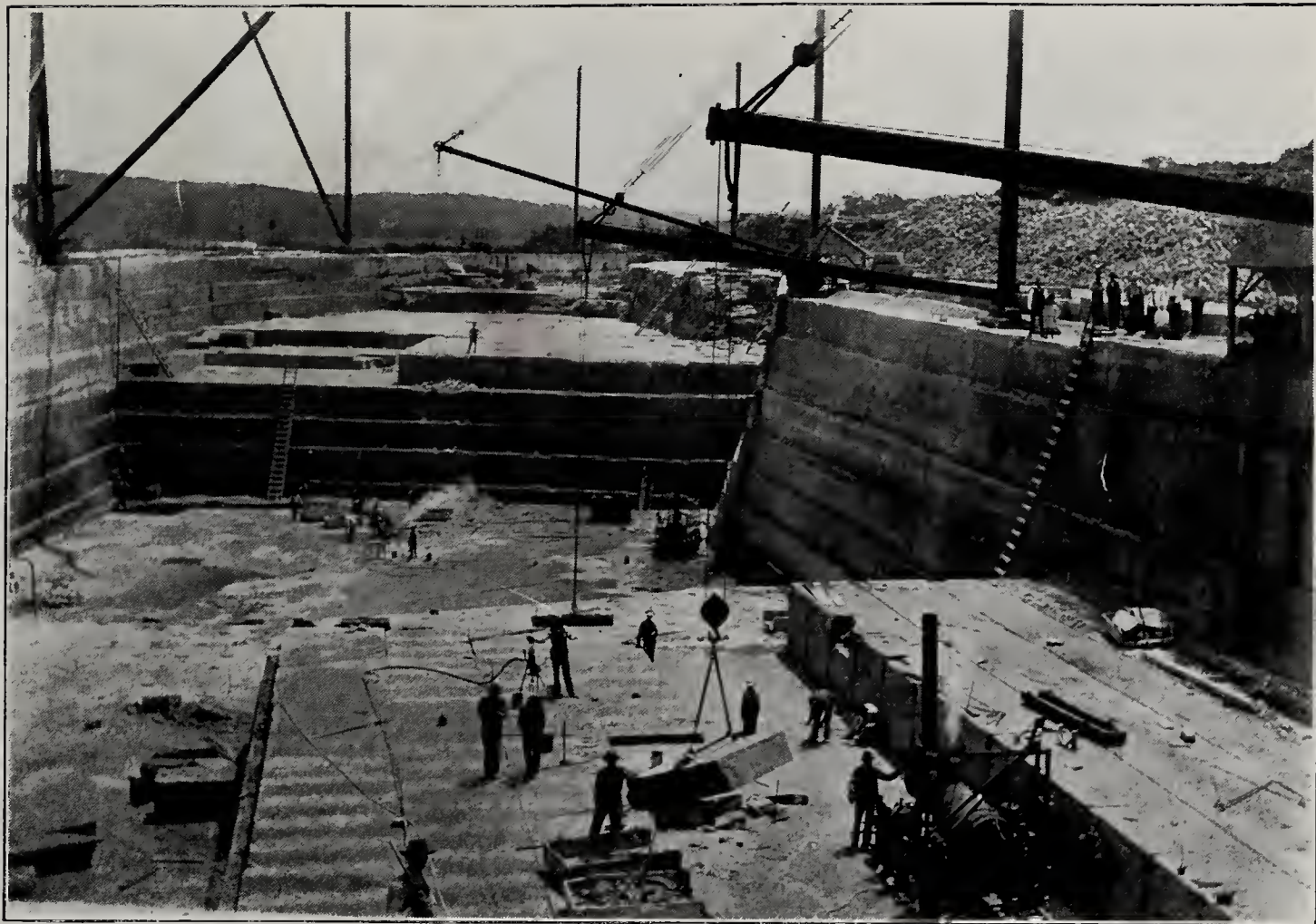
The cement block and stone industry of the county has taken a large growth in recent years. Heigel and Gilmore of Tipton began in 1904, when they incorporated. Recently the industry was started in West Branch by A. C. Hunter and C. A. Macomber to produce high-grade building blocks and other products of like nature.

At Stanwood a company was recently organized to manufacture cement products and it was duly incorporated under the title of the Stanwood Cement and Tile Company. The company was incorporated for \$4,000 and the following board of directors were appointed: Chris. Stoecker, Geo. Findlay, Chas. Hoyman, Jas. Maley, A. D. Claney, Sr., C. L. Rigby, and B. E. Burgess. C. L. Rigby was elected president of the company. The company will manufacture cement tile, bricks, building block, in fact anything in the cement products.

The company is composed of Stanwood's leading business men and prominent farmers. Plans will be begun at once for the erection of a plant conveniently located and equipped with the latest cement machines. As soon as the articles of incorporation have been completed and the legal part of the company attended to, they will be ready for business.²⁰¹

A new industry in the county, which is perhaps the least known as to its business extent and plans, was organized at Mechanicsville in 1904. This is the Graham Nursery Company. J. M. Graham is the president and the head of the business, spending much of his time putting the stock on the market. Della M. Graham is the secretary of the company and William Gibbs foreman. At the present time the company have forty-five acres of trees and produce 300,000 annually. They are capitalized at ten thousand dollars and are now doing a wholesale and retail business in their line. This is a growing firm and its possibilities are large.²⁰²

In 1893 Mr. Huchendorf sold his mill at Pine Creek and in looking for a new site was undecided as to the choice between Wilton and Durant. About that time some of the public-spirited farmers in the vicinity of Durant offered to give some inducement toward the building of a mill, which suggestion settled the matter of doubt in the mind of the builder, and Durant got the mill. The structure was completed in 1894. In 1903 the mill was sold to Kruger and Nelson and four years later M. E. Nelson bought the interests of his partner, and the new firm was called Nelson Brothers, who now operate the mill in the manufacture of high-grade flour. This is sold to the trade of the surrounding country in a radius of twenty miles and is delivered by team over this distance. They have furnished the county farm north of Tipton with flour at various times. Their exchange trade comes from as far as thirty miles distant, all the old mills of the early trade now being out of business. The capacity of this mill in full service is seventy barrels daily, and it aims to turn out all the products of a first-class mill. Finally it may be said that this is the only flour mill in Cedar County and, to quote from the *Davenport Democrat*, "an industry of which Durant and Cedar County may justly be proud."²⁰³



HANDLING HEAVY BLOCKS IN THE BEALER QUARRY



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BEALER QUARRY



Before Mr. Kettell began the manufacture of brick on the ground south of the Masonic cemetery, near the road leading to Mormon Hollow, the brick and tile used in Cedar County had come from factories in Illinois. His was one of the first ventures in Eastern Iowa.

The firm at the beginning was Kettell and Lambert. They put up a kiln, molded the brick, burned and sold them on this ground. Business being of a discouraging nature they ceased to manufacture any for one year. Then they added tile machinery and continued the business. A horse-power machine with a capacity of six thousand three-inch tile per day was installed. The first year 30,000 were sold, and the increase in trade led to increase in capacity and a new engine and machine was purchased. Additions were made to the yard until the equipment was complete and the output was 400,000 annually.

All this product was distributed over the adjoining counties, most of it by wagon.

In 1886 the tile factory was moved to the present site near the track. The cost of moving was about three thousand dollars.

The brick in the Cedar County Bank building, Rowell block, the City Hall, buildings at the poor farm, and the school house were made by the Kettell yard.

Since Mr. E. Wilson took possession many improvements have been made that make the factory modern in all its features. It may run the year round since the steam drying rooms may be heated to the desired temperature at any time of year. There are four kilns and one is usually burned at a time. Two drying sheds of two floors, making practically four of the usual capacity. Steam pipes carry the heat the entire length of these sheds. The sheds are filled and dried alternately, so that while one is heating the other is cooling ready to be put into the kiln. The burning is on the same plan of alternately firing and cooling. No heat is used in the brick shed, that being needed only in the summer season. One hundred thousand three-inch tile may dry at one time.

There is everywhere an evidence of the economy of labor and material. The water is pumped on the ground and carried in pipes to the clay pit to be used in softening the hard earth, making it much easier to handle. The clay must be soaked at some time before grinding and the use of the water in the field is no waste. A dumping platform for the clay carts allows the load to fall into the pit for the daily supply without any handling by hands or delay.

The yard employs from fifteen to twenty men all the time, and during the year 1910 burned 78 kilns of brick and tile. The previous year 54 kilns were burned. The output and sales of 1909 amounted to \$20,000. The stock now on hand, 1910, is the largest in the history of the yard.

Territory in a radius of fifty miles is supplied in car lots. Contrary to the custom in the days of the first factory established by Mr. Kettell the wagon trade is of little consequence.

The season affects the trade very materially, it being very difficult to tell what the market may be. The large stock on hand may be in demand or not as the season may be wet or dry.

Some time is required when a kiln is opened before the tile is cool enough to remove. As an illustration of the retention of the heat one may mention that the

second day after the kiln has been opened bread may be nicely baked as in the old brick ovens of our grandfathers.²⁰⁴

The largest produce packing and shipping concern in the county now is represented by the Craven Company of Tipton, Geo. F. Craven, proprietor. The record of the business since it was established is well shown in the figures given since its organization in 1906, October 1.

The business conducted includes the handling of poultry, eggs, butter, and cream. During the packing season the first fall and winter, 1906-07, about fifteen hands were employed and 150,000 pounds of poultry shipped by local freight only, as no car lots were sent out the first year. Car lots of eggs were shipped in the spring of 1907 to the number of eighteen. In the winter of 1907-08 twenty-five men were employed and 200,000 pounds of poultry put upon the market in car lots. The following spring during the season thirty-four cars of eggs were shipped from Tipton. Repeating the experiences of the previous year about the same number of men were employed and 260,000 pounds of chickens, ducks, and like product shipped to the eastern market, much of this going as far as Boston.

In the egg season of 1909 the large number of sixty-four cars left this plant and the mark is set this year to seventy-five cars of eggs alone. This number will be reached if the present rate is continued through the following months. The past fall and winter was not a favorable one for packing so far as the early part of the year was concerned and not so large a shipment of poultry was put up, although over 200,000 pounds was a fair output for one establishment when a number of other shippers from near-by cities are buying in the vicinity or on the borders of the county.

This firm handles packing butter only and ships cream at the rate of one hundred ten-gallon cans per week.

One stops suddenly when he learns that horse hides are sometimes sold and sent to market along with the ordinary sheep skin and cow hide, yet it is very reasonable when the shoes men wear are manufactured from the skin perhaps of the favorite roadster.

What once promised to be a great field of industry was developed in Sugar Creek township in 1883. At that time the Sugar Creek quarries, on the old Leech place, also known as the Scott quarries, which furnished the rock years before for the Moscow railway bridge, and which had remained idle because of being inaccessible, were transformed into an active field of operation by a combination of capital and business foresight. This was called the United States Lime Company, surely a big enough name for any company then and since used in energetic ways by firms of larger capital. Land had been purchased here, and the Rock Island lines had put a branch line into the territory purchased in July, 1883, and the line was substantially built, it is said. Even then there were three large stone kilns in operation, each capable of turning out one hundred barrels of lime each per day, and they were running at full blast. Then the place indicated progress, with the great cooling and barreling houses and the huge piles of wood for burning the kilns.

In the fall of the same year a new company apparently was organized, called the Sugar Creek Lime Company, under the directing force of Mr. Lowry, of

Rock Island. Both these companies had some connection with the Rock Island since their paymaster was the paymaster of the railway. These companies purchased some three hundred acres of land in the vicinity, section fifteen of this township.

The second company constructed ten large kilns and the railway lines kept pace with the movement, at one time a hundred men being employed in the construction of track and bridges. Part of this track, long since removed, was difficult of construction and is said to have cost very much money, twenty-five thousand dollars per mile.

These kilns were eighteen feet square at the bottom, fourteen at the top and thirty-two feet high, and made from solid masonry thirty inches thick and lined with fire brick and filled with clay between the brick and the stone, then clamped on the outside with iron hoops in the manner of barrels to keep the kiln from expanding when filled for burning.

The town of Lime Kiln, or Lime City, or Munn on the map, was laid out and a dozen or more buildings put up before the trees were cut from the street. Here a store was established by L. T. Munn & Co. and O. Howe opened a butcher shop.

The railway company made some signs of going toward Tipton on the old M. T. & A. grade, but the future never felt any security in a line from that direction.

In July '88, the Sugar Creek Company tried an experiment, one called it "a startling new departure"—one of the many wonders of that recent age. Instead of burning wood to make their lime—because the wood business was about exhausted—they began to use petroleum, the fire being made of the vapor of oil, steam and air combined. The first kiln to try the new way turned off one hundred and forty barrels of lime in twenty-four hours with ten barrels of oil. The best ever done with wood was ninety barrels to three cords of wood. The lime made by the new process was superior to the other also. This method was supposed to make the business permanent.

This plant became the very largest manufacturing concern in the county, at one time having a capital invested of \$75,000 in case of the U. S. Co. and \$50,000 in the Sugar Creek Co. These twelve kilns employed as many as sixty-five men and the United States Company sold 50,000 barrels of lime, the other company valuing its sales at \$33,000. The industry ceased after a time to be profitable, probably on account of fuel, and the old tracks were finally removed.²⁰⁵

Many great and successful enterprises have been the result of chance. On the winter morning early in the eighties when E. J. C. Bealer went rabbit hunting in the woods where the Cedar Valley quarries are now located, he little dreamed that that region would become the scene of industrial activity, and that his would be the master hand to direct the enterprise. But an outcropping ledge of stone caught his trained eye and told him something of the possibilities buried there in the ground and unnoted for years. Mr. Bealer at that time was engaged in building the railroad bridge three miles up the river from the present quarries. He had been a quarryman and contractor for years and experience told him of the immense value of that ledge of stone in this rapidly developing section of the west. The land practically worthless for farming purposes, was purchased for a few dollars an acre, and with limited capital but great faith in the enterprise,

Mr. Bealer began the development of these now famous quarries. The right of way to the Rock Island tracks, three miles north, was bought and the railway company, recognizing the importance of the project, laid the track. Since that time (1884) many thousands of car loads of stone have been shipped from Cedar Valley. Vast sums of money have been expended in wages and improvements, and a reputation for the quarries established, which extends all over the northern Mississippi Valley and far into the northwest.

The stone of the Devonian age lies close to the surface all along the Cedar river, but not all of it is suitable for the builder's use. Much of it contains lime in such quantities as to render it valueless save for the lime kiln, but the stone quarried at Cedar Valley is of the best quality, containing just the right proportions of sand and lime. Soft and easily worked when first exposed to the elements, it hardens gradually and without becoming flinty acquires a durability which makes it par excellence a stone for constructive purposes.

The quarry is a beehive of industry. Where a few years ago was the wildest and most inaccessible region in Cedar county now flourishes the greatest labor employing industry in this section. Where the forest stood and the wild fox dug his hole unscared, is now a forest of derricks, great massive oak timbers standing 70 and 75 feet in air and held in place by miles of steel cables. Steam engines by the dozen, hoisters, channellers, crushers, bring to the aid of human strength the mighty forces of nature. Most of the ballasting and masonry work on the Cedar Rapids route, which has given that railroad in recent years one of the best roadbeds in the west, has been done under contract with Mr. Bealer with Cedar Valley stone.

There is almost no limit to the size of stone which can be quarried over there. On one occasion as a sort of experiment a solid mass of stone 165 feet long and six feet square in cross section was cut up and turned over before being broken up. Solomon obtained no such stone as that from the quarries of Zeredathah when he was building the Temple, nor can the pyramids of Egypt boast of one so large.

Everything at the quarry runs like clock work. Under the efficient supervision of Mr. M. Y. Bealer, the division of labor is perfect and all confusion banished. One gang of men under a foreman are constantly engaged in "stripping" or removing the earth and debris which covers the rock. Hydraulic power is used to aid in this work and thousands of tons have been washed into the Cedar river as easily as hundreds were removed in the old way. When the rock has been exposed, the steam channellers, in charge of expert workmen, are set at work cutting out stone of desired thickness, which are then swung by big derricks on to the flat cars standing near on the track. The poorer rock goes by mule tramway to the big crusher, where ten cars of railroad ballast or macadam for streets are crushed daily. In another part of the yard a force of skilled stone cutters are at work on material for some special contract. A railroad engineer designs a big arch, such as the forty-five foot structure erected by Mr. Bealer for the Rock Island near Vinton in '98. The plans and specifications are drawn. Blue prints are sent to Supt. M. Y. Bealer, and his cutters go to work on the job. Every block of stone is cut and numbered according to plan. They are then shipped to the scene of erection where each piece goes to its place under the



MATERIAL READY FOR SHIPMENT, BEALER QUARRY

eye of a master mason with mathematical precision. By this plan, rather than cutting on the scene of erection, a saving is effected both in stone and freight.

Every precaution is taken for the safety of the men and accidents are comparatively few. The great wire cables which hold the derricks and are used on the hoisting machines are inspected every day and at the first sign of weakness are discarded. The quarrymen are a stalwart lot of workmen. Many nationalities are represented. Norwegians, Bohemians, Irishmen, Germans, Swedes and native Americans find employment here and work side by side. Discipline among the workmen is strict. There is no smoking on the job, for instance, and the rule applies not only to men and foremen, but the superintendent enforces it on himself.

The thousands of trainloads of stone taken out of these quarries have made an impression on the hillside. The bottom of the pit where work is now carried on is far below the bed of the river and an engine is constantly at work pumping out water to enable work to go on. Operations are of necessity contracted during the winter, but between fifty and a hundred men are employed in preparations for the next busy season.

A large amount of money has been expended in improving this valuable property. In addition to machine and blacksmith shops, there are 37 other buildings for various purposes. Supt. Bealer is devoted to his work, and visitors interested in seeing the operations receive every attention. As Mr. Bealer sees it, there is a great future ahead of the Cedar Valley quarries. He calls attention to the fact that in railroad work especially, iron is losing its grip. During floods iron bridges have been swept away while the stone culverts stood, and the policy of railroads now is to erect stone work in preference to iron wherever possible. This means an increasing demand and consequently great development. As there is practically no limit to the stone supply at Cedar Valley, these conditions must be pleasing to the owners and to all dependent on the industry.²⁰⁶

These quarries began to be developed about twenty-five years ago and the history of their product is well expressed in the foregoing summary. It is not now as extensive in operation in some respects as it was in the past. The demand is not so great as then. In order to protect the quarry at this place against high water from the overflow of the Cedar river, a levee was built at a cost of \$20,000. Railway tracks in the quarries were so built that the force of gravity could be employed to move out the loaded cars, making it possible to get along without an engine. The great machine called a channeller has made a record of cutting four hundred feet in five hours and for ten hours its record is seven hundred fifty feet. Something of the capacity of this quarry at one time may be understood when the equipment is described: Four eighty horse power engines, two forty horse power, and five of fifteen horse power, one steam pump, capacity three-quarter million gallons daily, and three pumps of a quarter million gallons each. A large machine shop was used to keep the tools in repair. At one time there were fourteen derricks in operation, ten of which had steam hoists lifting from four to twenty tons each.

A force as high as one hundred men has been employed here. They occupied cottages along the river usually with an allotment of land for their use, as these cottages belonged for the most part to the owner. In the full tide of its pros-

perity the quarry could supply forty-five cars of stone each day and it was often at full speed to supply this demand. Formerly the output consisted of bridge stone for piers for which the proprietor contracted in their completed form having force in their construction. Dressed dimension stone and crushed stone was a staple product. The pit from which this stone has been taken is many feet below the level of the river, more than sixty feet, it is said. As the depth increases, the stone becomes of finer quality. Professor Norton gave the name of Gower to the stage of rock here exposed, since that was the only name he could apply to this region where the rock, he says, represents the particular formation better than any other point in Iowa. The name Cedar Valley had been employed in another connection. The technical geological formation of any quarry of this kind cannot be interesting to the person who is not familiar with the terms in that science. They may be seen in the map of the deep well under the topic of the Tipton deep well which may be found in the index.²⁰⁷

Other quarries of value in this county that belong in the chapter on industries are found at Cedar Bluffs for the local supply, McLeod's quarry in Massillon township not far from the village by that name. The rock here are pronounced picturesque where they form the lofty ledge on the right bank of the Wapsie. Wallick's quarry, north of Cedar Bluffs, furnishes a certain supply for local use. The rock here was well exposed, being reached without much effort in removing surface dirt. Cary's quarry, southwest of Tipton, must be included in this class of small development but so far as service is concerned equal to the demand. On Rocky Run, in Gower township, the Burroughs quarry is found where an old pot kiln suggests the possibilities for the production of lime. Frink's and also Hecht's quarries in the same section of Dayton township have been worked for the local supply.²⁰⁸

The silver craze at Rochester and other parts of the southern portion of the county was not the only mineral find that caused some excitement and curiosity as to the future fortunes of the finders. Coal, peat, and petroleum have each had their turn at discovery, but none of these finds have ever been carried any farther than to remove the surface enough to demonstrate the impracticability of use. Coal was found in Yankee Run in 1862 while digging a well; it was found again on the Swartzlender farm at a depth of some 180 feet, during the year 1876. Yet in 1902 it was still in the minds of men and when an old shaft was found and the traces of the early hopes were brought to the front once more, the search was renewed. Not coal now, but zinc and lead; traces of these have been reported and doubtless all these appear in the rocks of the county.

Peat beds of untold value were once the talk of neighborhoods. In 1866 a man north of Clarence found a bed fourteen feet thick, and in August of the same year a great area of the same material was found in Gower township, somewhere in the neighborhood of section twenty-two.

A Mr. Risley, living near Mechanicsville, dug a well about six feet deep and to his surprise he found it stocked with petroleum, or at least there was "oil on the water." Most men who have seen the wells of the old slough pastures can tell of the same discoveries many times a year.

SECTION VII.

TRANSPORTATION.

The first record of any mode of transportation other than the methods of the Indian is that of a keel boat kept at the Indian trading post established by the Frenchman Côté, or by those whom he served as manager. This old point of transfer was located according to story at a point not far above the present site of Rochester, but on the *west* side of the Cedar river. This was a favorite region for the early settlements and must have been a favorite region also of the Indian, since it was wooded and watered in such a way that it was almost an ideal hunting ground. The boat mentioned was used to transfer skins which were purchased by the traders from the red men and then to bring up supplies and articles for barter in securing the Indian products. How long this continued is not a matter of record, but the points on the Mississippi furnished an outlet for the traders until other and nearer posts developed. The first ferry was located at Rochester and from records given was operated by George McCoy, afterward sheriff of Cedar County, and whose name appears on the first court records as now found in the office of the clerk of the courts among the most interesting documents of the county. This same ferry was operated afterwards for many years by Cordis Hardman, a son of Col. Henry Hardman, whose history is forever linked with this particular region. The Rochester ferry was at other times under the control of a Dr. Henry and John Dillon. No one now living can tell of these surroundings since they were too young to remember. We say *now living*, because there are some who were then here who are glad, at this time, 1910, to give as full accounts of remembered events. At the time Rochester was settled the Cedar was considered navigable and as referred to in the county seat controversy, this plan was worked to its fullest capacity. Steamboats from the Mississippi did occasionally come up the river, and it naturally gave the impression that this might continue, since then water and teaming were the only means of carrying goods to the various points for distribution. The first ferry at Cedar Bluffs was established in 1838. It was called Washington's Ferry. William Fraseur has said that he helped to build the first boat used here. James H. Gower bought this ferry in 1839, which then belonged to Conlogue and Gove. About this time a steamer belonging to the Mormons from Nauvoo,

Ill., came to Gower's Ferry, afterward Cedar Bluffs, and purchased a large quantity of grain. Mr. Robert Gower came to this place in 1841 and he purchased the ferry from his brother James. A note of the time makes this statement: "The Red Cedar River is navigable for steam and other boats at all seasons of the year when free from ice. It possesses at this point (Cedar Bluffs) superior advantages for damming and bridging, and the settlement in this vicinity requires both." That reads in some ways like a prophecy, since within the past three years several surveys have been made of this point of "superior advantage for damming," in view of locating a large power plant for the furnishing of electric power to surrounding towns and possibly to the several interurbans already now in operation or proposed. It is an interesting fact to record the early view of this region that now seems destined to furnish a realization of this apparent prophecy.

A construction train on the Rock Island furnished the first railway transportation out of this county. Mr. Joseph Weaver of Farmington township shipped six hundred bushels of wheat to Davenport from Durant station at that time, 1855. In the fall of this year the Western Stage Company opened a route from Durant to Tipton, the county seat, and continued it for three months, for which they received five hundred dollars from the town. The track of the Rock Island was laid through Durant in 1855 and was the first operated road in the county. This is discussed elsewhere.²⁰⁹

When the first settlers traveled over this county their way was marked by faint trails upon the higher land or by some more certain means in later years—as a furrow run with a breaking plow to "blaze" the prairie trail. No trees were there to "blaze" beyond scattered patches. One of that early time tells of being lost on the prairie between Tipton and Posten's Grove because of a fog which prevented them seeing the poles put up at points to "indicate the way."²¹⁰ Stream courses furnished landmarks, but when men were obliged to cross the wide prairie they must trust to their sense of observation of stars or fixed heavenly bodies. There were impassable swamps or "sloughs," as they were called, that became obstacles to the prairie schooner almost equal to running streams, and often more difficult to pass. Fording was common when smaller streams intervened and ferrying the only means for crossing the others. The Indian canoe was pressed into service on occasions when the original owner served as ferryman at a small price. One authority states that wagons were carried over streams of considerable size by means of the canoe. Stock could swim over and thus the entire "plant" be transported after some delay and not a little danger. The freight wagon appeared as soon as centers of supply became located within reasonable distance. Goods came by river to points along the eastern part of our state, and from distributing points there wagons and ox teams began the task of carrying goods to the consumer. This was a profitable business in these early times, and when we complain about freight rates we are not to be pitied if we consider the rates of our grandfathers. Early routes across the county, both for freight and passengers, were numerous.

The veteran stage driver of this county who lives today, well and hearty, describes the route from Davenport to Iowa City in 1849. When a boy of sixteen he assisted his father in transporting mail and passengers over the prairie



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY "LIMITED"

when he says: "At that time there was not a tree from river to river." Joseph Albin, as a boy, made the trip over the line mentioned above when streams were crossed by fording or on the ice, when passengers were of great variety, both good and bad, and when the stage carried valuable cargoes of cash sent in from land sales and these required a special detail as guard; when slave drivers came into the state looking for those who were concealed or concealed themselves, although regarded as having no right to do so under the laws of the land. On one journey—and by one journey we mean from the river terminus to the western end of the line, Iowa City—five southern gentlemen boarded the old Concord coach at Davenport to be carried to the capital city. The boy of sixteen did not regard their company with pleasure, and after they tried by various means to make him *tell* what he knew he says: "I was never so glad to unload any passengers as these five fellows." They passed on this very ride the places where darkies were concealed, and the driver knew it, but he knew how to keep a secret, and while they might threaten him, or flatter him, no intimation was given of what he knew about the region.

Among the passengers of those days were many eastern capitalists coming out to make investments or to investigate the new country. The land office collector of the time was Gill Folsom and he intrusted this stage and mail line with caring for his funds on these journeys. Ten hours was the usual time from Davenport to Iowa City. Horses were exchanged at ten-mile stations, and when roads and loads were heavy four horses were used or extra rigs followed. Much the same as two-section passenger trains would do now only on a more limited plan. Seven passengers made a load, and an average of twenty-one passengers was reached, necessitating of course a number of extras all the time. The stations on the journey are given by Mr. Albin as follows: From Iowa City, toward the river, they came first to Townsend's, then called "Travelers' Rest," and whose original house is found pictured in the chapter on John Brown, and stands in the eastern part of West Branch, on the western slope of the hill at this time. It has been moved from its original foundation, but is on the same farm and close to the road on the journey eastward toward Springdale. The second point where passengers and mail were delivered was Rochester, then, as now, only a little newer and perhaps more alive when the stage came in from either direction. The river was forded here some distance below Rochester, unless in seasons of freshet or ice, when coaches came from either direction to the river and passengers alone were ferried over the stream. Beyond Rochester the stop was the home of the Albins—the middle of the route. From here in either direction the stages were sent out. Centre Grove, in Scott County, was the next stop, and the final before reaching the river, Blue Grass, a station on the Rock Island, as all know who have traveled the line. When Mr. Albin began to help his father in this duty of stage driver he was only thirteen years of age, and this line was continued until 1856 or until the Rock Island was built to Iowa City. His father sold his stock, in part, to the Western Stage Company, referred to elsewhere, that placed a route from Durant to Tipton westward for a short time in 1855.

The first postoffice on this route was two miles east of West Branch. The names settled upon for the postoffices here, Springdale and West Branch, was a

compromise, it seems, since the locality took its name first from the meetings—Red Cedar and Springdale. When the postoffices came to be established Springdale secured the name wanted by both and West Branch found a new one taken from the stream near by. The postoffices and postmasters on the stage route across the county as given by Mr. Albin are in this order: West Branch, Mr. Henry was the first postmaster. Springdale, Thomas Wynne, who was sent with a petition from the community to the Governor of Virginia, praying for a change in sentence for the condemned ones after Harper's Ferry.

At Pedee, now only the four corners of a county road, Mr. Burnett was postmaster. At Rochester Wm. Baker was in charge and buildings are still standing then that he had a hand in building. Pleasant Hill, still upon the map under the same name, was under control of Martin G. Miller, father of M. H. Miller, in postal affairs. The last office in the county then on this line was called Lacton,²¹¹ and Mr. Boydston was the official. This point is not now on the map under any such title. It was in Farmington township and near the line.²¹²

Among the earliest that of "Frink and Walker's Stage Line"—their old four-horse coach—is on record as coming to Tipton for the first time in 1854. This appears to have been an uncommon team in the county seat at that period and caused some stir among its inhabitants. No one in those days could be very particular about his choice of means in transportation of himself or his baggage or freight. He must take what was offered, and in case of emergency assist in transporting himself. One character of this time, Mr. D. P. Clapp, is described in the first chapter of this book by Dr. Parsons, who, as a boy, knew him during the time he came and went on his overland journeys with his freight wagon. He relates something there of his characteristics and from the old history the figures are given concerning his large place in the transporting of goods in those days before any railroad came to this part of the county, where Mr. Clapp was a resident until recent years. He formerly lived where the county jail is now located, and from this house in Tipton made his journeys through all kinds of seasons to Davenport and Muscatine, where the supplies for this vicinity shipped by water before 1854, and then along the railway line in the southern part of this county or across in Muscatine County, until the building of the Northwestern railway in the northern part of the county. When the Tipton-Stanwood branch was built in 1872, the wagon transfer ceased to be necessary so far as long hauls were considered. Some figures are given for the estimating of the amount of freight hauled by this one man during the years from '53 to '72. During the nineteen years he traveled to and fro his journeys numbered about two hundred each year, and on each of these he carried about one ton of freight, and during this time, therefore, this one freighter delivered to the one point at Tipton about thirty-eight hundred tons, and the distance traveled was about ninety-five thousand miles, or three and a half times about the earth.²¹³

At this time in the history of the state the demand for railroads became very urgent and led to the custom frequently practiced in most of the new states of a dangerously loose offer of public support in the form of bonuses in money secured by bond sales, and the levying of taxes through a series of years to redeem the bonds. Cedar county was no exception to this rule, and judging from records both in the county proceedings and books it has cost something to buy



DURANT DEPOT



MECHANICSVILLE DEPOT

this experience. Not that people were insincere in their attempts to secure an outlet for their products and proper mail facilities, but the promoters of these schemes were either not honest or visionary—charity must decide which at this late day. Pertinent to this particular phase of transportation is the following:

So rapidly did the population of Iowa Territory increase that in 1846 she was admitted to statehood. No bands of iron or steel at this time bound her east and west borders together or held her in touch with older settlements to the eastward. Her methods of transportation were of the most primitive. The stage coach and steamboat represented rapid transit, and the faithful ox-team gave slow but sure service. Iowa's fertile prairies were even at this time yielding a superabundance of food stuffs; she had also rich mines of lead and coal; but without an easier, cheaper and more rapid means of transportation these were valueless, except in so far as they were needed for home consumption. Railroads from the far east were now pushing themselves westward, ever westward, carrying to isolated settlements many of the comforts and luxuries of a more refined and less strenuous life. But as yet no line had reached the Mississippi. Still there was railroad talk and there were schemes; but no actual work was done until 1852 when two roads germinated—the "Lyons and Iowa Central," which put its men in the field locating, and the "Mississippi and Missouri," which organized but did not begin operations that year.²¹⁴

The Lyons-Iowa Central was the first and pioneer line in Iowa. When one rides eastward from Tipton and on his left sees an unusual embankment just outside the city limits it does not signify very much to him unless he is introduced to facts concerning its cause. He does not realize that he is close to a scene of vital interest not only to this immediate county but to the counties lying east and west for some distance. In this chapter there is an attempt to incorporate the local and immediate interests with those of the general that one may see the relation of *what* then was of great moment to this community and the state at large. The following is good, yes, excellent, authority in support of such a plan:

"In the spring of 1853, while in charge of the construction of a division of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad in Bureau Valley, Illinois, I was instructed to make a survey of a railway from Davenport to Iowa City to be followed by a location as early as practicable. Before it was fully completed it was turned over to Mr. B. B. Brayton and I directed to make a survey to such point on the Missouri river as I deemed practicable for the starting of a line of railway to be extended up the Platte valley. My instructions in this regard were liberal. The haste to make this survey was occasioned by the fact that a line was being surveyed on practically the same route by the Lyons Iowa Central railroad company. This survey was being made by a Mr. Buck, a land surveyor living near Lyons. Having occasion to observe some of Mr. Buck's work I saw that his object was evidently to get as near as practicable an air line from one county seat to the next. This was usually followed by a vote in every county in favor of issuing bonds to aid in the construction of the railroad. Under this plan bonds were voted, and, as I remember, issued in Clinton, Cedar and Johnson counties, and voted but not issued in Iowa, Jasper, Poweshiek and Polk counties. The haste in making the Chicago and Rock Island surveys seems to have been to pre-

vent if possible the further issue of bonds by any other counties until something was definitely determined. At that time it was thought by parties interested in the Rock Island road that money could be procured from the securities of the road to build across the State of Iowa as soon as the conditions warranted. When I came into the state there was a strong feeling, particularly in Cedar, Poweshiek, Jasper and Polk counties, in favor of the Lyons Iowa Central project, which was stimulated by a railway campaign that put its orators in the field. The head and brains of this project was H. P. Adams, a gentleman I believe from Syracuse, N. Y."²¹⁵

An article from the *Chicago Democrat* of February 4, 1854, concerning the "Galena Air Line" (a road then under construction by the "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad," "parent of the railroad system of Illinois") which was then completed to the village of Lane, in Ogle county, seventy-five miles west of Chicago, states:

The whole of the road is under contract and is to be completed to the Mississippi by the first of August next. At Dixon it crosses the main line of the Illinois Central and will furnish the people living on the line of that road, for many miles north and south of that point, direct railway communication with our city. At Fulton City it is said there is a fine point for crossing the Mississippi. The plan of the bridge places it one hundred feet above high water mark, and of course it would be no impediment to navigation. From Chicago to Fulton City the distance is 135 miles. There will be two daily passenger trains and one freight train leaving the city on the first of May next. The extension of the Galena Air Line westward is called the "Lyons, Iowa Central Railroad." Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, is the point to which several of the extensions of the roads from this city are aiming, and that is to be the western terminus of this road. It is under contract and the money is provided to build it to Iowa City, seventy-three miles. The distance from Lyons to Council Bluffs is 308 miles. It is to be completed to Tipton, fifty miles west of the Mississippi, by the first of October next. This part of the road is to be nearly an air line. Five hundred men are now at work upon the road. The country through which it passes is as fine as any portion of the Mississippi valley and it may therefore be expected to add very much to the business and general prosperity of the city. It is to be completed to Iowa City by the first of April, 1855.

The "First Annual Report" of the Lyons Iowa Central railroad company is a very interesting document. The directors' report to the stockholders states that, "On the 14th day of February, 1853, the company was organized in accordance with the provisions of the law of Railroads and the Right of Way in the State of Iowa." A copy of this law is appended to the report and is signed by George W. McCleary, Secretary of State. The Report further tells us:

Subscriptions to the capital stock have been made as follows:

By individual subscribers	\$686,300
By Cedar county, in bonds	50,000
By Johnson county, in bonds	50,000
By Jasper county, in bonds	42,000
By Polk county, in bonds	150,000
Total	\$978,300



OLD POSTOFFICE, ROCHESTER, ON THE ALBIN STAGE LINE

There have been prepared for issue, and a mortgage has been executed on the first division of the road for the security of the payment thereof, 800 bonds of \$1,000 each, \$800,000. The individual and county subscriptions being a basis for the issue to this amount.

Assurances are made, and may be relied on with confidence, that six additional counties will subscribe for stock and authorize an issue of their bonds to an aggregate amount of \$500,000, making the present immediately prospective resources amount to \$2,278,300.

There is little doubt that the resources already secured, and the progress already made in constructing the road, will induce large individual subscriptions, as further means may be required.

There have been issued to contractors on account of grading and bridging, in bonds of the company, \$300,000. The residue of the bonds prepared for issue are in the hands of the executive committee, to be issued for work on the First Division, as progress shall be made thereon. The amount of grading and bridging done, as will appear by the Chief Engineer's report, is about \$200,000. Materials for superstructure, rolling stock and iron have been purchased to the amount of \$176,500, making the expense for work done and materials purchased on the first division amount to \$376,500.

The work is now steadily progressing with a winter force of about 430 men and a corresponding number of teams and implements. As soon as the frost shall be out of the ground, to admit of a vigorous prosecution of the work, a sufficient force will be put on the line to bring that part of the first division as far west as Iowa City into running order as soon as possible.

The work of grading the second division, which extends westwardly to Fort Des Moines, will be commenced and prosecuted as rapidly as additional subscriptions to the stock of the company shall warrant.

The annexed reports of the chief and the consulting engineers are submitted as part of this report.

By order of the Board,

WM. G. HAUN, *Vice-Pres.*

Lyons, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1854.

The Board of Directors, chosen at the annual meeting, February 14, 1854, were:

Thomas A. Walker, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

James H. Gower, Iowa City, Iowa, formerly of Gower township.

John Culbertson, Tipton, Iowa.

William G. Haun, Lyons, Iowa.

Derick Adams (N. Y.), Lyons, Iowa.

Hiram A. Tucker, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas Dyer, Chicago, Ill.

Paul B. Ring, Chicago, Ill.

David McCartney, Fulton, Ill.

Thomas T. Davis, Syracuse, N. Y.

Henry P. Adams, Syracuse, N. Y.

Abel Chandler, New York.

S. M. Allen, Boston, Mass.

From the report of Chief Engineer Slack to the Board of Directors, February 14, 1854, the following excerpts, are taken which show the progress of the work and the estimated cost of construction between Lyons and Tipton.

A survey was made early last spring and the fall previous, from Lyons to Iowa City, for the purpose of getting a general outline of the country.

On the third of May, 1853, I was directed to commence the location at the Mississippi river and to prepare it for grading. This was accordingly done, and the work commenced on the first 52 miles to Tipton.

From Tipton to Iowa City four lines have been run, and although a portion of the line next east of Iowa City has been located, and considerable work done, yet on account of the unevenness of the ground, I desire to make a more careful examination before submitting an estimate.

As to directness, there is not one-eighth of a mile lost between Lyons and Iowa City, and for fifty miles east of Tipton there are only ten degrees of curvature, so that this part of your road can be safely run at a high rate of speed.

The total amount of excavation and embankment between Lyons and Tipton is 2,994,404 cubic yards. The paying amount is 1,723,688 cubic yards which are estimated to cost \$356,216.10. The culverts and bridges are estimated to cost \$34,283.90, making the cost of grading \$390,500.00.²¹⁶

There were others in the field at this time and the rivalry was somewhat keen judging from the article referred to above in the "Annals of Iowa." It is only necessary to give one extract to illustrate:

"While the Estes locating party were approaching Fort Des Moines those working east of Iowa City were racing with the Rock Island, which was doing effective work between Davenport and Iowa City, on what had been known as the Mississippi and Missouri route, and a great spirit of rivalry existed between the Rock Island men and those of the Lyons party. When the Lyons boys in their rush used any sort of material at hand for stakes, the Rock Island boys taunted and jeered and called attention to the fine oak stakes they were using. The Lyons boys retorted, 'Of course the Rock Island should use something permanent, for it would be years before its track was laid if ever.'"

With jibes and jokes the opposing companies kept the attention and interest of the citizens, who were ready to applaud whichever won the race.

Thus, with varied and interesting experiences, during the years '52, '53 and '54 the Lyons Iowa Central was located to Des Moines; but was destined never to measure its length with iron rails, nor span the navigable streams with bridges "out of the reach of steamboat chimneys!"

That he who laughs last laughs best was fully exemplified in this contest, for the Lyons Iowa Central boys, in June, 1854, were all laid off indefinitely, many of them without recompense for their months of weary toil. What caused this sudden collapse of a project that seemed so flourishing, and was so well boosted financially by the communities through which the road was projected, was not quite understood then by the men in the field, and after a lapse of 55 years, cannot be fully determined now. The little evidence obtainable points to misappropriation of funds by some trusted party or parties, near the head of the company. Mr. Dey, in his interesting letter on the subject, says that one of the board of directors for the road, "H. P. Adams, of Syracuse, N. Y., was



CLARENCE DEPOT



BENNETT DEPOT

a fugitive from justice at the time that he was making his strong campaign through the counties of Iowa, encouraging the issue of railroad bonds," in proof of which he tells the following story:

General Ney, a member of Congress from the Syracuse district, came to Chicago, called at the Rock Island office and while there stated he was in the West for a requisition to arrest Mr. Adams and take him back for trial in New York. This Mr. Adams was the one who had, as I have before stated, the machinery at work for obtaining for his road county bonds which pliant County Judges—as the plan was popular—readily issued. Judge Lee issued the Johnson county bonds, although it was stated that he had pledged himself not to do so.

It was generally believed, after the failure of Adams and his railway project, that with the county bonds he had made his peace with General Ney. At all events this gentleman entered heartily into the railway campaign in Adams' behalf, and being a popular orator, his services were very effective. I recall reading one of his reported speeches wherein he was advocating the advantages of a high bridge over the Mississippi River, a suspension bridge of nearly a mile span, where he used the following figure of speech: "The trains will cross the Father of Waters without detriment to the navigation of that noble stream. There will be no piers or other obstructions. Its abutments will be on the high hills. The good fellowship of the river and the railway will be shown as the locomotive laughs when the steamboat puffs in its face." As an orator at Tipton, on another occasion, his eloquence not exhausted, he uttered the following tribute to the man whom he had come in to the West to arrest: "Caesar crossed the Rubicon to crush the liberty of Rome, H. P. Adams crossed the Mississippi to make the prairies blossom as the rose." It was said that General Ney went home happy and his clients were satisfied.

Following his reminiscence regarding Adams, Mr. Dey again says:

I think it was in June, 1854, that Mr. Adams, having used all of his resources, withdrew his men from the field, many of his contractors unpaid and his popularity gone. It is possible that Mr. Adams hoped, by getting bonds from all the counties between Lyons and the Missouri River, that he could form a basis that would enlist enough capital to build the road; if so his plans were certainly sanguine. It was generally believed, after his failure to accomplish anything, that it was a cold-blooded scheme to rob the counties and, after getting their bonds, pocket the proceeds and decamp.

When the collapse came it was a severe stroke, not only to the locating engineers but to the construction men as well. Between Lyons and Iowa City much if not all the road-bed had been completed. This grading work had been done by a large gang of Irish immigrants who had been brought from New York and Canada for the purpose. These men, with their families, some 2,000 persons in all, were now stranded at Lyons and vicinity, practically helpless and enduring great hardships. The railway company had supply stores at Lyons from which were issued to the graders—in lieu of their wages—groceries, dry goods and miscellaneous articles; but these supplies were exhausted long before the indebtedness was cancelled. It was from these stores that the enterprise was derisively called, and is still known as, "The Calico Road." Many of those

"immigrants" referred to as being stranded near the river after the collapse of the proposed railway found homes in this county and those adjacent becoming in later years the prosperous farmers of the rich prairie lands they had helped to dig up for a mythical company that could not pay them for their labor. Local help was also employed. A resident at that time of Springfield Township²¹⁷ states that he was employed with both oxen and horses. His pay was four dollars per day for oxen and plow and three dollars for horses.

Oxen were more economical because they could be fed from the prairie nearby. Those who quit work in November, '54, received their pay, others working longer did not. This company secured its supplies in its several camps from local sources, and in the attempt to get paid for his products the farmer sometimes had difficulty. Mr. McClelland, to whom the contractor was indebted, was forced to cross the Wapsie and remain over night to make sure of his pay. He had continued to deliver supplies without receiving any return, and to make sure this time ran the risk of losing his way on the return to his home. As feared, he became bewildered in the stormy night, his horse floundered in the snow, and after leaving his animal in an effort to find his way he was forced to return. This was probably fortunate since he discovered the bed of the creek and finally saw a light at some distance in a grove. He had crossed the stream several times, not knowing it. This was the last of his dealings with the first railroad projected in Iowa.

The bond issues were not so easily disposed of and the explanation follows from the legal records and the authority below:

The counties had resisted the payment of bonds, and were sustained by the Supreme Court of the state; but an appeal being taken to the United States Supreme Court, it was held that although the law authorizing their issue might be questionable, the counties having sold them, and having received in pay thereof the consideration named in the bonds, could not be released from the obligation voluntarily incurred.

The final climax of the bond issue is told as follows by Mr. Gilbert Irish in his "History of Johnson County":

"After years of discussion and litigation a convention of counties was called December 15, 1868. Delegates from Washington, Muscatine, Johnson, Jefferson, Lee, Cedar, and Poweshiek Counties met in the city of Muscatine. After a lengthy discussion the following preamble was adopted:

"Whereas, the recent decision of the Federal court, involving corporation railroad bonds in this State seems to us subversive of our authority and the dignity of our State courts, and dangerous to the rights and privileges of citizens of the State, if not a positive and unwonted encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the State courts, therefore, Resolved, that this convention recommends to the citizens of the several counties, and citizens interested in this railroad bond question, to pay all their taxes except the railroad tax, and refuse to pay that until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted."

"Several other default resolutions were adopted, speeches were made by Hon. Rush Clark of Johnson County, Charles Negus of Jefferson, Robert Gower of Cedar and by ex-Governor Kirkwood, who said: 'All will admit that



STANWOOD DEPOT



C. & N. W. WATER PLANT AT STANWOOD

we have a right to make our state constitution and laws just as we please, provided we do not trench upon the constitution of the United States. What value is this right if our courts cannot interpret the meaning of our constitution and laws.' ”

Cedar County subscribed twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds and grading commenced near Tipton in June, 1853. A demand was made for the bonds, but rumors of bad management having been heard there was some objection to the issue of any bond until some assurance should be given that the road would be built through the county. Judge Tuthill advised against their issue, but Judge Bissell made the order.

It was in July, 1854, that the Supreme Court of Iowa (Judge Green dissenting) held that the county judge of Cedar County acted according to law in submitting the proposition of making a county subscription of fifty thousand dollars to the Lyons-Iowa Central railroad. This court reversed the lower court in the case. The tax levied was held valid.

Suit was brought against Cedar County by one Clapp, holder of the bonds. Cook and Dillon argued the case for the county. The latter was afterward chief justice of our state supreme court and became a noted writer on jurisprudence.

In proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1865 a committee was appointed to find out who the holders of these bonds were and to arrange if possible to purchase them at the best rate that could be secured. Some of the holders then were Sheller and Ryan and H. Sill Howell.²¹⁸ This committee never reported so far as the record goes and another was appointed at a later meeting. Nothing seems to have been accomplished by this plan, for we read elsewhere that a meeting of all the counties concerned was held to fight the payment. The record shows that the interest on the bonds was paid at stated times, but not for many years. What the final outcome was is not clear at this date and it will require search of other records to determine.

In the face of this trouble concerning the bonds voted more than ten years before, the board appropriated a sum of seven hundred dollars to aid in the preliminary survey of the Iowa and Southwestern Railway. This was voted upon. How much of it was used is difficult to determine.²¹⁹

The difficulties of the Lyons road began to be aired very soon in 1854. Papers along the line began to set rumors afloat and the end was foreseen.

The Clinton Mirror, published at Lyons; the *Investigator*, at Fulton, gave warning of the future of the line. The contractor, H. P. Adams, endeavored to set matters at rest by a letter to the *Clinton Mirror*, which reads as below:

“Syracuse, June 11, 1854.

“Dear Sir: I have just returned from New York, and business matters there will soon be in good shape again, and the *Lyons road will be built*. I regret very much the difficulty we have fallen into. The trouble in New York was caused by the failure of the Cochituate bank. We have a loan in that bank, and with Bryant and Alleo of that bank, of \$100,000 made for two years from last fall. When they and the bank failed the paper and the bonds were put into market. This amount was too large to pay in a day or a week, therefore it

troubled me to get it arranged; and with the tight money market and all things put together I could not carry it.

"I regret much the course some have taken in passing off goods and in leaving the work as they did; this was all unknown to me, and a thing that would not have happened if I had known their feelings or true situation. Every man within five hundred miles of the Mississippi will get his pay within a short time, no matter what stories or lies may be put into circulation about me or my road. Men who went there to work for me by the month are the first to cry 'Mad dog' and grab all they can and leave; this is all wrong and will be shown so within a few months. I shall spend twenty to forty days in New York, then go west and see what can be done. I remain yours,

"H. P. ADAMS."

When the grade stakes were located to Tipton a big feast was spread on land just east of the present school grounds, which then was covered with a growth of brush. A great part of the county was at this "barbecue" and speeches were made in relation to the road. Judge Bissell, who had ordered the bonds issued, spoke, saying among other things: "That any man who did not believe these movements sincere and that the road was to be built as planned was the biggest fool that had ever crossed the Mississippi river." History keeps repeating itself, according to this.

An interesting relic was found by J. C. Arthur, an employee of the Milwaukee R. R., that contains more than ordinary interest. The relic is a quaintly printed invitation to attend a ball at Tipton on Tuesday evening, June 7, 1853, and reads as follows:

"Railroad Ball.

"Yourself and lady are respectfully invited to attend a ball to be given in honor of the LYONS-IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD at the court house in Tipton, on Tuesday evening, the seventh day of June, A. D. 1853.

"MANAGERS.

"Clinton—Wm. E. Leffington, A. R. Cotton, D. P. McDonald. Cedar—John Culbertson, Robt. M. Long, Wells Spicer. Johnson—Jas. H. Gower, W. Penn Clark, F. M. Irish. Linn—Geo. Green, I. M. Preston, D. Dorwart. Muscatine—Jas. Weed, Thos. Isett, Adam Ogilvie.

"Tipton, Iowa, May 26, 1853.

"Music by Milo White's band."

When asked if he could remember the ball, Judge Preston said: "I don't remember just what the project was, except that the people of Tipton confidently expected for a long time that they were going to get a great line of road from the Mississippi west." Doubtless this invitation will remind some of the pioneers of Clinton, Cedar, and Johnson Counties of many rich stories.²²⁰

The first railroad in the county to carry freight and passengers was the main line of the Rock Island. It entered the county at the very southeast corner, where Durant now is located, and was completed to that point in 1855 so that its traffic began. Under the history of Durant the first shipments are described. This arrival of the steam cars made the teaming from the river no longer necessary. This main line strikes this county at the two corners only, the other town



TIPTON DEPOT

on the line in this county being Downey in the southwest corner. It has a double track system with the automatic signal service.

In the beginning the line north and south now known as the Rock Island was known as the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. It was built by that company in the later sixties and a few years ago was acquired by the present ownership. This is constructed diagonally through Springdale township, giving service to the towns of Centerdale and West Branch.

The Milwaukee controls a line that touches the northeastern corner of the county near the Wapsie. This was formerly called the Davenport and Northwestern, but like all the little roads has been swallowed up by the big ones. The only village on the line in this county is Massillon. This road was built in 1871 just before the line to Stanwood.

In 1857 two railroad propositions were before the people of this county—the “Great Western,” as it was called, to run from Comanche to Iowa City, running almost parallel with the present line of the C. & N. W., and the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, or as it is called in the references to it, the Clinton road. A meeting of citizens was called on January 14, 1857, to consider the proposition of the Clinton road. This line at that time had sixteen miles of road in operation, and when this meeting was called was about ready to run trains to Dewitt. The proposal of the Clinton line was as follows: “If the people of Tipton will subscribe the stock sufficient to insure the grading and ties for about fifteen miles of road (from Tipton to the point of intersection), they will run a line through Tipton en route to Iowa City and complete it as fast as the money is paid in on subscription. As soon as the grading is completed the company will lay the iron, put on the rolling stock and run the trains to Tipton.” This, in substance, is the proposition made by Charles Walker, president of the company.

The above proposition was after the main line of this road had been fixed eight miles north of the county seat, but the letter of the president stated that this should be no branch line. To quote from his letter:

“We do not pretend to say what is wisest, safest, and best for Tipton to do, but we do say in a kind and friendly spirit that the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska company intends to build a road through Cedar County to Iowa City and that Tipton may or may not be on the line of that road as she chooses, but we very much desire to accommodate Tipton and to have her co-operation.

“We furthermore say that the road to Iowa City will be no branch road, but as *main* a road as the line to Cedar Rapids, and that all the trains run on the Iowa City road will be through trains to Clinton and not trains to a junction.

“And finally we say that if Tipton chooses to regard this friendly overture from a company that has shown its energy and ability by work more than by talk; and has to some extent redeemed this part of Iowa from the reproach of its manifold failures, there exists no reason why your people should not have trains arriving and departing daily, long before the falling leaves of the present year.

“If your people choose to consider the contents of this communication, you will please let us know, and act promptly in what you propose to do.

“Signed for president and acting directors.

“To Wells Spicer, John Culbertson and others.” 220

On the map which accompanies this section the reader may notice the plan of this road, the proposed to Tipton. It made connection with the main line near the east line of the county, and judging from the events that have followed this was the time for the county seat to get a railroad if ever in its history up to that time.

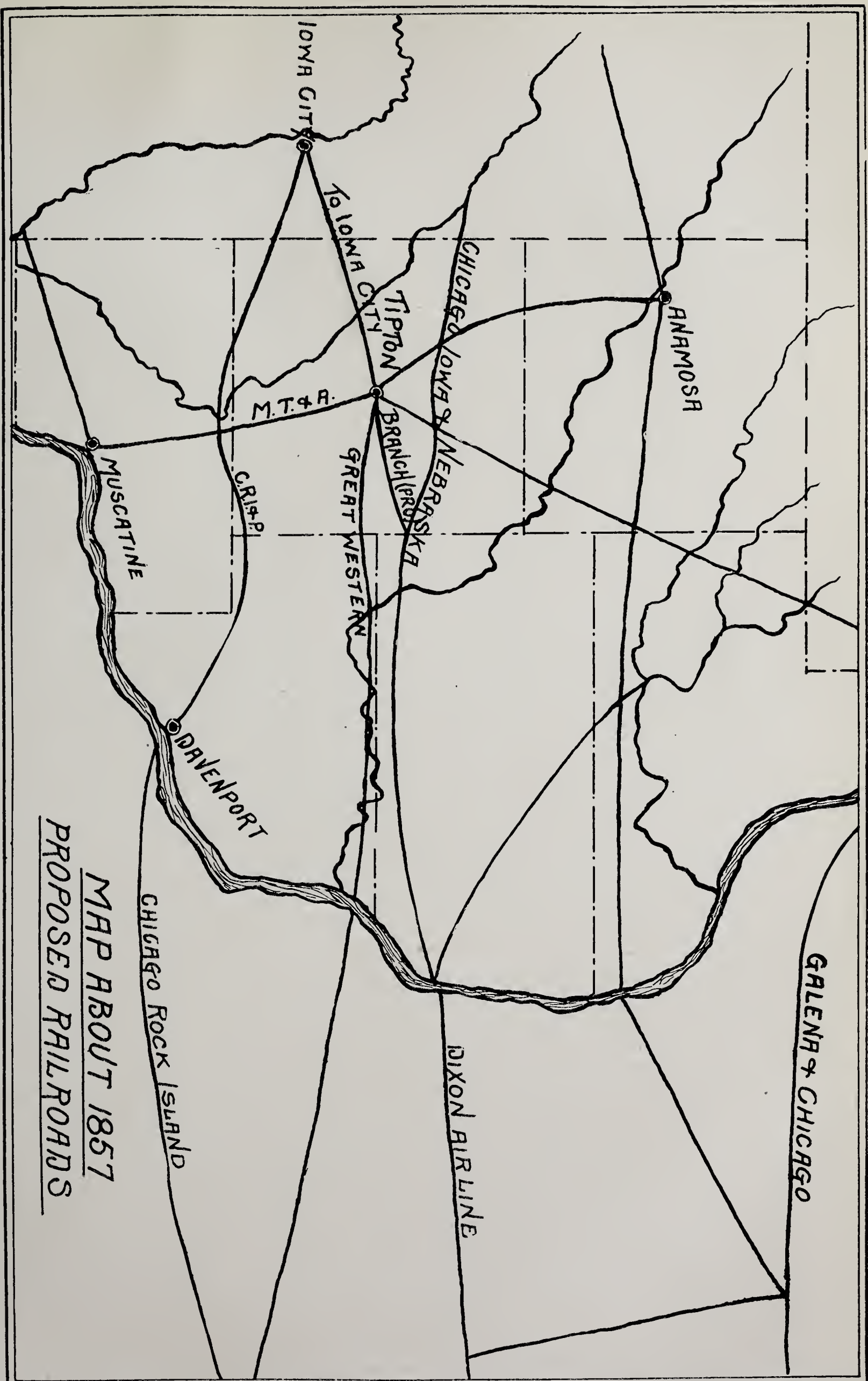
The Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Railway was projected in 1854 from the Mississippi to the Missouri and the first twenty miles was constructed and put into operation that year. In 1848 the road was extended sixty miles and put into operation from De Witt to Lisbon passing then along the line now the right of way of the C. & N. W. The history of the towns along this line is found under its proper heading. The increased traffic on this line led in 1890 to plans for doubling its tracks and removing the abrupt curves and heavy grades. In 1891 this double track had been completed through Cedar County. No expense has been spared by this company to provide all modern equipment and safety appliances for the security and comfort of the traveling public. In 1908 the automatic safety block system was installed across this county. This road has about twenty-five miles of double track line subject to taxation by this taxing district. The taxing value of all lines being submitted to the Board of Supervisors by the Executive Council of the state.²²¹

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. (C. & N. W.)
Time Table No. 2.

To go into effect Sunday, April 15, 1860. Government and information of employees only.

Trains West		Stations	Trains East	
2	1		1	2
Passenger	Freight		Passenger	Freight
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
4.05	8.30.....	Clinton	10.45	4.00
4.20	8.50.....	Comanche	10.32	3.40
4.35	9.10.....	Low Moor	10.20	3.25
4.45	9.25.....	Ramessa	10.10	3.10
5.05	9.50.....	De Witt	9.50	2.45
5.20	10.10.....	Grand Mound	9.30	2.20
5.40	10.30.....	Calamus	9.13	1.55
5.50	10.45.....	Yankee Run	9.04	1.40
6.05	11.05.....	Lowden	8.52	1.25
6.25	11.35.....	Onion Grove	8.31	1.00
6.55	12.20.....	Mechanicsville	8.03	12.20
7.15	1.05.....	Lisbon	7.42	11.55
7.23	1.20.....	Mount Vernon	7.36	10.50
7.45	1.45.....	Bertram	7.15	10.50
8.15	2.25.....	Cedar Rapids	6.45	10.10
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

NOTE.—Trains will meet and pass at stations indicated by full face figures. Train No. 2 West, No. 1 East, have right of road against all other trains for one hour after their own time at any station as per table. After that time the right



MAP ABOUT 1857
PROPOSED RAILROADS

of the road belongs to the other trains. Train No. 2 East has right of road against No. 1 West, for one hour after their (its) own time, at any station as per table. After that time the right of the road belongs to No. 1 West.^{221a}

M. SMITH.

The Tipton-Stanwood line as organized is now a part of the Northwestern system, having been taken over from the Tipton Railroad Company in 1872. The latter company was organized in 1858, about the time the C. & N. W. main line was built, with officers in the county seat and a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The grading to Stanwood was begun in 1859 and completed in 1867. This was the end of the proceedings until '72 as mentioned above. Meantime a move was made to construct a line from Wilton to Tipton to be known as the Muscatine branch of the Tipton line. The line was finally to run to Muscatine and in due time the road was graded from Wilton to the Northwestern, which was in the future to extend to Anamosa in Jones County.

Mr. Geo. Dutton, who now lives in Tipton and goes and comes at will over the C. & N. W. as a pensioner of that road, ran the first train into Tipton as engineer. He also ran the first work train into Boone on the main line. During his active service, while going up the State Centre hill, a heavy grade before double track was laid, his engine blew up and he will carry the scars of the accident so long as he lives. His fireman was killed outright. Only one man in Iowa has been longer on the pension rolls than he has.

When one rides from Tipton to the stone mill he passes the Tipton-Wilton grade of this road. It is another vision of the past when men had almost secured the lines of transportation that are still under discussion. Over almost this same route, at least in the same general direction, the interurbans of the future are surveyed. Surely there isn't much that is "new under the sun." It was Thanksgiving day, 1872, that the first train of cars came to Tipton, almost twenty full years after the first suggestion of a road had come before the people. Tipton is now on a branch line and regrets the past events that made the main line of the C. & N. W. run nine miles to the north. An old atlas of 1872 locates the proposed line to Wilton and suggests the alternative of a line to Muscatine.

It was in 1871 that the line from Clinton to Elmira as it now runs was begun and grade completed and was then known as the Clinton and Southwestern. Track was laid that same year for some distance out of Clinton. Simply a beginning was made, for thirteen years elapsed before this present line was completed to Elmira, the present junction of the main line of the Rock Island and the Davenport-Clinton line. The story of the branches, piecemeal construction, and final disposition is all found carefully preserved in the memory of Mr. A. Russell, the worthy and efficient roadmaster of this division. He states that the track was laid in sections, commencing in 1871 as mentioned by the company known as Clinton and Southwestern, being laid then to McCausland and continued afterward to Noels, another station on the line. Not until 1884, when the old B. C. R. & N. obtained it, did it reach the county seat. September of '84 it reached Tipton and in November of that same year reached Elmira, making an outlet to the west by rail. The branch running from Bennett to Davenport was first constructed under the name of the D. I. & D., which translated means Davenport, Iowa and Dakota. This was graded in 1888 to some point north of the

Clinton line and crossed that line at some distance east of Bennett about north from Sunbury, as one may observe in passing that way an old abandoned grade branching off near the latter town. This line lay unused for the two years 1888 to 1890, no rolling stock being available and none was needed since the road went nowhere and had no reason to use cars. When the road was finally obtained by the B. C. R. & N. in December, 1890, the track running from Sunbury north was taken up under the direction of Mr. Russell, who is still in the employ of Rock Island, a grade made to Bennett and connection was now made to Davenport. In 1891, January 19, the first train ran to Davenport. The first man to purchase a ticket for Davenport at the ticket office in Tipton was Reuben Swartzlender. This was six years after the trains had been running to Clinton from Elmira Junction.²²²

A few flat cars and one caboose composed the rolling stock of the D. I. & D. when it was transferred to the B. C. R. & N.

When the B. C. R. & N. railway was laid through the county in 1884 the business men of Iowa City made use of the first days to come to Tipton on an excursion, and about sixty, including ex-governor Kirkwood were received by the business men. There was no depot yet built, and a delay of three hours due to the incompleted bridge over the Cedar River caused the most annoying wait to the band and citizens lined up to meet the guests.

This was the outlet to the west so long under discussion and known on the map when first projected as the Southwestern. Frequent mention is made of this line for years but not until the track layers came into view did any one become enthusiastic.

The visitors from the University City, through Editor Fairall of the *Republican* offered the following resolutions which met with approval of course:

Resolved, that we feel greatly rejoiced over the completion of this long desired railway, connecting Iowa City and her sister city, Tipton, and we trust the acquaintance thus begun by its aid will result in closer and long continued business and social relations between the two cities, and further be it

Resolved, that we tender to the people of Tipton and to the proprietors of the Fleming House our heartfelt thanks for their cordial reception and kind entertainment and hope that they give us an early opportunity to reciprocate.

In 1854 the mails and stage lines are advertised to arrive and depart from Tipton on a schedule as below: From Davenport, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. From Muscatine, Monday and Thursday. From Iowa City, Wednesday and Saturday. From Marion, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Dubuque every Friday, also from Fulton City on Friday. From Prairie du Chien, Tuesday.

The departures occurred on alternate days with the arrivals generally.

N. J. Hawley, stage proprietor, and R. M. Long, Esq., postmaster.

Mail lettings are listed at such figures as are supposed to correspond to distance and times of carrying.

From Marion to Tipton, let to Wm. McLeand at \$590.

From Tipton to Fulton, let to H. C. Pierce at \$300.

From Tipton to to Garnavillo, let to Levi Ellis at \$604.



LOWDEN DEPOT



WEST BRANCH FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING BLOCK SYSTEM ON THE
C. R. I. & P. R. R.

Notwithstanding the numberless mail routes complaints were loud about delay. The people complained that more than a week elapsed between mails from the east. It seems that the stage line from Davenport to Cedar Rapids run by Frink and Walker generally carried the mail daily and received no pay for so doing. They sold out to the Ohio stage company and the people lost this accommodation. Stages passed through the town daily but no mails came. The authorities at the capital, who were responsible for the mail service got their share of blame.²²³

Alonzo Shaw gives some interesting reminiscences of the early day of transporting the mails when he was engaged in that service. He tells it in his own way in a recent interview: "In December, 1846, I was a successful bidder for the government mail contract covering the territory from Galena, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa, a distance of one hundred miles. The stops along the line were Bellevue, Jackson, Maquoketa, Tipton, Woodbridge, and Gower's Ferry, the only postoffices on the route. The contract called for one trip each week. I was awarded the route the following year and made the two hundred miles from point to point during the six days. For two years I followed this trail and drew in pay for the service \$750 per year. The net returns after paying expenses being about one and a half dollars per day. I averaged the thirty-three and one-third miles each day and always spent Sunday in Galena, although my home was in Tipton. In the home town I kept two good saddle horses.

That seems meagre pay for the work but was on a par with other salaries at that period in our history. There were many pleasant features connected with the rides over the prairies, plenty of time for reflection and meditation. Often I rode fifteen or twenty miles without passing a habitation. There was no house between Maquoketa and Denson's Ferry on the Wapsipinicon, neither was there a building between the latter place and Tipton, except at Bunker's Grove, where Captain Higginson lived.

There was the same lonesome stretch between Gower's Ferry and the present town of Morse, and not even a strawstack between Morse and Iowa City, then the capital of Iowa.

Of course the pleasant summer weather was to be expected and enjoyed, but during the winter I had to experience the severest kind of storms, those that are not common now where there are trees and improvements to destroy the effects of the wild winds sweep across the prairie. I well recall riding one day from Galena to Maquoketa with the thermometer thirty-five degrees below zero. But I was prepared for just such emergencies, being dressed for the weather in buffalo skin overshoes with the hair on the inside, a pair of Indian-tanned buckskin overalls, fur cap and coat.

In 1848 I sold the contract to William and Robert Hanna, who were at that time conducting a saddle and harness shop in Tipton. This was the shop formerly run by Austin Parsons and now by his son."²²⁴

When the boat "Cedar Rapids" reached that city from Pittsburg its log contained the following, which is of interest to this county. In these times when so much is said about improving our rivers it does seem probable that it is practical in high water as on this occasion.

We read: Left Pittsburg July 5, at dark; * * * arrived at Saint Louis on the twelfth; arrived at the mouth of the Iowa River Sunday morning at eleven o'clock; took large flat of lumber in tow—sixty thousand feet; lay four miles below the mouth of the Cedar all night; five feet of water in the channel of the Iowa up to the mouth of the Cedar; from there up, water rising very fast; arrived at Moscow on Monday; found river too high to go under bridge; took the lumber on board boat and then had to take out of hog chain braces and haul through by steam capstan; left Moscow Tuesday evening at five o'clock; lay all night at Rochester; arrived at Cedar Rapids Wednesday night. The boat carried two hundred fifty tons and is described as being 155 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 3 feet hold. She had but one deck or, as steamboat men call it, is a lower cabin boat. She has a stern wheel 14 feet in diameter, 18 feet long with buckets 15 inches wide.

SECTION VIII.

JUDICIAL MATTERS.

In the proceedings of the county commissioners several references are made to the securing of a room in the house of Stephen Toney to use for the District Court. This old house stands now on the river bank almost ready to fall in when a flood comes, and there must have been a room as the commissioners requested, since they paid Toney for the use of it. The only authority for the courts when the History of '78 was written is that statement quoted from Judge Tuthill in which he says "that he saw and examined the old book of records of the district court in 1842 and that he made a memorandum of its contents," from which it appears that the first session of the Court was held at Rochester, and we may suppose at the house of the said Toney, on Monday, May 28, 1838. Present, Hon. David Irwin, Judge, Wm. W. Chapman, District Attorney for the United States, and the name of the Marshall was not given, although he was allowed his mileage. Robert G. Roberts was appointed the clerk of the court and bond was given in the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. His sureties were Martin Baker, James W. Tallman, Richard Knott, Geo. McCoy, also sheriff later, and Stephen Toney, who, Charley Crawford says, was a little man. The old book says I. C. Hastings was appointed district attorney pro tem, but his initials are given in all the records as S. C. Hastings. Tallman was sheriff. The grand jury for the U. S. on that occasion are given among others in the section dealing with the county commissioners in their first session. Some of them came from as far north as Pioneer Grove. Alanson Pope came from there and W. A. Rigby from Red Oak. At this first session of the grand jury they had no business and were at once discharged.

The territorial grand jury had Charles Whittlesey for foreman. This Whittlesey was the first member of the Territorial Council. Three men of this name are found in office in the pioneer days, William, Charles, and John, a Justice of the Peace, whose name is attached to some documents in the files of the first cases. No business came before the grand or petit jury and after ordering the warrants to issue for the day's pay and mileage the court adjourned until the first day of the next term. The pay was probably given in warrants that could be collected when the money came into the treasury to meet the bills. This was a very indefinite date then.

The district court consisted of a single judge who heard both criminal and civil cases in the district over which he presided. The Hon. David Irwin was the presiding judge in the first sessions recorded. His name appears on page one, book one of the courts.

The first case recorded according to the history of 1878 is the one on an action of debt brought up on change of venue from Muscatine County, but there is a case on record which says filed May 28, 1838. This is Scott vs. Fought & Hare, for trespass, Woods and Starr for the plaintiff. The case referred to above by the editor of the old book chronicles the fact of Book A, or one, as it is now labeled, was missing and the first case that was to be found came up in July, 1840. But it happens that this old book was found by Mr. Van Ness when clerk of the district court and the time of his service was from 1873 to 1876, according to the official record, his term expiring two years before the old book was published, hence this record must have been in the county clerk's office at that time.

The time of holding the court, as given by Judge Tuthill, is as the book gives it and the names of the bondsmen of Robert G. Roberts are found on the first page of the record as rebound since it was found. David Irwin, the presiding judge, signed the proceedings on page five.²²⁵

The next session of the court was held at Rochester on the first day of October, 1838. The presiding judge not appearing the court was adjourned by Harvey B. Burnap, the coroner, the very first coroner of the county and perhaps his first official act. The grand and petit jurors appeared and claimed their attendance and the record says "their travel" (mileage). The Judge did not appear the next morning and the coroner adjourned again. Only part of the grand jury appeared and not a full attendance of the trial jury. The coroner returned the venire facias issued (issued) by the clerk of the county commissioners for a grand jury and a petit jury, endorsed, served as commanded, and for serving ten dollars each. This writing is evidently in the hand of Robert G. Roberts, the clerk of the court. It does not quite come up to the standard set by Wm. K. Whittlesey. The court kept adjourning until Friday of the week in which they began on Monday, when court was adjourned until the next regular term. The judge did not appear. The clerk's fees for the month of May amounted to \$19.75.

The official oath of Elisha E. Edwards as sheriff of the county appears on page 13, dated the first day of October, 1838. His commission is copied on the opposite page as issued by Gov. Lucas. A note at the bottom of the page says that "the public seal is not yet forwarded."

The bond of the sheriff is signed by Elisha Edwards, Richard Knott, and Geo. McCoy. The commission of Henry Hardman as Justice of the Peace, issued by Gov. Dodge, is recorded on page seventeen. This must have been delayed in the matter of recording, for it appears after the commission of Edwards issued by Gov. Lucas. It is dated the 26th of June, 1838, before Iowa was independent of Wisconsin territory. The same commission in character is issued to Geo. McCoy the same date and recorded on page 19.

The session of the court commencing in May, 1839, was presided over by Judge Joseph Williams. T. S. Parvin was appointed District Attorney for the Territory. The record says: "A disturbance having occurred by noise and

profanity in the immediate vicinity of the court and to the disturbance of the same, His Honor, the Judge, ordered the sheriff to bring the offender into court, who thereupon reappeared, having in custody John S. Miller. Ordered that John S. Miller be fined three dollars and remain in custody until the same be paid with costs."

The oath of allegiance of Charles Dallas appears at the session of May 21, 1839, page 29. It was on account of a request for this particular record that the book from which this record is taken was found by the clerk at that time.

The grand jury returned one indictment at this session of the court against three persons for gaming, Wm. and James Stockton and Philip Wilkinson. This is the first indictment recorded. The first case to come up for trial was that of Allen Scott vs. Jacob Fought and Daniel Hare. The case was continued. Thomas Lingle sued Clemon Squires for slander and this was also continued. The latter character will be heard from under another title.

The gaming case came up for trial on the 22nd and the parties were allowed to go "without day" after the counsel had been heard.

The last case in this May term was an amicable suit between O. Bowling and Moses B. Church. The court took the case under advisement and it was continued. Court then adjourned to the September term, 1839.

At the session in September Francis Springer was appointed as attorney for the territory. The amicable suit was settled in favor of the defendant and that the said defendant recover his cost, \$2.31¼.

This man Squires begins to feel the arm of the law at this time and the grand jury indicted him for selling liquor contrary to law. They also at this time brought the indictment against H. E. Switzer for assault upon an officer. He was tried and acquitted. Henry Nicholson was indicted for betting on a horse race. On page 54 of this first book of court records appears the long lost report of the locating commissioners of the county seat. Since it could not be found for so long it is placed in the proper connection in the chapter on county organization and government.²²⁶

The history of '78 quotes Judge Tuthill as saying that in the court of Judge Williams there were as high as twelve cases of contempt. It is not stated what session, but presumably the September term, 1839. However, the number is wrong for there are fifteen cases by actual count.

Beginning on page fifty-two of this first book (1) the remainder, with the exception of four pages for marriage licenses, is given to the recording of commissions issued to the county officers by the governor of the territory. Wm. K. Whittlesey was appointed clerk of the courts pro tem since the permanent appointment could not be made until the next session of the legislature. This is dated Nov. 24, 1838. He must have succeeded Robert G. Roberts contrary to the statement made by the compiler in the auditor's office who made up the list of the clerks of the court. Twenty commissions issued by Robert Lucas are copied here verbatim. For Cedar County the commissions were issued to John Whittlesey, E. E. Edwards, William Green, Washington Rigby, David Burns, Henry Hardman, Jehu Kenworthy, William Mason, Joseph Crane, as Justices of the Peace for Cedar County. Israel Mitchell was appointed Probate Judge for the county of Lynn (Linn), James Tallman Probate Judge for the county of Cedar,

George McCoy, Sheriff of Cedar County; William Abbe, John McAfferty, Justices of the Peace for the county of Lynn (Linn); Calvin C. Read, John G. Josslin, Moses Garrison, Orvil Cronkhite, Justice of the Peace for the county of Jones also Thomas S. Denson for the same office in Jones county. The last one on the list after all these are searched through is the appointment of Hugh Bowan as Sheriff of Jones County.

On January 5, 1839, a marriage license was issued to Charles M. Swetland and Eliza Morgan, daughter of Jonathan Morgan, returned by the Rev. Martin Baker. Jonathan Morgan was married himself the eighth of the same month. Feb. 23 a marriage license was issued to William Walton and Thyrza Davis, returned by John Whittlesey, Justice of the Peace. May 4, 1839, Allison I. Willets was an applicant for a permit to marry Miss Lucy Abbe. This took place in Lynn County before John McAfferty, J. P. Here is the date of the issue of the license to Samuel Gilliland and Martha Comstock, July 13, 1839, returned by William Mason. Martin Baker and Isaac Gray filed copies of certificates that they were ministers of the Gospel in January, 1841.

There were only three judicial districts in Iowa when it first became a territory, and Judge Williams was appointed to this district the second. He will be mentioned in the discussion of the legal profession in the proper place.

He heard all the early cases in this county up to the time of his appointment to a higher position. The temptation is very great to enlarge here upon his characteristics. In a single case three men who afterwards became prominent in the territory and state were concerned. These were the Judge, and S. C. Hastings for the defendant and Francis Springer for the plaintiff. The case that of Scott vs. Fought and Hare. It involved \$150 dollars on a section of land, and the claim was contested on the point of the land being of insufficient value and want of consideration. This was the section where the town of Centreville was afterwards located.

The territorial laws were evidently enforced in the case of prairies set on fire without authority. Harvey G. Whitlock was indicted for this as well as that good man, Moses B. Church.

Selling liquor to the Indians was a cause of indictment in several instances. In the case of U. S. vs. Howard for larceny he got one year in the penitentiary. That is the first criminal sentence recorded, in which the penalty was imprisonment.

In the matter of recording instruments Stephen Toney had the honor to give the first mortgage on record. It was for \$262 and given to Capt. Higginson. Toney got two hundred dollars in cash for the consideration, and the time was twelve months only. It is signed by S. Toney and Evelina Toney. It was satisfied on page 155, book O, of mortgage record. The description is S. E. one-fourth, section seven and it is in township seventy-nine, range two, hence in Rochester Township. Several people own fractions of that quarter now.

In the administrator's report concerning the estate of Robert G. Roberts, the items amount to \$13,79, Wm. Hoch, Administrator.

The county judge administered affairs under the law of the state in place of the commissioners from the latter part of 1851 until 1861. The first of these in the report was S. A. Bissell, 1851-55; Wells Spicer followed him for a little



OLD JAIL OF 1857



CEDAR COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE, ROCHESTER

more than one year, and then Geo. S. Smith served for the same time, W. P. Cowan closing the "period of the judges" in 1861.

In book B of the court records of the county an illustration of the method of "binding out" is of interest, since the present has no custom that will exactly compare with it. The language explains the purpose of the indenture and it is only one of many found in running over these books.

"And now on the seventh day of August in vacation comes Isaac Stonebrunner, a minor over the age of twelve years and having no father or mother or legal guardian, makes application to be bound by letters of apprenticeship to Thos. Dawson, which, being considered, it is ordered to be done." Articles of indenture follow: This indenture made this seventh day of August, A. D. 1856, between the said Isaac Stonebrunner, a minor, of the county of Cedar, State of Iowa, son of Isaac Stonebrunner, deceased, late of Muscatine County, said minor having no father nor mother or legal guardian, does of his own free will and with the consent of Wells Spicer, judge of Cedar County, signifies by his signature and seal who does place and bind him, the said Isaac Stonebrunner, as a servant or apprentice to the said Thomas Dawson from date hereof until said minor shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, which will be on the fifteenth day of May, in the year 1863, during all of which time the said Isaac Stonebrunner will well and truly serve and obey the said Thos. Dawson as a good and faithful servant in all such lawful business as the said Isaac shall be put to concerning and pertaining to the art of farming and the other matters concerning said Dawson and honestly and decently behave himself towards the same Dawson and toward the remainder of the family. The said Dawson agrees on his part to furnish meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel for summer and winter and to instruct in reading, writing, arithmetic or accounts and in morality, and in all respects treat the said minor the same as his own children. At the expiration of said time the said Dawson is to give the minor a suit of clothes, one hundred dollars in money or enter eighty acres of land for him, as he chooses." The agreement is signed by the parties and approved by the judge.

his

Isaac X Stonebrunner

mark

Thos. Dawson. 19-B

The region that includes Cedar County was not exempt from those experiences of outlawry due to a new and in some respects "lawless" country. Lawless in the sense of not yet being provided with police protection sufficiently strong to make thievery dangerous enough to deter the unprincipled from committing crimes against the law abiding. To find cases of marked character in the earliest days of settlement it is necessary to draw largely from a few sources. Details are wanting in the very early times but some things illustrating the period are used to begin this chapter. The history of the "regulators" and their doings of fifty or more years ago are fairly set forth in the papers of the time—much more fully there than in any other place—and this source has been freely drawn upon. Not in remote, but in recent times, the unprincipled man has always found his way into the first settlements of a productive country. He is forced to go on from his old haunts when he becomes known and when "law" is able to en-

force its penalties. The pioneer of honest purpose had more to contend with than the elements and his want of food and shelter for thieves of various kinds and of apparent honest countenance, besides defrauders met him frequently where he might expect fair treatment.

It is not fair treatment for the lone settlers to be held in contempt by the desperado who can for the time muster more weapons or allies of his kind than the honest man he opposes. It is farther than this, as one sees it at this distant day, a most discouraging thing to be in possession of what one calls money, only to find at last that it is the counterfeit article—a common occurrence for twenty years of the early history of this county and its neighboring territory.

It was about 1837, or a year after the settlement of the county, that counterfeit money became so frequent that it is said to have been as common or more common than the genuine article. To find the source of such manufacture became well nigh impossible, since settlers were far apart and government officers not numerous. It may have been sent into the county from some distance and the ones who furnished the distributing point were but agents working on commission. A few men were powerless to trace the matter to a conclusion. It was fortunate that the people of that time had little use for money or it would have been worse for the trader than in later days when he must carry a book to learn his discounts on the wildcat bank currency.

Certain signs and carriage of person often indicated to the skillful observer the occupation, or lack of occupation, of the professional thief or counterfeiter. If he showed plenty of cash in a country usually a little short or if his apparel indicated prosperity it was well to be suspicious or at least careful in all business transactions. A common method of dealing in an apparently honest way was to buy a horse and pay some cash, probably in good money, but getting possession to ride the animal away to some safe place of concealment or some market, never to return with the remainder of the purchase money.

It was not always easy to tell who might be the confederates or who might harbor the real thief after his booty was secured. Some settler, from outward appearances, strictly up to standard of honesty, frequently was found as black as any known outlaw, and worse from a social point of view, since he did his deeds under the garb of respectability. To illustrate this point it is only necessary to study the cases of robbery referred to in 1856 to '60.

"One-thumbed Thompson" was an individual that was well known to the early settlers of Jackson, Jones, Linn and Cedar Counties. He was a man about twenty-eight years of age, rather above medium size, well formed, good looking, and of pleasing address. So different in appearance and manner from those of his associates was he that one could hardly believe that he was one of the leaders of the banditti that infected these counties.

His first appearance in Bellevue was in the spring of 1837 under the assumed name Burton. I (Capt. Warren) was introduced to him by Lyman Wells, a man of suspicious character and who in fact was known as "one of the gang." Burton left for the West after some days, leaving his wife at the house of Wells.

Some two weeks later I received a letter from Linn County signed by Israel Mitchell, Mr. Scott and others, requesting me to come and to bring some of the citizens with me and to meet at Mitchell's, who lived on the Cedar some distance

below where Cedar Rapids is now located. They said that the country was infested by a band of outlaws and that their depredations had become so frequent and of so serious a nature that something must be done at once. I was then sheriff of the three counties.

Accompanied by three other citizens I set out in January for the appointed place of meeting. A winter's day or more brought us to the Wapsie river, and after a night spent here we proceeded to the end of our journey. The delegates from Cedar County were Messrs. Whittlesey, Culbertson, Roberts and others. Mr. Roberts will be remembered as our member of the territorial legislature, who is always recalled by the expression, "Is Cedar in that ar bill?" But he was true to his constituents. The object for which we met was to devise ways and means for concerted action against the thieves and desperadoes that were preying upon honest settlers. As one said, "You cannot reach them with the law, for when one of the band is arrested there is always one of their number ready to prove an alibi for him." ²²⁷

These few lines in the beginning indicated the first steps taken to control the lawless element and also the territory included in the organization. No one county as now understood by county lines was able to make any progress in the matter of matching the cunning of the thief or worse than thief.

Severe measures were applied by the outraged settlers when a man was caught in the game of robbery. Mercy was not common, judging from what can be learned, because the time for mercy had passed. It is related that about 1839 the citizens first organized for protection and forced the crowd known as the "Brodie brood" to leave the county. This family, consisting of father and four sons, came to Linn County from Illinois, and their career is traced as far as Ohio, always of the same nature. This family and their associates are connected with the story of outlawry in this entire region. Their record is in Linn County, but from this side of the line they drew some of their associates. Horse stealing was their favorite form of obtaining property unlawfully. Among the early settlers at Gower's Ferry, at one time called Washington's Ferry, now Cedar Bluffs, there were several who proved themselves renegades of the baser type. There were Squires and Gove, Conlogue and Stoutenburg, who lived either in this county or near its borders operating in several directions either as counterfeiters or burglars. Under the strain of so many outrages the people became insecure, feeling perhaps an unnecessary uneasiness because of these, and one must be charitable in judging if they seemed cruel in administering punishment when opportunity offered.

During the time of the county seat contest and for some time, when caucuses or conventions were called for political or other purposes, they met at some settler's home, presumably for want of any public place. We read of these meetings being held at Goudy's or Gilbert's in Linn County because that county was in a district which included Cedar.

This man Goudy was reported to have some means and, as was customary in those days of no banks, the only place for money or securities was in some concealment about the premises of the owner. While this was unsafe so far as the property was concerned, it was still more unsafe for the possessor if any

would-be thief found it out, since in emergencies such a character does not hesitate to shoot.

There is a character in Cedar County history whose name appears among the first on record in the office of the county clerk of the courts. His name is Switzer and his case as recorded refers to an assault upon an officer of the law. This was in territorial days and the United States was the prosecutor in those days. But this man was not silenced then, for his name became a synonym for boldness in thievery. He was concerned in the attempt to steal nine thousand dollars which the elder Goudy possessed or at least was supposed to possess. This was a deal of money in those days and one doubts the possibility of any man tempting the loose citizenship by such a quantity of wealth. At any rate Switzer, whose place of residence was in the opposite direction from the present county seat, made an excuse of a loan to find out the truth concerning the Goudy money. It is inferred from this that loans were made under somewhat free conditions and, if we may judge by the later habits of men who did business under the name of banks, more depended upon the man personally than upon any security he might furnish.

Switzer's loan being refused he failed to find out the true situation, but the gang did not hesitate, and on the chosen night after all had become quiet the raid was made upon the household. The demand for the money being made all the money was turned over that was likely to be discovered. No nine thousand dollars could be found and some was overlooked that even passed through the hands of the searchers.

A daughter of Mr. Goudy, Mrs. Shane, wife of Judge Shane, has related the events as they occurred and states that strict search was made for the large amount, during which search some hundred twenty dollars was found, besides the small amount surrendered by Mr. Goudy. While searching the premises one member of the family recognized Switzer as the one who had been there to borrow the money before.

From this attempt they left for the house of William Gilbert, referred to as the popular place on the border of the two counties, and made a second attempt at robbery in the same night. Disguised, as they were, recognition was not supposed to be possible, but here an incident occurred that revealed the character of one neighbor of the Gilberts. The drawer of a secretary was opened by a secret spring and was supposed to be known only to members of the family, but a member of the gang of three concerned in this attack seemed familiar with the surroundings and was able to find the supposed secret opening. He was afterwards found to be a neighbor who heretofore had not been suspected. Sheep's clothing had up to this time concealed the wolf, who only waited an opportunity to reveal himself. This suggests the statement made in the beginning that apparently faultless people were often the most untrustworthy and it was not easy to select one's confidential friends.

When news of these events became known the county at once became alarmed for the future and took steps to find the guilty ones.

Capt. Thomas Goudy, who lived near his father, and had some experience in military affairs headed a group who endeavored to apprehend a man by the name of Wallace, one of the suspected parties. Col. Prior Scott, of Pioneer

Grove, who came to that place in 1837, as related by his daughter, Mrs. Albaugh, now of Mechanicsville, was asked for his counsel in this case, as was Mr. J. W. Tallman, of Antwerp, a town then an aspirant for the county seat but no longer on the map. Col. Scott went about organizing a protection association, and this, so far as records go, is the first mention of any organized movement for mutual assistance against repeated outrages.

The man Wallace was finally captured over in Illinois, above Muscatine. One is reminded here of the freedom of arrest in any place outside the county or state or this territory without any preliminary arrangements or formality. Perhaps the pursuers felt that the pursued were very informal in their thieving and they had some right to be informal in the pursuit and even arrest if nothing further was anticipated.

Switzer was arrested and after preliminary examination both were held under bonds to the district court to be held in Tipton in October, 1841. Some apprehensions were felt by the authorities in the attempt to arrest Switzer and James Tallman, mentioned before, and secured assistance in making this capture as the suspected party was known as a desperate and powerful man. During the night the house of Switzer was surrounded and a demand made for his surrender, when, as expected, it was refused. The posse waited until morning, when he gave up in spite of the fact that he was prepared to resist if the inside of his cabin indicated the true state of affairs. Many suspicious circumstances surround the cases of summary arrest and floggings mentioned by those who have now passed from the scenes of these occurrences. It is probably impossible to establish the facts in such cases, and while they may not be of any value as facts, in a narrative they serve only to show the tendency of the times to come to some law-abiding standard that should be lived up to by all persons no matter what their former training or experience.

The Conlogue and Stoutenburg mentioned in the beginning were punished severely and made to confess their accomplices and then to leave the country. The particulars are not entertaining if true and it only serves to illustrate the earnestness or determination of the prosecutors or persecutors to say they were flogged almost to death if not *quite*.

Other characters, including the Goodrich, who was among the robbers at Gilberts, were driven from the country and Conlogue is said to have served his time in the penitentiary from Johnson County. As to the facts in the case we are unable to say for the county clerk of Johnson County says—"The court index says the case was docketed here but we are unable to find the record. Therefore we cannot give you any further information." So far as the Brodies in Linn County were concerned the same thing is true. The county clerk reports no record that he can find. If statements that they were in Linn County courts "almost every session" is true, some record should show it.

In the case under discussion, *the United States vs. H. E. Switzer*, charged with burglary, it is quite remarkable, when one considers the nature of a jury, that one of this jury lives now (July, 1910) and tells of the incidents, as he says, "as though they happened yesterday." To a man ninety-seven years of age events of that time may still be recalled. Mr. Samuel Gilliland served on the Switzer jury along with eleven other men, all of whom are gone from their

former scenes, and he states the facts of the trial substantially as they have been published but gives the evidence on which the jury divided at first.

At the preliminary trial before the justice, Mrs. McElheny, who was in the house the night of the Goudy robbery, recognized Switzer and identified him as the man before the justice. Before the case came to trial this witness died and the justice gave her evidence. The trial judge, Joseph Williams, in his charge to the jury gave instructions to accept the evidence of the justice as it had been given by Mrs. McElheny. This was misunderstood by the jury—or by at least three of them—and on the first ballot it stood nine to three for conviction. Afterward the judge and an attorney for each side appeared before the jury and repeated this part of the instructions. On this two members—Lewis and Bolton—voted with the nine. The jury had gone out Thursday noon, been partly fed on Friday and were not discharged until Saturday noon. Cline held out against the eleven, and it is said this was due to Switzer's intimidation. He came to a window within sound of the jury and said with an oath: "Cline, hang till you die," meaning, of course, never to agree to a verdict. Mr. Gilliland knew Switzer in the State of Indiana before he came to the territory of Iowa at all.

The jury sat at this time in the office of John P. Cook for the forty-eight hours and had no regular meals during the time. Wm. Knott was the bailiff and had known Switzer, having been his friend to such an extent that the prisoner asked him for special consideration in case the jury agreed, that he might know by a given signal the truth, supposed to be desired that he might escape through the assistance of Burns, a bully imported for this purpose. During all the time of the trial a horse was kept in readiness by friends of Switzer, which he finally rode away under the impression that the jury had found him guilty. Many things must be supposed in cases so far in the past, but the facts of the trial are well established.²²⁸

Switzer was never rearrested although warrant was issued, and his last record was left in California, where men who knew him learned from his own account that he was still lawless even in his days of prosperity.

Mr. Gilliland remembers very well the ruffian Burns who was on hand to assist Switzer in case of need. One man from Missouri, Ridgway, said to Burns—"If you do that way in Missouri they will kill you," and sure enough that was what happened, since he got his deserts in that state a short time after these events.

It may have been fortunate for all concerned that matters ended as they did, as more blood would have been spilled in case any attempt had been made to interfere with the court. Committees for mutual protection were in existence as early as 1837 and outlaws knew well enough of these organizations. Switzer seemed to have some dreadful effect upon those who undertook to arrest him and the county records prove it.

A part of the court record that should accompany the noted Switzer case gives a suggestion of the large territory covered by the officers of the judiciary in endeavoring to arrive at a just conclusion in reference to him. It would appear from the papers that this man Switzer had plenty of friends to care for his interests. It is certain that the counties concerned were put to much trouble and

expense in endeavoring to convict him. In the quotations given an attempt has been made to show with what and in what way the neighboring counties of Cedar were concerned in this case. To begin with the first appearance was in Linn County or before a justice of the peace in that jurisdiction which led to the appearance of the justice later in the trial to furnish the evidence of one of the witnesses who died before the case came to the final settlement. The original indictment is now on file in the office of the clerk of the courts in Cedar County, number eighty-seven of the files. It contains some interesting details and is drawn and signed by the prosecuting attorney, R. P. Lowe, the governor of Iowa from 1858 to 1860. It reads in substance as follows:

Territory of Iowa.

District Court for said Counties.

Johnson and Linn Counties.

May Term, A. D. 1840.

The grand jurors for the body of Johnson and Linn Counties which has been by an act of the legislature of said territory attached to Johnson County for judicial purposes, duly elected, empaneled, and sworn, upon their oaths present that Henry Switzer and Lester Wallace, late of the county of Linn, and William Long, late of the county of Cedar, and one other wicked and evil-disposed person as yet to the grand jurors unknown, on or about the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty, about the hour of eleven on the night of the same day with force and arms, in the county of Linn aforesaid, the dwelling house of one John Goudy there situated, wilfully, forcibly and burglariously, did break open and enter with intent, the goods and chattels of the said John Goudy, and one Thomas McElheny and E. Homan being then and there in said dwelling house, then and there to wilfully, forcibly and burglariously to steal, take and carry away from the said dwelling house forty dollars in bank papers upon the state bank of Indiana of the value of forty dollars, one hundred twenty dollars in silver coin, of the value of one hundred twenty dollars, seven pounds of sugar of the value of eighty-seven and a half cents, the money and property of the said John Goudy, one silk handkerchief of the value of one dollar, the property of said Homan, one silver watch of the value of fifteen dollars, one bag of the value of fifty cents, and two handkerchiefs of the value of two dollars, the goods and chattels of the said Thomas McElheny in the said dwelling house being then and there found, then and there wilfully, forcibly and burglariously, did steal, take, and carry away against the peace and dignity of the government of the United States and the statute in such cases provided.

And the grand jurors empaneled and sworn as aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid further present that Henry Switzer and Lester Wallace of Linn County and William Long of Cedar County and one other wicked person to the grand jurors unknown, on or about the fourteenth day of April in the year aforesaid, about the hour aforesaid, with force and arms in the county of Linn, enter with intent the goods and chattels of said John Goudy to steal and carry away, and did threaten with dangerous weapons and committed personal abuse upon the said Goudy, against the peace and dignity of the United States and the statute in such cases made and provided.

Signed, R. P. LOWE,
Prosecuting Attorney.

This day Henry Switzer being arraigned and hearing the indictment read plead not guilty and puts himself upon the county and the district attorney did the like.

On this same sheet of foolscap paper at the bottom of the last page, as it is a half sheet written on both sides, appears the affidavit of the county clerk of Washington County which explains itself.

Territory of Iowa,
Washington County.

I, Thomas Baker, clerk of the district court in and for the said county, do certify the foregoing to be the original indictments as they came to my hands, and afterwards ordered by the courts to be sent back to Johns(t)on County. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the temporary seal of said court.

At Washington, Iowa, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1840.

Seal Attached.

THOMAS BAKER.

On a folder enclosing the formal indictment and probably at the time a part of the same sheet, the following statement is written:

Now to wit, May 14, 1840,

This case came on for trial whereupon the defendant in this case, Lester Wallace, being arraigned and hearing the indictment read plead not guilty to the several counts in said indictment and puts himself upon the county for trial and the district attorney did the like and the issue was joined."

Another affidavit appears here from the county of Johnson:

"Territory of Iowa,
Johnson County, ss.

I, Stephen B. Gardner, Clerk of the District Court in and for said county, do hereby certify the annexed to be the true and original indictment against the parties therein named as originally filed in my office. In testimony whereof I have caused hereunto to be set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Iowa City, this the 14th day of November, 1840."

Signed, STEPHEN B. GARDNER,

Clerk District Court, Johnson County.

Seal attached.

This seal is a piece of paper cut in the form of a diamond and attached by the impression of some plain instrument upon the sealing wax.

The name of the foreman of the grand jury that made this indictment is found under the item on the folded sheet and signed, "Jesse B. McGrew, Foreman." The names of three of the witnesses in the case are on the same part of the sheet, John Goudy, Thomas Goudy and Mrs. McIlheny. It was presented and filed in open court on the 13th day of May, 1840, which is certified to by Luke Douglass, Clerk of the Courts then for Johnson County. It was filed in Washington County June 15, 1840, and in Linn County October 20, 1840. Returned as stated to Johnson County in November of the same year.

Here is the warrant for the arrest of the three men indicted:

Territory of Iowa,
County of Johnson, ss.

May Term, District Court, 1840.

To the Sheriff of Johnson County, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take the bodies of Lester Wallace, Henry Sweitzer and William Long, and keep them safely so that you have them forthwith before the district court now in session at Iowa City in and for Johnson County aforesaid to answer to the United States of America in an indictment for burglary, whereof fail not under the penalty of the law and have you then and there this writ with your doings herein.

Witness the Hon. Joseph Williams, Judge of the second judicial district and presiding judge of this court, with the seal hereunto affixed, this the 13th day of May, 1840.

It is evident that the paper was not served, as there is no return upon it, and the next record is that of the justice of the peace, John G. Cole, before whom Switzer appeared with his bondsman, James Leverich, and gave bonds for his appearance in the district court in Linn County and to keep the peace toward John Goudy in the meantime. The court in Marion met in May, 1841, when the attorneys for the defendant made a motion for his discharge, these attorneys being Hastings and Richman. Judge Williams overruled the motion. On being arraigned a plea was made for a change of venue to Cedar County. The reasons given in the plea are as recorded in the papers accompanying the transcript of the proceedings of the court in Linn County. Defendant plead that great feeling and excitement in relation to the matters named in the indictment in the county of Linn, and that prejudice against him made the securing of justice impossible asking for the change as mentioned. The plea was sworn to before the clerk of the courts in Marion, S. H. Tryon, on the 25th day of May, 1841.

To this trial in Marion witnesses were summoned from Linn, Cedar, Muscatine Counties, who will probably appear at the trial in Cedar. John Huber was the assistant prosecuting attorney in this trial.

In October, 1841, the court assembled in Cedar County when the attorney for the defendant, Stephen Whicher, moved to discharge the prisoner because he had not been duly tried at the term of court next succeeding his arrest, and because the certificate of Johnson County regarding the indictment was not such as the law required and because the clerk of the courts of Linn County had not made out the record according to the order of the court and affixed his hand and seal. The result is given elsewhere at the end of the trial in the court of Cedar County and a warrant is on file for the arrest of Sweitzer dated October 25, 1841, which states that he could not be found. This must have been after he left the court so suddenly on the swift horse placed at his disposal after the jury had disagreed. In the matter of final settlement there is some interesting history.

The United States of America to the clerk of the district court in the county of Cedar:

Whereas the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa being lately notified of the record of the proceedings in a certain cause which was in the district court for the county of Cedar and Territory aforesaid, wherein the United States was plaintiff and H. E. Sweitzer defendant; in which cause judgment was rendered against Linn County for costs, from which judgment the said Linn County sued out a writ of error from the said Supreme Court and the said court having examined the record and proceedings aforesaid in the premises at Iowa City on the

6th day of January, 1844, did affirm the judgment aforesaid as tendered in the court below.

Wherefore, you are commanded that, with that speed which of right and according to law you may, you proceed in the same manner as if no writ of error had been sued out and presented in this court; anything in the record and proceedings of the aforesaid, heretofore certified, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Witness, the Hon. Charles Mason, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with the seal of the said court hereunto affixed at Iowa City this 2d day of February, 1844.

Signed, GEO. S. HAMPTON,

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Territory of Iowa.

The last record of the matter was the presentation of a long itemized bill of expenses to Linn County for the trial of the case in Cedar. It runs officially as follows as between the two counties:

Territory of Iowa,

Cedar County, ss.

The United States of America, to the Sheriff of Linn County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Linn County you cause to be made the sum of Two Hundred Ninety-six dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents costs which was adjudged at the May term of court, A. D. 1842, for Cedar County, against the said Linn County in a certain cause wherein the United States was plaintiff and Henry E. Sweitzer was the defendant, together with all legal costs that may accrue by virtue of this execution and that you make due return of the same of the above mentioned sum within seventy days from the date hereof and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the Hon. Joseph Williams, Judge of the second judicial district within and for said territory and the seal of said court hereunto affixed at Tipton, this 13th day of February, 1844.

Signed, PATTERSON FLEMING,

Clerk District Court, Cedar County.

This is returned with the following indorsement:

I return this writ not served by direction of the clerk who issued the same.

March 20, 1844.

Signed, H. W. GRAY, Sheriff.²²⁹

June, 1857, the county became aroused over the tendency of the people to take the law into their own hands so far as certain groups of men were concerned. This perhaps not without reason. The constant attempts of organized gangs to possess the property of honest citizens made patience no longer a virtue and "mob law" seemed the only remedy. According to the story of the time this movement was initiated from Jackson County. As the account of that day puts it this infected region of outlaws lay in the northeastern part of the county and near to the east line, although thieving was common in all parts this was a centre.

One Alonzo Page lived in Springfield Township near Yankee Run. For a number of years his house had been the headquarters of horsethieves, burglars, counterfeiterers and perhaps worse characters who did not hesitate to kill. This is said to have been an admirable place to secrete horses and other stolen property. The neighborhood had known for some time that this was a den of villains, that for a long time stolen horses were tracked directly to this place. Sometime

during the year of 1856 counterfeit money came from this quarter on which occasion a body of neighbors sought the vendors only to find that they had fled on the approach of the mob. On this occasion Page was notified to leave the country or to cease his harboring of the gang. He paid no attention to this warning and the place became more and more dangerous for law-abiding citizens. The people were threatened in case they attempted to interfere with the proceedings of the gang.

After nearly a year of endurance until the time mentioned, June, 1857, the people, meaning by the people the able-bodied and suffering also, for the imposition had been on all alike, lost patience and forming a mob made a raid on Page and his followers. He was at home and on the approach fired several shots from his window. This did not stop the mob but rushing on when Page attempted to escape he was shot and wounded before he could reach the timber.

On the following night the horsethieves made another expedition into the vicinity taking a span of horses from Mr. Chase, but the community being aroused they were pursued and compelled to abandon their booty. An attempt was made by a mob of one hundred fifty men to find these thieves but no one was captured.

The opinion was then current that a "vigilance committee" was a beneficial organization when it could clear the county of desperadoes that courts had failed to convict. When this was the only remedy it must be used, but it was liable to great abuse.

One of the Page gang mentioned above later passed west on his way going through Tipton and escaped the penalty that afterwards befell his companions. It appears that the mob which assembled at Page's had warrants legally issued for Wm. T. Denney, who had gone west, before further action, for Page, Gleason, Conklin, Sergeant, Clute, Johnson and Baird. Later in June of 1857, a large number of men assembled at the home of a Mr. Hoyte. The warrants were placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. H. Hammond as deputy-sheriff. The number assembled here was two hundred fifty-eight but as many as five hundred it is estimated would have been present had the night not been dark and rainy. This body proceeded once more to the home of Page but found no one but his family.

On their departure from this point they arrested a young man on suspicion who protested his innocence since he had been in the state but a short time. He, however, gave the names of the gang of counterfeiters saying he had been offered a commission on all the money of that kind he could pass, and he had also been invited to engage in the business of horse stealing. The young man was "advised" and set free.

They went next to the home of the widow Denson's who afterwards was known as Mrs. Warn. Mr. Warn it appears was present and being quite independent in his attitude was handled somewhat roughly, after which he became quite peaceable. Mrs. Denson was notified to leave in ninety days which she promised to do. She and her children had a fine farm. C. W. Clute one of the gang was her son-in-law. An indictment was found against him for horse stealing before these events.

The mob now dispersed agreeing to meet the same week on Friday night at the courthouse to form what was called a "protection society."²³⁰

Reports are made to the effect that in the attempt to capture Page two old citizens, Reason and Harvey Parr were seriously injured.

The posse sent to capture these men was not composed of the rough and lawless element, but of the most respected and oldest citizens of the time. They had borne the outrages too long to be blamed for taking summary action in extreme necessity.

During the same period, probably the same week, the vigilance committee of Clinton County were doing the same service for that community. It is stated that four hundred men assembled at Clamshellford on the Wapsipinicon, and going to the house of an old man by the name of Warren arrested him and three others. Evidence being found against him he was hanged, the three others being held in custody. The excitement did not cease for it is related that five hundred men could be brought together on short notice. Gleason was tracked from his hiding place to a point three miles south of Tipton, but the crowd failed to get him. There were rumors of all sorts due to the excitement and one must have had difficulty in finding what was true until after the noise had disappeared. Clute was followed nearly to Davenport and was once in the hands of the mob, but was released for want of evidence against him. It was later found that he was deeply concerned in the affairs of the gang and a second capture meant one of two things in the language of the day—"planting" or "suspending" him. It is very conclusive from records made during that period that no one county was concerned. Jackson, Clinton, Scott and Muscatine Counties were aroused at the same time. A big meeting was held at Big Rock over the county line and it was addressed by Judge Bissell, Wells Spicer and others.

About this time a horse was taken from the farm of David Wright, three miles south of Tipton, and one also from the stable of Mr. Ford. Both of these are supposed to have been run off by Gleason and his confederates. A man caught with horses in his possession for which he could give no good account was in a very dangerous situation.

At the Big Rock meeting the best of spirit prevailed, the only object being a determination to rid the entire portion of the state of these renegades.

On July 2, 1857, word was brought to Tipton that Gleason and others were in the woods south of town and at once large numbers of men went in pursuit, returning at noon with the three—Alonzo Gleason, Ed. Soper and Van Ausdel. They were in charge of the sheriff who headed the posse. When they entered town they were led by a martial band of music, some two hundred men all armed to the teeth. The prisoners were in the centre of a hollow square of footmen who acted as a guard. Behind them came a long train, composed of both horses and wagons. Great excitement prevailed over the entire community, the town being filled with hundreds of men all carrying arms. An eye witness of the capture of Gleason put it in the following words: "I was a boy then and remember distinctly the occasion of Gleason's capture in the brush near my father's farm. He was concealed in the underbrush and not easily located. When the mob came close upon him instead of resisting he rose straight up, threw up his hands and surrendered. No one seemed to realize that he was the man wanted and it took



GROUP OF FIRST ROCHESTER BUILDINGS

some time to call the men off the hunt. Gleason was shaking from head to foot, for well he knew the consequences of capture by an uncontrolled mob. Seeing my father he approached him and said, 'Howdy do, Mr. B.' Once in charge of the sheriff his bravado returned to him and the cringing fear was not noticeable." ²³¹

In the evening of the same day, Thursday, the last posse returned, having in custody Walter Cassiday, who was taken with the Wright horse in his possession. He said he went in search of the horse for Mr. Wright and found it. Called before Justice Long his wife made complaint against him to keep the peace since he had threatened her life, and she also swore that he did steal the horse and was returning it to obtain the fifty dollars reward offered for its recovery.

The three men were in the hands of Sheriff Bireley at the end of the day, Thursday, July 2. On the next morning at one o'clock, when plans were matured two of these men were removed from the custody of the sheriff who made an attempt to protect them. On the afternoon before it was a foregone conclusion as to what would happen before morning. A rider was seen to leave the county seat and head for the northeast where the vigilance committee had its headquarters. Fathers who had sons in the town urged them to come home. None knew better than these the tragedy about to occur.

Gleason and Soper were taken in the manner best described by the local news of the day:

"Friday morning.

"Last night about one o'clock a mob numbering several hundred went to the court house, where the prisoners were placed under a strong guard, took Gleason and Soper and then left for the country. Sheriff Bireley and the guards made a desperate resistance, but it was useless against such numbers. Gleason and Soper are probably hung. We have just taken a view of the court house where the prisoners were placed. The door is broken, the stove, table and other furniture smashed and thrown around, giving evidence of a hard struggle."

"P. S.—Word has just reached us that Gleason and Soper are hung." ²³²

To give a full description of what occurred in the attack on the court house at this time one would need the story from several sources. It has been summed up in a vivid way from which certain facts are drawn bearing on the general history of the case and showing the spirit of the county which was only one among a group determined to rid their respective environments of the menace of the lawless element.

In the attack on the guards the mob were well organized and made three attempts, so it is said, before succeeding in overpowering the protecting force. Many were injured and had to be carried away. All were disguised. The signal for assembly was a pistol shot when two hundred men came from everywhere to break in the door with a "battering ram." As soon as Gleason and Soper were taken they gathered in their wagons previously removed outside, leaving Cassidy in the hands of the sheriff, Van Ausdel having been already released supposedly as innocent. All was quiet the next morning and the day passed off without bringing any news of the "regulators." Such a condition today would of course be impossible. The rural phone allows no such condition, but then it was necessary to send a messenger in case news came at all.

An eye witness makes a statement of what actually occurred at the execution. The summary of his statement is as follows: The two men were taken in the wagons to Yankee Run. As many as three hundred men assembled and a jury of twelve men was empaneled, giving the prisoners the privilege of objecting if they chose. They expressed themselves as satisfied. An examination was held lasting two or three hours, the persons being separated during this examination. The jury deliberated but a short time when a verdict of guilty was rendered, after which the prisoners publicly confessed the same. They gave the regulators the names of thirty or more who belonged to the gang of horsethieves and counterfeiterers. The execution followed. At this time those implicated by the confession suddenly left, never to return. It is said that several left as soon as they heard of the arrest and before any confession. Many men of good circumstances were implicated.

Word was sent to the friends of the victims to come for the bodies in accordance with which notice the mother and brothers of Soper took his body to Tipton and deposited it in the burying ground. What became of Gleason's body is not stated, but it is probably buried where it was cut down, if rumors are to be relied upon to any extent. The morning after the prisoners were removed from the court room was one of curious interest as to what had occurred, although one would suppose that it did not require a very fertile imagination to picture the events that really transpired. Every one coming in from the north or east was questioned about the news of the day. Everybody had gone to the hanging. Travellers wishing to cross the Wapsie had to be ferried over by women as "all the men had gone to the hanging." No one was at home but the "women folks" as "all the men had gone, etc."

The confessions of these two men led to a stir in Jones County. A committee of several hundred citizens assembled above Rome in Jones County and arrested two men who confessed to many things, but promising to reform were pardoned or set free for some good reason. The mob then went to Rome to wait upon a merchant and a landlord to effect some change in their future actions it is said.

Countless rumors arose in near-by counties of what was transpiring in Cedar and doubtless some false stories were set afloat. It may be that many are not to be depended upon for a grain of truth and it was a long time before quiet was restored.

A mob assembled in Mechanicsville to punish two men implicated by the confession of those executed and the sheriff was called upon to take a hand. These men had left the county for safety but after the excitement had passed returned, when a mob took them into custody. A jury was selected to try them. On promise of good behavior they were discharged although it was stated they confessed to passing counterfeit money.

The "Muscatine Journal" reported some good service by the Cedar County regulators in warning two citizens of that county, suspected of horse stealing and counterfeiting, to leave the country in ten days. It hoped that such extreme measures as hanging would not be resorted to but the persons whose names were mentioned ought to be arrested and the charges against them investigated according to law, for they have long been suspected of such nefarious operations.

In August 1857, seven men were arrested by Sheriff Huber in Massillon Township upon the charge of being concerned in the lynching of the two men at Yankee Run. They were brought before Judge Tuthill and admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each to appear at the next term of court for trial. Most of these men were old settlers and with the exception of this affair had always been peaceable and law-abiding citizens. Further record of public nature is not mentioned.²³³

Men now living know who were concerned in some of the activities of the watchful committees for mutual protection, but they are silent on these subjects although the case is so far past it would matter little now if the particulars were put on record. Correspondence fails to bring any answers to questions on the subject. Though facts may do no harm they cannot be had.

The lynching of Roberts was late enough in county history for a complete record to be obtained if those who know could be induced to tell about it. His case is not different from others beyond the fact that he was taken over the county line into Jones and that brought the indictments from Jones upon the supposedly guilty ones here.

Roberts was said to have confessed to any number of crimes, especially to counterfeiting, but he was a victim of his associates in the beginning, for had he not kept constant company with the suspicious element he might have avoided such serious consequences. He made his headquarters in this county at the home of Jim Hanlin, whose name appears on a document under a patriotic title during the Civil war, but the purpose of which was evident from the form of agreement—namely, to resist the government in case of draft. Here Roberts was taken and carried, or hustled we would say, to the farm barn of George Saum, whose biography one may find in a recent Jones County history, and here after summary trial somewhat confusing as to exact details Roberts was hung to a beam.

Subsequently a number of Cedar County men were placed under bonds to appear for trial and a hundred or more citizens signed for their due appearance. The grand jury of Jones County never brought any indictments and when one considers the close relation of the counties in their efforts to rid the territory of loose characters it is not strange that the people took care that their servants in executing the guilty in such a summary manner did not in the end suffer much inconvenience. This was almost the last of the active service of the vigilants and they ceased to be needed. Yet one finds them with annual meetings and new members as the following pages show. While the immediate need for mutual protection societies passed away after the "reign of terror" in the fifties, and the horse thieves disappeared for a time the organization was kept up to a much later date. An account of a meeting of one of these is given by a member: "In the year 1857, twenty years ago (1877), the citizens of Red Oak and vicinity organized themselves into a mutual protective association and after administering several doses of their kind of justice, horse stealing and destruction of property have become rare occurrences. On the eleventh inst. (June, '77) this mutual protective association, alias Regulators, met at the Safley school house for their annual session. It was called to order by the president, new members were admitted and the usual form of business conducted. The reports of the officers were read and found correct. Committee on finance reported funds enough in

the treasury for any common emergency. There used to be an idea afloat that all they wanted was an excuse to act but it is only stern necessity that compels the Regulators to act. The election of officers in 1877 resulted in the following: President, Wm. M. Knott; Secretary, Henry Walters; Treasurer, Samuel Yule; Trustees, Moses Bunker, William Dallas, James Davidson and John Graham.²³⁴

Between three and four o'clock on the morning of the twenty-third of April, 1873, what has been pronounced the most daring robbery ever committed in the town of Tipton occurred, by one Crawford, who was supposed to have entered the town from far distant territory for the express purpose of robbing the office of the county treasurer. In this undertaking he was baffled, for it happened that some one remained too long on the grounds for him to act. Being of a disposition to improve his opportunities he turned his attention to the jewelry store of Mr. Rowell which he entered through a broken front window. The noise had aroused the residents of the vicinity but before the alarm was given the safe was blown and its contents carried away. Geo. S. Hicks had rooms directly across the street and gave the alarm later and then the pursuit began. Crawford had his team ready and took a direct line for the river. The booty he carried amounted to less than five hundred dollars but such is the foolishness of men who prefer thievery to honest work that he risked his neck to get it.

By the time the sheriff and deputy, the detectives and the marshal, and the owner of the property were sufficiently aroused the culprit was several miles on his way of escape. There was no way of heading the man off as now, not even a telegraph line nearer than nine miles, so the only way to make chase which immediately began. Across the country to Lowden two men came upon the trail first. These were O. W. Porter and Eugene Holtslander. Here they summoned aid in the person of Barney McCabe, and continued the lively chase to Bellevue, Jackson County, where they arrived at one in the morning. The fugitive had crossed only a few hours before and the ferryman set them over the river on their way toward Galena whither they supposed the law breaker had hurried. In this they were compelled to go over several miles of overflowed territory through which the generous ferryman had shown them the way.

Arriving at Galena they made search of the livery barns and found the Crawford team the worse for wear after the long drive of seventy miles over the country roads. Calling the city marshal they searched the town, when in a short time they found the burglar fast asleep as if innocent of any misdemeanor. His conscience appeared to have no sense of guilt and one wonders in what particular his brain structure was different from that of the ordinary mortal. Why should he be made a matter of history because he happened to steal some bauble of decoration? The result to a citizen of the town made the case one of unusual record.

It is sufficient to say that the arrest was not resisted and the prisoner returned without requisition papers. His kit of tools was found in his possession which indicated his professional training.

He was returned to the place of the crime and arraigned before the justice, J. S. Tuthill, who sent him to jail in default of the bail fixed.

Indictment followed, of course, in due time and he came to trial in November of the same year, six months after arrest, such is the speed of the courts of jus-

tice, and the sentence upon conviction was nine years in the penitentiary. He served six months in jail and six months in the penitentiary when a gracious pardon was extended to him on account of some secrets he possessed that were said to be useful to the future prosecution of some other burglars.

But the incident that resulted in the narrow escape from instant death of the jailer, Simons, is the only thing that makes this narrative at all necessary or of great interest.

One Thompson had been sent to jail for some minor offense and had during the time engaged with the man Crawford to help him to make his "get away" after the former had served his time in the county reformatory. This he undertook to do, like any inexperienced hand, and in so doing came to battle with the jailer at close range. Securing the duplicate keys from the office of the sheriff he went to the jail where the confusion awoke the jailer, who came down stairs with a loaded shotgun. At this presentation Thompson fired at him striking him in the breast and inflicting a dangerous wound. The fire was returned by Jailer Simons and the left arm of the would-be rescuer was shattered to pieces. The noise of the two shots aroused the entire town. On the arrival of assistance the wounded officer of the law threw his gun to John Kiser who had instructions to shoot the first man attempting to make his escape. Crawford who had now succeeded in unlocking the cell door with the keys furnished him understood that all escape was impossible and returned to his cell in despair and with signs of childishness, because he could not restrain the tears.

Meanwhile the injured Thompson escaped to the country and stopped west of town at the home of William Kettell for assistance. At two o'clock in the morning when honest folks are sound asleep he aroused the quiet family and demanded aid for a wounded man, shot in the arm, and suffering intensely from pain and weak from loss of blood. Think of it! Aroused at the midnight hour by such a request, in a country farmhouse, with no surgeon near and to care for a man with an arm shot to pieces!

Neighbors were summoned through the aid of two small boys of the Kettell household and the suffering man was returned to the authorities where the arm had to be cut from his body to save his life, all that was worth saving. This operation was performed by men from the county and two of them are dead, the other being in the far west.

There is usually a woman in the case and this was no exception for one came to the assistance of the prisoner, Crawford, early in the period of his assignment to the county jail. She claimed to be his wife, which was easy, and secured quarters with the deputy sheriff, which was convenient for her purpose of finding a way of escape for the unwilling boarder in the jail. Her first quarters were at the Fleming house but that did not quite meet her tastes when the purpose was explained, and a convenient reason was found. On the night mentioned when the attempted delivery took place she was arrested as an accomplice and committed to jail along with her spouse. Habeas corpus proceedings secured her release and after another short stay in the vicinity of the near-tragedy she left for parts unknown. This is the end of her story so far as we are concerned. As mentioned Crawford was tried in November and sent to Anamosa. Thomp-

son was indicted on the charge of attempting to kill and sentenced to four years. He too was pardoned after half his term.

Crawford sued the sheriff while in confinement in the county jail on the charge of cruelty to prisoners. Just as if any one could be more cruel than himself who had brought the man Thompson to the penitentiary for four years and left him with one arm for life. The jail was under guard all the time after this event until the trial and the removal to the stronger place of confinement.²³⁵

A case of more than ordinary interest in the state, as well as in the county and criminal record because of the recent law governing such cases, is the one known by the title of the Kidnapping Case in which the offender was one August Leuth and the injured an aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Telsrow.

Through some wild scheme of quick riches this individual sought to extort money to a large amount, some say fifty thousand dollars, but it makes little difference in the case of penalty, from the wealthy man by taking possession of the person of his aged wife and holding her a prisoner for a ransom.²³⁶

The particulars are about as follows: Sometime in August, of the year 1903, the youth, Leuth, rode up to the door of the old couple and stated that he had come in for them to go at once to the bedside of a sick son near Walcott. This was at the dead of night and the old gentleman at once planned to hitch his own team to go at once. Through the urgency of the case the kidnapper persuaded the parents to hurry away with him to the scene of the dying relative. To make this scheme more plausible the son had been ill and the doubt, if any at all in the minds of the parents, was whether he would live until their arrival.

When they arrived at a certain point in the journey the driver, Leuth, pulled a gun and demanded of the old gentleman the fifty thousand dollars saying he would keep Mrs. Telsrow a prisoner until the money was forthcoming. He ordered the husband to return to the home and to make no attempt to give an alarm as other men were watching him and he would be in great danger if he attempted to do so. The poor old man obeyed and returned directly to his home making no outcry until morning fearing that all the things that had been threatened would happen if he did, his houses and barns burned, his poor old wife hidden away and never recovered if he did not forthwith get the fifty thousand dollars and return to that very spot the next night as the robber had said.

Meantime the woman in the case was taken to the Unity school house where the kidnapper locked the kidnapped in the coal house for sometime while he went away probably to find a more secure retreat to conceal his hostage. Returning some time later in the early morning, it must have been about two a. m., he took the prisoner to the cellar of an old deserted house on a vacated farm and told her stay there on penalty of death.

Under the conditions the fright left her little inclination to run away and she remained here, more dead than alive one should suppose, until the light of morning came to show her the way out, when she escaped without mishap, to the house of Mr. Agnew. Then the news spread and the whole county was notified of the deed.²³⁷

The sheriff and deputy were summoned and made haste to find the accused which happened in due time, after some search on tracks that anyone skilled in crime could never have left.

It is sufficient to say here that the culprit was supposed at once to be some person familiar with the entire vicinity and he was found asleep in an oat bin like any tired individual after a night lost. He was lodged in jail to await further developments. The thousand dollars reward offered by the husband of the lost woman was fruitful in an early capture. At that time the case attracted wide attention and it occupied the attention also of the courts for more than one session as will be seen from the record.²³⁸

While confined in jail in June, 1904, Leuth endeavored to make good his escape and broke away from the jailer under circumstances that showed his ability to plan well under emergencies. He was captured soon after, having been traced through Durant to his brother's house near Sunbury.

After trial he was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, the maximum, and was sent there awaiting appeal to the supreme court.

In reviewing the case the Supreme Court covered the ground substantially as mentioned heretofore and in addition made the comment on certain parts of the evidence to show what kidnapping was under the law.

At the time of this occurrence the defendant was but eighteen years of age and had been in this country but two years or less. He was shown to have been an industrious person, but to have been out of work the two weeks previous to this event. He could not speak the English language but during the time he was confined in the county jail he learned to read the daily papers in that language.²³⁹ All the witnesses agreed that he could, and did speak nothing but German at the time of the arrest. The court affirmed the decision and sentence of the lower court.

After four years of confinement in the penitentiary Leuth was paroled by the governor upon recommendation and he is now somewhere in Oklahoma, having been finally pardoned by the recommendation of the board governing such cases. One member saying that this was the first case of pardon by this board where the applicant was not making the plea on account of sickness.

These are the circumstances of the case and its merits must be left to the future to determine.

It is worthy of mention that the judge of the Supreme Court before whom the argument was finally made was willing to recommend a parole on presentation of the plea of attorney for defense.²⁴⁰

SECTION IX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

When the news came to Cedar County that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Captain Hammond of the Tipton Guards ran out the stars and stripes from his window. The national colors were placed at the top of the flag pole in the courthouse square, the brass band saluted the flag and patriotic feeling was displayed on all sides. One wonders how those concerned really felt, and whether any conception of the magnitude of the event entered the minds of men in those days.

The rumor came on the very day the attack occurred, but few could believe such a thing possible. It is evident from all discussions up to this time that the community lying away from the center of population and off from any telegraph line had not yet felt any sense of the gravity of the situation. True there were letters and messages from the seat of government, and these were full of meaning sentences, yet these could not arouse as the one startling line about Fort Sumter.

Then Iowa was called upon to furnish one regiment, such was the opinion in the public councils of the nation, and we knew how easily it was thought the Rebellion could be put down. Reading the names of those who went from Cedar County and of those left upon the battlefield one cannot be forgetful of what war meant to the whole country.

The Tipton Guards had been under discipline for several years, and much favorable comment had been passed on them during these years of training. Both at home and abroad they stirred the patriotic spirit and now they were confronted with a new obligation. They had been honored by receptions and entertainments in neighboring cities and at the state meetings of various organizations, and by competent authority pronounced the very best of their kind. Their appearance was the signal for enthusiasm.

The very first "war note sounded in this vicinity," to use the language of one who was active then, was in the form of a poster and appeared immediately after the news from Fort Sumter. The call reads as follows:

"To the Lovers of our Country:

The Star-Spangled Banner has been attacked by the Rattlesnake and the Rebels of the so-called New Dahomey; our Forts, Arsenals, Mints and Custom houses have been seized, and for the first time in our history our National Government has been publicly defied and attacked by internal enemies.

We therefore invite all citizens of Cedar County who are in favor of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and who hate treason and rebellion, robbery and anarchy, to assemble at the Courthouse in Tipton, on Wednesday, April 24, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider what shall be done for the maintenance of our government, and for our own safety.

A military company is being organized and it is earnestly desired that the ranks should be filled promptly.

Signed by Jas. H. Rothrock, S. S. Daniels, S. A. Bissell, Casad & Gilmore, C. Swetland, H. D. Brown, S. W. Young, John Swineford, J. S. Tuthill, D. H. Roush, W. Hammond, Wm. Moore, G. P. Ingman, J. Culbertson, Wm. McNamara, E. & M. Childs, F. P. & W. Dean, Geo. Schmucker, C. H. Millhouse, W. H. Burns, J. K. Snyder, G. W. Logan, and J. G. Schmucker.

Tipton, Iowa, April 22, 1861."

A communication signed "G" in the issue of the Advertiser for April 25, 1861, reads as follows: "Our town was visited last Sunday (April 21) by Capt. Brewster and Lieut. Smith of the Davenport Light Artillery, who came to urge upon our citizens the necessity of organizing a company to represent Cedar in the Iowa regiment now forming. The sound of martial music breaking the quiet of the Sabbath afternoon drew a large crowd together at the old postoffice building, where the recruiting sergeant of the Guards was drumming up recruits. A number of names were added when a procession was formed and marched through the streets bearing the Star-Spangled Banner.

Shortly after their return to the armory Col. Swineford took his stand in front of Reigart and McNamara's store and made a speech to the effect that the Guards had disbanded and surrendered up their arms to the Adjutant General, and that he proposed to raise another company of which he wanted to be the captain. The colonel was rather boisterous and his manner of speaking so aroused the Guards that there was prospect of war at home. Better counsel prevailed and the company assembled at their headquarters where speeches were made by Capt. Brewster and Capt. Hammond, after which the members took the oath of allegiance to the general government and obedience to the governor of the state and the officers of the company. A subscription paper was circulated and, during the afternoon, upwards of three hundred dollars was raised to equip the men.

The members of the company are mostly young men, and among our best citizens. Though they will be sadly missed every true patriot will say 'God speed the men who thus promptly and nobly respond to their Country's call and go forth with strong hands and brave hearts to battle for the right.' "

The subscription paper set going on Sunday was continued, and more than seven hundred dollars was pledged in the county during the week, very few refusing to offer something to equip the men. This movement was not confined to any one locality for the whole country responded.

On Wednesday, in response to the call given above, a war meeting of citizens from all parts of the county was held in Tipton, and some emphatic resolutions adopted pledging support to the Union, without regard to party ties or restrictions, urging all to fall into line in supporting the company about to depart, offering security to their families by pledges of private or county support, and recommending a change in the name of the company to "Cedar County Guards." Little did they think then of how often they must repeat the event of sending out companies of their best men, and what the country was to undertake afterwards in caring for the families in their absence.

On April 25, 1861, a Union meeting was held in the courthouse when addresses were made by several, the chief one by J. H. Rothrock, and the resolutions previously mentioned were in substance adopted. Capt. Hammond announced that the ranks of the Guards were now full.

When the time came to move it was learned, much to the chagrin of the company, that they were the twenty-sixth to offer themselves when only ten had been called for by the president. Drilling continued in preparation for the second call that all seemed to feel was soon to follow. About this time meetings became general over the county. A time of preparation and uncertainty everywhere, for not until the first general battle occurred did the public know what to expect.

Strange to say, the Cedar County Guards were called upon to conduct a military funeral of one of their number before leaving their own homes, or before their uniforms were soiled by any attempt at warfare. One of their number indulged in habits that led to his undoing, and through deliberate suicide, as some put it, John L. Fyan was dead. This was not unexpected by those who knew him.

Gov. Kirkwood came in for his share of blame when the third regiment went out from the state and the Cedar County Guards were not of it. They had been promised a place in this regiment, and now under the disappointment and delay, after all was in readiness, they threatened to disband. The Governor, in the opinion of many, had failed to keep faith. But as the oldest company in the state, they were urged not to take offense even if the Governor had apparently treated them unfairly. The Hons. J. M. Kent and Ed Wright, then in Des Moines on attendance at a special session of the Assembly, used all means in their power to persuade the acceptance of the home company.²⁴¹

The Assembly of Iowa, having authorized the raising of infantry, the company from Cedar County was offered first place, which they promptly accepted. This required a new enrollment, and such notice was issued by J. W. Casad, their secretary.

It was about this time that the Sugar Creek Cavalry was organized under Capt. Munn. They numbered about sixty men, and were not, as they said, simply home guards, but prepared to go at any time.

Finally, after so many orders and counter orders, the Guards were off for the war as Company A, Fifth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers. The company was paraded at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, July 12, just three months to the day after the firing on Fort Sumter. That it was so long was no fault of theirs.

On this morning, long before their departure for the camp at Burlington, from the surrounding country citizens came to town to see them off. They numbered ninety men, all told, and their names appear in the roster which closes this section of the history. They could not return as they departed, for they left many behind. A few remain today, loyal members of the Grand Army, passing rapidly now in review.

A company of infantry organized in Springfield and Inland Townships came to be called the "Union Greys." They were ordered to be prepared to go into camp about August 18, 1861. This required a filling up of their company to one hundred one men, and in order to do this a roll was kept ready for signatures at the store of one Young in Inland. When completed the company was to go into camp at Davenport or Dubuque. This company seems to have been reorganized, since those who were reported as its officers are the organizers of the "Cedar Rifles" later in the year.

Capt. McLoney was in command of about forty members, and this company was preparing to join the Eleventh Regiment as soon as its ranks were full. The company had gone into quarters in September, 1861, and were drilling under Lieut. Compton, who had some experience in the British army.

This company with the officers mentioned was mustered in at Davenport, according to the Gazette, on Oct. 7, 1861. The company became from this time on Company E, of the Eleventh Infantry.

They left Tipton for Camp McClellan on Monday, Sept. 30. Much interest was manifested in this company, as by their orderly conduct while recruiting they had won the admiration of the community. On Sunday evening before their departure they assembled at the Lutheran Church where they were addressed by Rev. Schaeffer, and immediately on adjournment went to the Methodist Church to listen to an address by Mr. Mead of New York. On Monday a large gathering assembled at the court house to bid them an affectionate farewell. Prayer was offered and appropriate remarks made by Rev. Mr. Mead. After numerous hearty cheers by the company and by the citizens, the march began, halting for a few minutes at the school house, now the old, forsaken building south of the library square, where the pupils were lined up under the direction of the Principal, C. C. Nestlerode, and his assistant teachers. What occurred here is best described twenty-six years after by Mr. Nestlerode himself at the second reunion of the Tipton Union School.

"I feel that I can not permit this opportunity to pass without adding a word and dropping a tear to the memory of our school boys who gave their lives to their country in its hour of need, many of whose names are inscribed upon this beautiful monument. Twenty-six years ago upon the very spot where we now stand, Company E, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, made up in part of some of those same boys, was drawn up in line. And well do I remember marching out the infant department of the Tipton Union School, with its teacher, Miss Rumsey, at the head, and placing the members of that school directly in front of the soldier boys—those innocent children forming the first line. Then I had Miss Worline, the teacher, march out the members of the Primary Department and form in line directly behind the Infant Department, constituting our second line. Then I had Miss Gillespie, the teacher, march out the members of the Sec-

ondary Department and form in the rear of the Primary Department, constituting our third line. Next came Mr. Wolf, at the head of the Grammar Department and formed his scholars at the rear of the Secondary Department, constituting our fourth line. Then lastly came Miss King, my assistant teacher, at the head of what was left of the Tipton High School—the girls and a few scattering boys too young and too small to pass muster—formed in the rear of the Grammar School, constituting our fifth and last line. A wagon was placed between the line of soldiers and the five lines of scholars, on the right flank of the former and the left flank of the latter. I was designated to take a position in that wagon and to make farewell requests of, and to deliver parting words for the four hundred scholars in line, to the soldier boys who had been formed in martial array for the occasion. The fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends had come to contribute to the sad occasion. A mass of people such as Tipton had rarely if ever witnessed before, surrounded the lines on all sides. I arose and gazed at the large assemblage and as I beheld their mingled tears and heard their piteous cries my heart bled within me and I stood for some moments dumb and speechless. At length I was enabled to say: "Members of Company E, 11th Reg. I. V. I., I come in behalf of these defenseless children, your sons and daughters, your brothers and sisters, to entreat you to stand firm between them and their country's enemies. Let no evil befall them or harm come to them unless it comes over your mangled forms. Turn not your backs to the enemy on the field of conflict. Remember the defenseless, helpless children. I commit them to you for protection, and may the God of Battles go with you, and lead you, and make you the fearless defenders of the free schools of Iowa. And when this cruel war is over may you be permitted to return safe home again to receive the gratitude and to enjoy the love of a free and happy people." Capt. McLoney responded in these words: "I am no speech maker, but on behalf of the members of my company will pledge you that the Tipton Union School shall be safe in our keeping." ²⁴²

Company E soon earned a reputation for thrift, for twenty of them were reported to have sent home to their families three hundred dollars as early as December of '61.

In April, 1862, Capt. Childs was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and Company A was at that time at New Madrid waiting for an opportunity to join in the attack on Island No. 10. The company lost its place in the regiment and instead of occupying the post of honor on the right flank became, by their captain's resignation, the junior company in the regiment.

Later in the same month came the news from Shiloh, where the Eleventh Iowa was in the front of battle. Company D, from near Wilton, contained a number from this county, and Company E was Capt. McLoney's company. The killed and wounded in that battle were, from D, five killed and sixteen wounded, from E, six killed, twelve wounded, among the killed being Lieut. Compton, who had drilled the men before leaving home. The funeral services for two of Company E, E. McLoney and T. M. Haines, were held in the M. E. Church the following Sunday, a form of memorial service. Rev. S. N. Fellows, afterward and for many years a well-known minister, educator and lecturer, spoke of the cause of the war in which these two young men gave up their lives. He spoke of it as

it really was and some of his hearers became angry or were very much frightened. Some gave vent to their feelings and spoke out their disagreement with the opinions expressed in very emphatic language. The two young men in whose memory this funeral was held were said to have been of exemplary character.

July, 1862, S. W. Rathbun, then deputy sheriff of this county, now the esteemed editor of the Marion Register, was commissioned to raise a company under the new call of the President. This congressional district, then the second, was to furnish a regiment, and this meant one hundred men as the share of Cedar County.

About this time a general alarm was sounded for a great mass meeting of the supporters of the war. Not until this time does it seem the people really felt the importance of the contest. The call was signed by Tuthill, Rothrock, Culbertson, Platner, Maynard, Hammond, Elliott, and Swineford. It was to be addressed by such men as Edward Thayer, Wm. Smith, Hiram Price and Henry O'Connor.²⁴³

An illustration of the spirit of the times is shown by the father who had three sons in the army and brought the fourth to join the company of Capt. Rathbun. Mr. Long in doing so said, if this son fell he himself would enlist. The opposite spirit prevailed in the case of some who suddenly found they were afflicted with rheumatism.

The great war meeting held in the county on August 8, 1862, led to the securing of about three hundred volunteers in the few weeks from the time Capt. Rathbun began to recruit his company. His number was completed by August 20, and others were organized and filled by that date. S. D. Johnson became captain of one, Wm. Dugan of Lowden and Mr. Flannagan of Mechanicsville engaged in raising other companies. Capt. Rathbun's became Company A of the Twenty-fourth Iowa. This was known as the Temperance Regiment.

On Wednesday, August 20, the two new companies—Captains Johnson and Rathbun—departed to Wilton by wagons furnished by the farmers of the surrounding country. After the companies were formed they marched in front of R. M. Long's office, when three rousing cheers were given for him and three for the patriotic women of the county. Partings of families were sad enough, for they knew well that many men would never return. Most of the men had been sworn in by Mr. Long.

The orders to report at Camp Strong at Muscatine were received on Tuesday afternoon, and the forces were on the road at nine the next morning. It would seem very strange now to see two companies of infantry on the road to Wilton by lumber wagon to assist in putting down a war like the great Rebellion. Eighty-five teams were used to convey this small army across the country. The Wilton people gave dinners to the entire number. Besides these companies it is estimated that forty more men enlisted from the western part of the county in companies forming at Iowa City during these three weeks.

September 2, 1862, Capt. Flannagan's company from Mechanicsville, "H" of the Thirty-fifth Iowa, set out for Camp Strong to join the regiment to which it was assigned. The people of Tipton had dinner all ready and after the noon

hour they were sent on their way accompanied by the band from their home town and one from Tipton.

A scene from the camp of the Twenty-fourth Iowa has been painted by one of its members at that time. It was the first Sabbath in camp, the first away from the accustomed surroundings, and he describes it in a way sad, yet full of hope. "Things passed off quietly during the morning hour, much like a Sabbath at home, except the necessary routine of camp duty. Some read, some talked, and some wrote letters to the dear ones at home. At the appointed hour the men were formed into a hollow square at the parade ground. The Sunday service commenced by the singing of a hymn, in which nearly every man joined. Strong, sweet music that—those nine hundred voices rising up from the camp of men gathered from so many places and for such a purpose. A strange inspiration filled the soul with a power at other times unknown.

"The discourse was well timed, though not what one would call a sermon. We assembled again in the evening after dress parade for another discourse, and, as my eyes wandered over the faces of those nine hundred men turned toward the speaker, all full of intelligence and indicating determination, and then to the blue sky above, with only here and there a gray cloud trimmed with gold and amber by the setting sun, now just disappearing in the western horizon, in the coming twilight, I thought of the varying emotions that must have come and gone in the minds of these nine hundred soldiers. How many thinking of home, of the uncertain future, of death or imprisonment, of honor and promotion; how many of the high and holy One in whom we live and move and have our being. But now farewell." (Letter, W. C. Russell.) ²⁴⁴

Up to September, 1862, probably one-third of the able-bodied men in the county had enlisted. Officers of the draft gave the figures at that time as over three thousand subject to duty. Almost, if not quite a thousand, had enlisted, and yet there were calls for more.

After the battle of Iuka Company A of the "Fighting Fifth" was sadly cut up. Capt. Wm. Dean led the company in that battle and wrote home soon after giving the news from the company. When he went upon the field he had forty non-commissioned officers and privates all told; when the company came out only ten responded to roll call. Lieutenant Schawl fell mortally wounded in this battle. Lieutenant Casad was severely wounded while exhorting his men. Captain Dean is mentioned as having almost miraculously escaped since he was everywhere.

A most pathetic account is given of the death of one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the company. Only seventeen years of age, James Edgar was determined to do a soldier's deed. He was advised by many friends not to undertake the life of a soldier, since he was too young. His captain told the particulars of his death. "Some fifteen minutes after the battle began a ball carried away the lock of his gun. He got another and then was soon wounded in the hand and I ordered him to the rear. In going he got a ball in his cartridge box which exploded all his cartridges, and another in the back which passed through his body and must have killed him instantly." He was not found until the next morning. We were forced back a short time after he was killed, and the rebels rifled his person and pockets of everything. He was buried on the

battlefield and his grave marked with head and foot boards. He did his duty nobly and fought bravely.”²⁴⁵ His teacher and principal, C. C. Nestlerode, wrote a long and commendatory letter concerning this young man.

An incident worth mentioning is given in a letter from Maj. Gen. Hamilton to Col. Mathias of the Fifth Infantry. In commending the Fifth for gallantry at Iuka, he says: “To show you how the Fifth has become a household word with us, my youngest boy, a prattler of four years of age, when asked what company he belongs to, says, ‘Company A, Fifth Iowa, papa’s pet regiment.’ ”

In the midst of the trials of war in the field there were not wanting those at home who saw no good in such sacrifice of blood and treasure, and, to make such efforts less effective, sought in secret ways, if not openly, to hinder if not destroy the success of the Union. This movement took the form of agreements to resist the collection of the Federal tax when it should come to collection. A writer warns them in the following words:

“The time has come when obedience to the constitution and requirements of the law is to be the rule, and those who resist, whether north or south, will soon find that the strong arm of the government is uplifted to strike down all resistance. I would say to those who have joined these organizations that it would be well to stop and think before going further; a few steps may lead you to acts of treason, the blackest crime known to our laws.”

What is the meaning of the actions of men when they bring speakers from abroad to further resist the collection of taxes, the draft, and any military arrest? Such organizations did exist as the full heading of an agreement will show, although under the high-sounding title of “Independent Riflemen.”²⁴⁶

The following is the heading to a long list of signatures, some eighty or more, who were organized for the purposes set forth and for others perhaps not able to be listed. The reading is from the original agreement now in the possession of Hon. John T. Moffit. It is suggestive of the days in which it was dated.

Tipton, Iowa, July 28th, A. D. 1863.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an *Independent Military Company of Mounted Riflemen*, for the purpose of assisting the proper authorities in enforcing the laws of the government, upholding and supporting the constitution of the United States and State of Iowa, and for the further purpose of protecting the rights of citizens, preserving order and quietness in the community.

Names

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Names

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April 11, 1863, the Loyal League was organized in this county with a constitution providing for the usual officers and proceedings of business, and a pledge which shows its purpose. Among the things subscribed to by anyone becoming a member is one clause which reads: “I will stand up, under all circumstances, for the restoration and preservation of the whole union, and by

every means in my power endeavor to thwart the intrigues and hostile designs of all disunionists and traitors."

J. C. Betts was its first president, Dr. J. F. Kennedy, until recently secretary of the State Board of Health, one of the vice-presidents, W. P. Wolf and J. W. Bagley, secretaries. Considerable discussion arose between the Loyal League members and those called by the title K. G. C.'s (Knights of the Golden Circle).

At a union meeting held in Springfield Township in May, '63, B. F. Gue, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, addressed the assembly made up of citizens from Inland and Springfield. A "liberty pole" was dedicated, and a series of resolutions adopted in support of all war measures.

At a mass meeting of the Fairview League, Mr. J. Geiger addressed the meeting on behalf of the members of Company A, Fifth Iowa, James Anderson, who lost his life in the line of duty, and incidentally touched upon the principles governing all of the patriotic organizations.

The hundred day's call came in May, 1864, and this county was called upon for its share of the ten thousand the state was to furnish. Col. J. H. Rothrock was authorized to recruit men in Cedar county. It was at this time that the county board of supervisors agreed, with one exception, to grant a bounty of fifty dollars to each man enlisting.²⁴⁷

On Monday morning May 30, 1864, the company of hundred day men, Capt. Durbin commanding, left for their active duty. Not much demonstration now when men set out for war. It had become a serious business, and no one was certain of the end. Eighty-nine men left the county in this company. The company was mustered in at Camp McClellan, Davenport, as Company I, Forty-Sixth Iowa, on June 10, 1864. Capt. Durbin was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and Wm. P. Wolf became its captain. The entire regiment left Davenport for Cairo on the 14th of June.

The first news from Company I was to the effect that Capt. Wolf had been severely wounded and a number of men taken prisoner. They had fallen into the hands of guerrillas while trying to rescue a group of prisoners.

The long expected draft came after all possible efforts had been made to complete the quota demanded from each township. This occurred in September, 1864. Some townships, Cass and Massillon, had filled their appointment before the draft was made. Inland and Dayton raised volunteers enough to remove any need of a draft. It was in October before the drafted men left for their assignments. Some were called upon to serve their country who could not leave their families without a great sacrifice, but under the circumstances there was no escape from the demands of a needy government. Cheerful compliance was the only way to avoid an unpleasant situation.

A prison story typical of what the boys in blue had to endure when captured in the line of duty is told in a letter from one of them to his brother. In the language of the writer, "I have been confined in this prison nearly six months. Fed on cornmeal and beef, and occasionally to relieve the monotony we get the sweepings of some old confederate mill, consisting of rye screenings, dirt, and old wheat ground together and dealt out in three-fourths of a pound per day rations. Then, to cap the climax of hospitality, there is sometimes a ration of shelled corn. There are none here with whom I ever was acquainted, never-



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN CEDAR COUNTY

theless I always find friends who are always ready to do a brother's part. You ask, where are my comrades? They were sent to Camp Gross, Hempstead, Texas. And, why am I not there? I was out on short "French" as the boys term it, and did not get back in time to go. I was gone four days and was captured by a bushwhacker and brought back. I had rather a rich time of it all alone without map, compass, or companions. My health is good; I enjoy a continual feast,—a contented mind, knowing that it is for my country I suffer. We have meetings every evening, Bible class in the morning, and singing school in the afternoon.

"Some of the boys began a tunnel in the latter part of July, which was a long hard job with our limited means for digging, and yet this was not the greatest of our difficulties. We were very closely guarded. The tunnel was ready to be opened some time before it was, on account of the nights being too light. When the proper time came twenty-eight made their escape, when, through the indiscretion of some of our men, it was discovered and two months of hard toil went for nothing.

"The next morning, as was expected, there was a grand yankee hunt. The dogs were out as well as the confederates themselves. They rushed around the camp yelling like fiends fresh from the lower regions, until they struck the trail, when all dashed into the woods. But the hounds did not find it such fine fun, for the boys had used plenty of black pepper, which made their dogships snort and sneeze and bay terribly. About ten in the morning the yelling in the confederate camp announced the capture of the prisoners, and before night, thirteen were again in the stockade.

"Imagine my feelings at seeing these comrades of mine with their torn clothes and mangled limbs. This is no idle tale but the facts as I have witnessed. The moment anyone is missing the hounds are put upon his track, and if caught he is treated as a deserter. A persevering in a second attempt means that he will be shot.

"The paroling officer is here and has paroled six hundred and forty men, but I am not among the lucky number." (J. W. R., Dec., '64.) ²⁴⁸

The Thirty-Seventh Iowa, called the Grey Beard Regiment because it contained not a man under forty-five, was mustered out in 1865. Only two were left in the regiment who went from here, and these were H. H. Linsley and Robert Yard.

No sooner were the soldiers in camp than a movement began to keep them supplied with comforts and often later with the necessities of army life. Organizations were perfected for sending the contributions to the front. An early announcement reads: "The last meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society will be held at the home of Mrs. W. A. Betts on Friday afternoon at half past one; the male members of the society are requested to be present, as the ladies wish to consult with them in regard to the distribution of the articles."

A great variety of means was employed to raise funds for sending these supplies. Entertainment and festival alike kept everyone informed of the doings of this relief association. The entire county took this matter up in May, 1862, calling the citizens in mass meeting to devise ways and means to assist the soldiers in the field. The call was signed by eleven men of the county.

This organization adopted a constitution containing provisions for the relief of wounded soldiers, residents of or enlisted from the county, to provide them necessary supplies, and to return, free of expense to friends, when necessary, the bodies of volunteers from this county slain or dying in the service of their government. Any person could become a member by contributing to its funds. Three committees were appointed according to its constitution—surgical committee, burial and finance.

When the order was issued by the Adjutant General for the organization of the home guards the county at once took action. This order included all points, and was for the purpose of preserving order at home. J. W. Kynett was elected Captain, J. D. Mitchell 1st Lieut. and J. W. Casad 2nd Lieut.

While the county at first got credit for only two entire companies, it furnished many to companies outside the county. In the Eleventh Regiment, besides having one company, there was a large representation in three others. Company I, of Muscatine, had eighteen from Cedar county. Mount Vernon had a number. The company from Wilton, close to Cedar's border, had more than forty from this county. Men from Cedar were in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and in the Second Cavalry. All summed up the number would compose four companies additional to those credited to the county. Such an arrangement came about from the associations of men near to the county lines, and the same conditions often happened, doubtless, in other parts of the state.

A great celebration was prepared for the Fourth of July, 1865, after the war was over. The assassination of Lincoln had cast a gloom over the community, but events passed so rapidly, time was so fully occupied, that new topics came up for adjustment in rapid succession. The bitterness of war was not gone, for there were broken hearts everywhere. Yet in the observance of the day of Independence an effort was made to bring about a union of sentiment in the future growth and recovery from the great disaster. In the midst of these plans, when the program of the day was nearly finished, an event occurred that was more than ordinary in its effect. One man who had often expressed his sympathy with the treasonable side was honored with a place on the program; an opportunity to redeem himself which he failed to improve. The report states that, "Attempting to respond to the toast 'My Fatherland,' he was somewhat hastily ejected from the platform." Among the speakers on this program of peace were Sylvanus Yates, J. W. Kynett, L. L. Sweet, W. H. Wynn, Capt. Safley, Revs. Pancoast and M. K. Cross, and Capt. W. P. Wolf. The topics were of war events or of the heroes concerned in them.

On the ninety-first anniversary of American Independence the Soldiers' Monument, which now stands in front of the city library in Tipton, was dedicated. Then it stood in the center of the square, and so remained until the time of the erection of the Carnegie library, when it was moved to its present position.

The square was once the playground of the public schools, and a general common in the early days. After the Civil War, before soldiers had settled down into the ordinary ranks of citizens, a movement was begun to erect a shaft to their memory. The call for the consideration of this subject came in June, 1865, in time for action and incorporation before the memorable celebration on July 4 just referred to. At the time of this patriotic meeting the first subscrip-

tions were taken, the amount reported as six hundred and fifty dollars being raised in a few minutes. From time to time other sums were added until the amount of three thousand dollars had been raised. Of this sum one-half was voted from the county funds, the other fifteen hundred being private gifts in sums of twenty-five dollars or below.

After suitable designs had been submitted the one offered by an Iowa firm was selected, and the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1867, under the auspices and in accordance with the ritual of the Masonic order. The veterans of the Civil War led the march on that day, and they came from all parts of the county. The Odd Fellows and Good Templars, followed by the Masons, came in order, and an entire day was consumed in the regular program.

The names of all the soldiers from the county were read by Rev. Kynett, the Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Wolf, and an oration was delivered by Rev. S. Pancoast.

An appeal was made at this time for a sum sufficient to put an iron fence about the monument square, and a sum of about three hundred dollars was raised in a short time.

The block selected for this monument was early set aside as block thirty-two for county purposes, and this was donated to the monument association, later in its history to be given again to the public for library purposes also.

When the cornerstone was laid it contained the names of the officers of the association, and the names also of all members who contributed the sums of one dollar or more. The largest individual subscription was twenty-five dollars and the smallest twenty cents, so far as noted.

On reaching the monument square the order of exercises made necessary by the laying of the cornerstone included the assignment of the soldiers and orders in a definite arrangement. The Masons having charge of the ceremony approached the monument from the east, arriving at an arch decorated with evergreens, where the Master and his officers passed through the lines to the platform, while the remainder of the brothers formed a hollow square. Grand Master Rev. J. W. Kynett conducted the ceremonies. Deputy Grand Master J. W. Casad, holding a vessel of corn, stood east of the cornerstone. Senior Grand Warden Rev. G. M. Scott, holding a vessel containing wine, stood west of the cornerstone, and Junior Grand Warden Wm. H. Cobb, holding a vessel containing oil, occupied a position to the south. The ceremonies were opened by music and prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. Skinner. The several implements of Masonry were applied in the laying of the cornerstone and the part of consecration followed.

The Deputy Grand Master went forward with the corn and scattering it on the stone said:

"I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered upon us and upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and inspire the hearts with virtue, wisdom, and gratitude."

The Senior Grand Warden then went forward with the wine, and pouring it upon the stone said:

"I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and prosper our National, State, and City Governments,

preserve the union of the States, and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time."

The Junior Grand Warden then came forward with the oil, and pouring it upon the foundation stone said:

"I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May its blessings abide with us continually, and may the Grand Master of earth and heaven shelter and protect the widow and orphan, shield and protect them from trials and vicissitudes of the world, and so bestow his mercy upon the bereaved, the afflicted, and the sorrowing that they may know sorrow and trouble no more."

The Grand Master offered the invocation and, after the public grand honors were given, a short address by the Grand Master followed, closing this part of the exercises on this memorable Fourth of July.

A circular was issued to the families of those who had lost their lives in the war asking for all the details, and this information appears either upon the monument itself or in the roster of companies.

Not until October of 1867 was the monument completed by the contractors, W. H. Simpson & Co. It has a fitting inscription on the west front:²⁴⁹

TO HER SONS,
BELOVED AND HONORED, WHO DIED FOR THEIR
COUNTRY
IN THE GREAT WAR OF THE REBELLION.
CEDAR COUNTY
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE HAS ERECTED THIS
MONUMENT, A. D. 1867.

The names of the dead appear on the three remaining sides in order.

It is probably known to most of the citizens of the county that William Beaver Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was named in honor of the first man from Cedar County to fall in battle, a member of Company A, Fifth Iowa Infantry. His death occurred about the sixth of March, 1862, while on a scouting expedition, near New Madrid, Missouri. Coming at this time early in the company's history it brought home to the community from which he went the real facts of war. A wife and five children were left at home when he set out for battlefields never to return. Some time in 1897 a paper was found that was of much interest to members of the Post since it contains what is given of an inscription on the stone or marker of Wm. Beaver's grave.

The paper mentioned was found among the effects of Mrs. Hall in the north part of town. It was in the handwriting of her son, who was a member of the same regiment as Wm. Beaver. The paper containing the words was turned over to the Post as a part of their history.

The inscription, which seems from its reading to have been put there by hands not friendly but yet not wholly forgetful, reads as follows:

WILLIAM BEAVER

Welcome here.

This is the spot where one not satisfied with leaving other folks alone would
insist on being buried, a

LINCOLNITE

Killed the 4th of March, 1862, while on picket duty by the
Confederate pickets,
New Madrid, Missouri.

This Yankee said he belonged to the Fifth Iowa Regt.

The very first observance of Memorial Day occurred when a number of citizens formed in line of march and went to the strains of martial music, that music yet inspiring to the old soldier, to decorate the new monument erected so recently in the square. From that time, May 30, 1868, to the present day, with some slight interruptions the custom has prevailed and no day set apart for remembering the soldier dead is complete unless the children take part in these ceremonies and lay their contribution of flowers at the foot of the monument through the intervening hands of the Grand Army.

At this first observance, Capt. E. H. Pound made a short address fitting such a day and Lieut. Bull called the roll of the honored dead. The wreaths were placed for the first time and Rev. G. M. Scott pronounced the benediction.

William Beaver Relief Corps, composed originally of twenty-one members, wives and daughters of veterans of the Civil War, or of previous wars, was instituted in Tipton in 1891. Mrs. Alice Lytle, of Iowa City, the officer in charge of this work, officiated on that occasion. Other ladies are admitted to this organization now besides the ones mentioned in the beginning of its existence. This is the only Relief Corps in the county.

On each Memorial Day Comstock Post of Mechanicsville, J. Q. Wilds Post of Stanwood, and Hoyman Post of Clarence are represented in the exercises and have a place reserved for them in the line of march. Their names will continue to stand in memory of the comrade who fell in battle or left his command to die in loneliness of wounds or disease. The ranks grow thinner and thinner, and soon there will be no old soldier to march on May 30th to guide the younger citizens into the sacred precincts of the veteran dead.

The story of the death of Capt. J. C. Gue is full of tragedy, full of sadness, if one can picture to himself the story of his comrade on that fateful afternoon. It was about two by the clock when this foraging party of some fifteen men, the captain and one sergeant, went for sweet potatoes to feed the hungry company. Not finding any near at hand they had gone some distance, probably six miles, before arriving at a plantation where the supply was sufficient.

Engaged in the digging and filling the army wagon to return to camp their attention was called to a party of horsemen coming in their direction, part of them in blue coats. A discussion arose as to the nature of the men approaching, were they enemies or friends? The old landlord of the plantation declared them to be union men because they had gone that way the day before.

Capt. Gue at this time said "he would see," and forthwith set out. At his approach the one who had tarried behind the main body saluted and the captain rode directly toward him along the edge of the field. When he had come within a distance of fifty yards, without warning so far as one could tell, although he may have been called upon to surrender, the confederate raised his carbine and shot him down. Before the rest of his companions could reach him, the robber had done his work, securing the revolver and sword of the captain. He even pulled off his new boots which he had but recently purchased, but he missed

the watch which in the fall from the horse became hidden in the clothing. Capt. Gue rode the colonel's horse and the confederates endeavored to secure that, but after the shooting the horse remained about half way between the two parties making it possible to secure him through the efforts of the only two mounted men in the foraging company. The wagon was loaded with the potatoes and then the sad duty of placing the dead captain's body on that to take it to camp the six miles, fell to the lot of his command. There were some who went out with the foragers who were musicians and being unarmed returned to camp as soon as danger threatened. Carrying the news to camp that the whole company was surrounded, the regiment turned out under orders to rescue them and they were met by the returning party and their sad message.

Captain Gue was buried at that camp by a detail, the regiment being ordered into battle before the honors of war could be paid to the dead comrade. His body is supposed to have been recovered long afterward by his brother, Hon. B. F. Gue, and reinterred at Vicksburg. Sergt. Andrew Pierce, of Wm. Beaver Post, states these facts as he remembers them on that day long ago.²⁴⁹

The first movement toward organizing for a county reunion was made in August, 1879. A permanent organization was recommended at that time. F. L. Sheldon, J. E. Pickering and C. L. Longley were appointed on this committee. Remarks were made at this time approving of such a movement by T. W. Maxson, O. D. Heald, L. L. Sweet and others.

In October following the above preliminary meeting the promised reunion materialized, and a great gathering of veterans from the county met at the fairgrounds for a two days' meeting. At this time the roster showed Grand Army men from nearly every northern state. Eleven were present from the Second Iowa Cavalry; nine from the Fifth Infantry, nearly all from Company A, the old guards; sixteen from Company E of the Eleventh Infantry; of the Twenty-fourth Iowa, seventeen from Company C, nineteen from B, were there and four from other companies. Twenty-one members of the Thirty-Fifth answered to roll call. Many others from Iowa regiments were present. At this meeting, in addition to the outlined program, a permanent organization was arranged for and completed.

A most interesting event occurred at this time when the battleflags of the Fifth, Eleventh, Twenty-Fourth, and Thirty-Fifth Infantry, kindly loaned by Gov. Gear, were on the stand in the hands of D. R. Smith, D. Cummins, James Dickinson and Jacob Onstott, who acted as color bearers during the day. The flags were tightly furled and tied up, but the men who followed them would not be denied one more sight of these revered emblems. They were carefully unfurled, and, as their torn and battered folds spread into view the names they bore, the Cornell Light Artillery fired a salute, and "the two hundred veterans stood uncovered and in silence while the unbidden tear filled every eye."

Fully three thousand assembled at this reunion. After the speech making and story telling was all done the old flags were taken out upon the race track, the representatives of each of the four regiments mentioned fell in behind their respective colors, those from other regiments forming by themselves, and after a few preliminary commands, as it was said, "just to limber up a little," they set off around the track, once more following their war flag after fifteen years.

Another great reunion was held in the county in October, 1882, when organized companies of veterans bearing arms loaned for this purpose participated in a sham battle witnessed by ten thousand people. This was held on the fair grounds where the camp was located, and it is reported that two hours' time was required for the crowd to disperse after the program.

According to arrangement the southern flag was displayed from the northwest corner of the grounds where Capt. Creitz was in command of the Wilton, West Branch, and Atalissa companies. On the opposite side of the grounds were Capt. Kelly and the Stanwood and Tipton companies—both sides having additional support from scattered reinforcements. After due effort was made the rebel position was taken and their colors captured. It is said that the wounded on the Federal side were tenderly cared for by the Muscatine drum corps, consisting of Becky, the old drum major of the Thirty-Fifth Iowa, and his company.

After the mock war was over the Cedar County Veterans' Association was presented with a shell brought from the field of Gettysburg.

The Twenty-Fourth Iowa Volunteers held their Seventh reunion in Tipton in September, 1897. On that occasion something more than seventy-five members enrolled, and the history of the regiment was seen in review. A short time before this reunion their former major, and after the death of Col. Wilds, their Colonel, Gen. Ed Wright, of Des Moines, had died and the members of the regiment mourned his loss at this gathering. Col. Wilds was killed at Winchester, where the Twenty-Fourth fought with Sheridan, and where they saw that gallant commander on his famous ride of "twenty miles away." Gen. Wright took command there, and sought to make his regiment a model. It will be related elsewhere of the place of Gen. Wright in the history of this county. His daughter, Miss Flora Wright, was in attendance at this reunion, and the members called her the daughter of the regiment.

The sham battle at the great reunion of 1882 had one feature of sadness connected with it, when by the premature discharge of a cannon the arm of one man was blown away and others were injured seriously. At the gate when the crowd was leaving a collection was taken for the colored man who had lost his arm and a hatful of money was the result. Probably his name would be familiar to the younger generation by saying that he was the husband of "Mammy" Powell.

At the reunion of the Twenty-fourth Iowa in Tipton, September, 1909, the history of the regiment, the days of departure for the field of action, the long story of conflict, and the return were told in eloquent words, so rich in their sentiment, so full of emotion, and so personal that they seem to be sacred.

It is allowed to incorporate in this chapter some of the utterances on that occasion by permission of those who are the fortunate possessors of the eloquence, the experience, and the liberality expressed in the quotations.

Captain Rathbun indicated the purpose of the reunion in the words which follow:

"We came to your city today to participate in a reunion of what is known as the Twenty-fourth Iowa Regimental Association, an organization composed of one of Iowa's regiments which served in the army of the Union during the war of the rebellion.

"To some of us, however, it is more than a reunion—a home coming as well.

"Two companies of the ten, two hundred of the original members of the regiment were recruited here. This is our second reunion in your city. The first was in September, 1897. The welcome we received then, and the universal hospitality extended has never been forgotten, but has been remembered with the greatest pleasure by all whose good fortune it was to be here at that time.

"Of the nearly 1,000 members of the regiment when it was mustered into service, our corresponding secretary, Comrade H. C. Kurtz, informs me that there are about 450 members living today. But the homes of many are so distant that at five o'clock this evening the enrollment here was only 91. By companies as follows:

"A-5, B-23, C-15, D-9, E-6, F-13, G-1, H-7, I-7, K-5.

"Unless we recall the fact that nearly five decades have passed since the enlistment, it may seem strange that the numbers surviving are so few. But perhaps Providence has been as kind to those who went to the front as to those who remained at home. So far as I know there is but one who was in business in Tipton in 1862 who is in business here today. I presume it is about the same in all towns where the companies were raised.

"In the address of welcome tonight the history of the regiment was concisely and correctly though briefly stated and it is unnecessary for me to repeat. Suffice it to say that the Twenty-fourth does not claim to be the regiment that 'put down the rebellion,' but it was one of Iowa's fifty-five regiments which served in the Union army, one of the 2,700 regiments which composed the grandest and bravest army of the centuries, and it can be truthfully said that no other regiment did better service, no other regiment has a better record in the archives of the War Department. With this its members should be and are content."²⁵⁰

When permission was given to use the address of Hon. C. L. Longley, of Vicksburg, formerly editor of the Advertiser, it was the intention to take the historical data, but the address is too full of the inspiring words the soldier loved to hear to omit anything:

"When I was young—ah, woful when—
Ah, for the change twixt now and then!
Naught cared this body for wind and weather
When Youth and I dwelt in't together."

"Fifty-five years ago this month I first crossed the plot of ground where we now stand on my way to the little old brick still seen to my left—then Tipton's sole school building; and, standing here today and looking down the vista of those years, I can well say, with our silver tongued comrade, who long since answered the final roll call, 'The past rises before me like a dream.' For seven or eight consecutive years this spot was playground, rendezvous, trysting place; it then acquired associations that made of it a shrine.

"You all remember, or will know, of the momentous events with which began the seventh decade of the last century. How the war-cloud gathered lowered and finally, in 1861, tempestuously broke upon our peace-loving people. You know how Governor Kirkwood's call for ten companies, to constitute Iowa's one regiment in Lincoln's first 75,000 levy, was instantly responded to by the proffer of more than fifty companies; and how her quota of the much larger call

soon made was more than filled before the summer passed. Men sprang to arms, and scarcely a boy of manly stature but burned to join them and feared the opportunity to be a hero would flit and leave him still a clod.

"But the momentous months were on, and those of us still at home saw our maimed friends and schoolmates return from Donelson, from Belmont and from Shiloh and began to understand that a uniform was not alone a cheap title to glory, nor the soldier's life an idle holiday. Nevertheless, when in the summer of 1862 and after reverses to the Union arms on the Peninsula and elsewhere other calls came, aggregating 'six hundred thousand more,' the response was, if possible, even more prompt, enthusiastic and universal; for within the State of Iowa alone twenty-one regiments—eighteen infantry and three cavalry—were recruited substantially within thirty days.

"Of course you understand that it was now and here that the Twenty-fourth Iowa sprang into existence. And right here I wish to correct a somewhat common misapprehension. The following found in the archives of the Adjutant General of the State, is the very first authority for, or official recognition of, the title of 'Temperance Regiment,' as applied to the Twenty-fourth:

" 'Executive Office, Iowa, August 6, 1862.

" 'E. C. Byam:

" 'Sir: The Secretary of War has authorized me to raise a regiment of infantry in this State for United States service to be known as the 'Temperance Regiment' to be commanded by you. This regiment is in addition to the five regiments heretofore called for. I therefore request and authorize you to proceed immediately to the raising and organization of such regiment. The regiment will be the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry and will rendezvous at Muscatine. Recruiting commission will be issued to you by the Adjutant General for such persons as you may designate as recruiting officers and passes will be delivered to you by him for such recruiting officers and for the recruits to the place of rendezvous. An acting quartermaster will be appointed by me to make the necessary arrangements at Muscatine for quartering and subsisting the men as they arrive. I shall expect the regiment to be in rendezvous by the 15th of September next. Very respectfully,

" 'Your obedient servant,

" 'SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Governor.'

"On August 6, 1862, when the foregoing was issued, every company afterwards serving in the Twenty-fourth with a single possible exception, was in process of being recruited, had its ranks already more than half filled and its organization was completed not later than the 15th of the month named—only nine days after the order to Col. Byam was penned by the Governor. This point is not made through any sensitiveness with regard to the name, 'Temperance Regiment'—better deserved, I honestly believe, by no regiment than by the Twenty-fourth Iowa—but simply in vindication of facts or history, which are that with one exception, the companies of the Twenty-fourth were raised precisely as were other companies in Iowa at the time, and then, upon application and by careful selection, were assigned to Col. Byam's regiment. In evidence, note the following letter, copied *verbatim et literatim* (because the spell-

ing is rather too good to be lost, and therefore left unidentified), from the Adjutant General's records:

“August the 11, 1862.

“Governor S. Kirkwood:

“Sir: I have got a full (a voice, “Capt. Williams”) company and we are now organized and the officers are elected and it is the unanimous request of every man that we be transferred to the Twenty-fourth regiment. The Co. are all temperance men and Col. E. C. Byam has requested me to let you know the mind of Co. He is pleased with the report of the Co. His agent has seen the men in ranks; if you can make the change you will confer a favor on 101 men.

“Signed

“Dear Governor: I most heartily endorse the above request.

“E. C. BYAM, Col. 24th Iowa Infantry.’

“Upon the back of this letter, in the handwriting of Iowa's grand old war Governor, appears the following indorsement:

“Adjutant General Baker will assign this Co. to Byam if he wills.’

“Although there is in the records no affirmative evidence, it appears that Company ‘G’ may have been the exception indicated, as the original recruiting commission for this company was issued to Rev. F. W. Vinson under date of August 6, and the enlistments were all after that date, with none later than August 15—so that the company was actually raised in nine days. And the rapidity of enlistments in all the companies was only exceeded by the clean sweep of those eligible. They went by whole families; ten first cousins in Co. ‘F’—four Brennaman brothers, three Kurtz brothers and the rest, I think, Hershe—and, strange to say, all three of those Kurtz boys are here present this day: in Co. ‘B,’ four Rigbys; Co. ‘O,’ three Hakemans and two Hueys; Co. ‘D,’ four Rosenbergers, and so on down the list. Oh, it was an uprising and outpouring; and by the middle of August each company was assembled at the convenient local center trying to ‘drill’ (usually without the slightest knowledge on the part of anyone present), and before the end of the month had broken the home ties and ‘Gone to War.’

“It was upon this spot (then a piece of bare prairie 420 feet square, including the surrounding streets) that Companies ‘B’ and ‘C’ assembled, August 27, 1862, very early in the morning, for that ever-to-be-remembered parting and starting. And it will not be invidious for me to recall as best I may the scenes of that day, for they were duplicated, somewhere, not only by each of the other companies of the Twenty-fourth, but by each of the 216 companies then being formed in our State. Older or younger, no one who was here present will have forgotten that day and that scene. At least one hundred vehicles, mostly farm wagons, which were to convey the ‘boys’ sixteen miles to the railroad, were here assembled; then the fathers and mothers, the wives, sisters, and sweethearts! It has been well said that three elements made the vital force that saved our country upon a thousand fields—the boy in the uniform, the mother that gave him and the girl he left behind him—a trinity, like all the best things, mostly woman! Ah, those mothers! Let me give you an incident of one, typical of all: Her only child, not yet 18, burned to go with the first company from his locality; the mother not only prevailed against that, but exacted

a solemn promise that he would not enlist without her permission, which she in turn pledged herself to give, 'if necessary.' More than a year later came the loud calls for more men; this boy was away from home at the time, but hastening back, his first words were, 'Mother, I've just got to go now!' With her arms about his neck and the tears streaming down her face that mother said, 'My son, I think you have!' You young mothers of today, with your boys at your knee, you are thinking you could not and would not do thus; but under similar circumstances you 'would' whether you 'could' or not! For two thousand years the Spartan woman has been the synonym for self-sacrificing patriotism, but the nimbus thrown about her by the romantic legends of the centuries pales before the halo which is placed upon the brow of the American woman by facts yet known to thousands of living witnesses! Hers was the farewell with smiles and tears, hers the agony of suspense—the waiting and the watching, often in face of privation and want; hers the desolating sorrow when Hope was no more; but hers always the spirit of encouragement and the hand of help! God bless the American woman, the best of His best!

"But we are at this moment witnessing upon this ground, the farewells of 47 years ago. The two companies of young men (fifty of them just from the school house at my left and all averaging scant 22 years) are in the center formed in mass. The first good-byes are spoken more formally by preachers and teachers, in words trembling with emotion—for the elder who stay more than the younger who go, appreciate the gravity and the pathos of the moment. Then ranks are broken for the real farewells; with one hand on his boy's shoulder and the other palm to palm, the father looks into his boy's eyes with but few words; the sister weeps upon his breast, the sweetheart presses her lips to his; but his mother—she gathers him in her arms as when a helpless babe, and, holding hard her throbbing heart and welling tears, she bids him ever to fear God and—do his duty!

"Finally the last lingering words have been spoken and we are off. The ride of sixteen miles with part of every load composed of sisters and sweethearts (the mothers are mostly on their knees at home) was a picnic. Darkness found us in the rendezvous at Camp Strong, Muscatine, where the greatly needed military training filled the days. There were plenty of incidents that would bear recalling, including the visits of the friends from home; but we hasten to get a glimpse of the real life of the soldier, which began for the Twenty-fourth when we arrived, early in October, at Helena, Arkansas—a place whose name, we always thought, should have ended with its first syllable. Time forbids any detail of, or even reference to, consecutive events. We had, both then and later, hardships and privations, as well as amusements and pleasures. Perhaps it is as well that memory holds the latter best and clearest. But what I would like is to recall one or two typical incidents, or features, that may illumine for you the daily life of the soldier. It had much sameness—reveille and 'hard tack,' drill by squad, by company and by battalion; more hard tack, more drill and then more tack.

"But often, far too often, during the winter, routine was broken by the funeral call. From the hospital—a place where

“ ‘There was a lack of woman’s nursing,
There was a dearth of woman’s tears,’

a place more dreaded by the soldier than was the chance of wounds or of death upon the field of battle—from the hospital you followed the casket—I forget, box or blanket—to the shallow grave prepared on hillside, levee or plain, for a comrade’s mortal remains. To the slow muffled drum you marched, with arms reversed. The chaplain may or may not have been present, but there was no father, mother, sister or brother; the salute is fired; the handkerchief snatched from the snares of the drums, and with lively tune and quick step, camp and its routine is quickly resumed.

“Again, one of the early lessons of that winter was the demanding and commanding potency of the ‘long roll.’ That fierce rattle of the drums, punctuated by great throbs of sound, like artillery amid a blare of musketry, we were told meant attack and immediate danger, which instantly must be met in hostile array. Thus it was that one night just before Christmas, 1862, when between one and two o’clock, the braves of the Twenty-fourth were suddenly awakened by that dreaded alarm, each individual hair arose upon its owner’s head as he was struggling into clothing and equipments. The regiment was then in ‘shacks’ about 9x18, each holding 8 men, who slept in four ‘bunks’—one above another on either side, with about thirty inches of floor between them. When eight husky men came at once into that space and at once began frantically to dress, there was some mix; and you will not be surprised that two of them, each having one trousers’ leg occupied, after vainly stabbing the air in an effort to find the other one, found instead that both had hold of and partly occupied one and the same pair! And not a hostile ‘Johnny’ within forty miles!

“In the early spring of 1863, after a couple of short and minor expeditions, the Twenty-fourth joined Grant’s great Vicksburg campaign. It was here, May 16, at Champion Hill, that with one company acting as provost guards at corps headquarters, the remaining nine overran and captured a Confederate battery, sustaining 189 casualties, 82 of which were ‘killed or mortally wounded’—a fatality exceeded during the war by but very few regiments in a single engagement. Then came the siege and capture of Jackson, New Orleans and the Teche campaign, followed in the spring of 1864 by Banks’ ill-starred Red River fiasco. Then to the far East, where the Twenty-fourth was the first Iowa regiment to march through the streets of Washington; then glorious Shenandoah Valley campaign with ‘Little Phil,’ then to Georgia and North Carolina, in Sherman’s rear; and then—home!

“Victory at Appomattox was grand, the home-coming glorious, for those of us who came, but—996 men, including ‘field an staff,’ were mustered into the Twenty-fourth Iowa at Camp Strong; recruits were added to bring its total membership up to 1,207. Where were those comrades then? Where are they today? At the time of our muster out, death had already claimed 343; since then a much greater number. The monument before me (dedicated July 4th, 1866, and the first of its kind in Iowa) bears the names of 64—all of whom went from Cedar County and who died during the war. Four companies are represented—21 from ‘B,’ 32 from ‘C,’ 10 from ‘D,’ and 1 from ‘H.’ To these our comrades and to all others who either during or since the war passed over the

river and are 'waiting in the Shade,' this assembly is especially a memorial. We bring to them one and all our affectionate remembrances, ourselves lingering on the brink. We, ourselves, but

" 'Wait for the bugle; the night dews are cold,
The limbs of the soldier feel jaded and old,
The field of our bivouacs is windy and bare,
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair;
The future is veiled and its fortunes unknown
As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown.

" 'At the sound of that bugle each comrade shall spring
Like an arrow released from the strain of the string,
The courage, the impulse of youth shall come back
To banish the chill of the drear bivouac,
And sorrows and losses and cares fade away,
When that life-giving signal proclaims the new day.

" 'Though the bivouac of age may put ice in our veins,
And no fibre of steel in our sinews remains;
Though the Comrades of yesterday's march are not here,
And the sunlight seems pale and the branches are sear,
Though the sound of our cheering dies down to a moan,
We shall find our lost youth when the bugle is blown.'

"Comrades for whom the bugle has already blown, the great majority of the old Twenty-fourth Iowa—"We who are about to die, salute you!"²⁵¹

When rumors of war came in 1898, the military company in Tipton and vicinity made preparations for any emergency. The Iowa National Guard, it was understood, would be the first to be called out for service. In preparation for these events the citizens of the county took great interest, and no one more than the one who offered to mount the commanding officer in case of need.

It was in March, 1898, that Alex Spear, one of the substantial farmers of the county, called at the office of Maj. John T. Moffit, and asked if he was furnished with the necessary horses in the event of being called upon for service.

Major Moffit admitted that he was not in possession of the horse he would need to lead his troops. Since Cedar county was then, as now, noted for its fine horses, Mr. Spear said he was anxious that the officers from this county should be as well mounted as any in the entire division. He determined to prevent any failure in this respect by offering to the Major the best mount his stables could produce. This was the description of the fine animal selected: a large bay mare, seven years old, coach and trotting bred, standing sixteen hands high, and weighing eleven hundred pounds or more; one of a fine saddle gait. This was the splendid prospect for the officer in case a call should come for active service.

On Saturday, just a week before the orders were received to march, Mr. Frank Moffit sent Lieut. Sweinhart, as a present, a fine black horse, beautiful enough to make him the envied of all soldiers. Lieut. France was presented by other citizens with a horse said to be worthy a brigadier general—a Kentucky saddler.

After the ultimatum had been issued by Pres. McKinley, Company F awaited impatiently the order that all began to feel was inevitable. All was expectancy on the afternoon and evening of Monday, the 25th of April, 1898, and late into the night the order was awaited, until all had given it up and gone home to rest.

It is related that business was practically suspended during Monday while the order was awaited, and the streets were thronged while awaiting that first news. The arrangements were all made, everything was packed ready to respond at a moment's notice. A last drill at the armory followed by a dancing party occupied the members of the company, until the conclusion was reached that no orders would come until morning, and they separated, for a short time as it proved. Many had not yet gone to their homes for the night when the order came to assemble at Camp McKinley at Des Moines.

The message by wire came at 12:30 A. M., on Tuesday, the 26th of April, and one hour's notice given of the coming special train over the C. & N. W. to carry the company to Des Moines. Bells were rung, and buglers rode through the streets sounding the assembly call, while the fire whistle added to the alarm.

The suspense was over and the final summons was a relief to high strung nerves awaiting some definite decision. Knapsacks were hastily put on, and orders were given to "fall in."

At the depot scenes of the Civil War were repeated with this difference, that in 1861 the boys crossed the country to Wilton in lumber wagons instead of taking train at once. The sensations were not different, and, it is safe to say, the veterans of the Civil War recalled the old days when they were young and starting out to serve their country where home and friends and all the cherished things of life must be surrendered. While after events did not make the havoc in home life caused by the Civil War the remembrance of these things affected this departure. Mothers and fathers felt the same reluctance in giving up their sons for the conquering of a foreign despot as those of other days for the preservation of the nation.

In the darkness of midnight, with a few flickering lanterns, with hearts full of unsaid things, the train was loaded with its human freight and with the equipment including the gift mounts of the officers mentioned before. There was no noise, but the silent feeling of serious business, and a determination to find out the secrets of war.

On the Sunday following the assembling at Camp McKinley, a multitude made an excursion there to see the soldiers in camp. Tipton sent a big delegation over the road now in the control of the Rock Island system, and they spent Sunday with Company F.

The 49th Regiment was ordered to Jacksonville June 9, 1898, and were on their way by the 11th. When next heard from Company F and those enlisted from this county were in camp at Jacksonville, Fla. They went over the Milwaukee road, and a number of people from the county went to Marion to see them off. While the company's train halted there they were remembered by Capt. and Mrs. S. W. Rathbun, both formerly of this county; the Captain's name being found in the official and military records of the county while Mrs. Rathbun was prominent in its educational history.

The regiment was fed in home fashion at Marion, and this reminds one of the Wilton people feeding the boys on their way to Muscatine in 1861, and the Tipton dinner to the Mechanicsville company a little later. History only repeats itself a little more rapidly in its movement, and the changes of time in prosecuting the war were correspondingly short.

The journey of the boys to the south was fully described in the interesting newspaper letters of one of their number, now a regular army officer, E. H. Yule.²⁵²

After trying experiences in camp life, in fighting disease and escaping by narrow margins, the first death came to Company F of the 49th. Joe Wilson, who went out with the company on the night journey, never returned to his home until his mother brought him after the long hospital fight was ended. His burial occurred in his home town on September 30, 1898. All the business houses were closed, and the G. A. R. and W. R. C. attended in a body in honor of the young soldier. The public schools were closed and joined in the services for the former pupil. Col. J. T. Moffit, Adjt. J. C. France, and Capt. Rowell were all present from the Jacksonville camp.

Shortly after this another member of Company F was brought home by his friend and comrade Ed Wolf—Private Harry Staininger died in the Florida hospital and was buried in Tipton October 8, 1898. This was the second death in the company due to disease from a changed climate and the unhealthy conditions under which a large body of men were called upon to live during the summer season.

It was in December that the 49th Iowa set sail for Havana. A telegram from Col. Dows conveyed this information to the friends at home.

While the regiment was in Cuba a paper of that island called "The Times," gave some account of its composition and activities. They were then in Camp Columbia, which was described as "being swept by the zephyrs from the Gulf of Mexico, and washed by the blue waters of the mighty ocean."

The colonel, Wm. G. Dows, had risen from the ranks, through every grade of militia service since the organization of the regiment in 1878. He and the captain of Company C were the oldest members in point of service in the regiment. At this time the regiment was said to be the only strictly volunteer one in the island, as there was no regular army officer in it.²⁵³

The regiment had the honor of furnishing a detail for guard at Morro Castle, and were the first soldiers of the army of the United States to set foot in that fortress. Company F of Tipton, Capt. L. J. Rowell, 1st Lieut. J. E. Bartley belonged to this regiment. Company H, of Marshalltown had for its captain Chas. S. Aldrich, a Cedar County boy.

When Company F left for the Des Moines camp in 1898, and later were ordered south, and finally into Cuba, there was much anxiety on the part of the families and friends concerned. When they returned, a great reception was given them by all the people.

They landed at the same station from which they set out that early morning, when the excitement was such that no one thought of sleep the whole night through, but the return was somewhat different from the departure.

It was a day of general rejoicing, great crowds assembling to greet the return on Tuesday morning, May 16, 1899. A program had been carefully prepared for the occasion, and the whole day was to be given up to its fulfilment, but, owing to the great crowd at the station when the special train came in, and the spontaneous greetings from all the friends, formal exercises were forgotten;—even the Grand Army escort of twenty-four grizzled veterans of the Civil War which had formed in line to meet the younger soldiers just back from Cuba.

Greetings and responses, toasts and banquets followed in due season, when the emotions of men were stirred by the kind appreciation of friends, and the tears were not forgotten for the ones who gave up their young lives in camp or hospital ward.

Company B, First Regiment, I. N. G., was organized in Tipton, in 1884 and that same year took part in the encampment at Waverly, Ia. Capt. Wm. Kelly, formerly 1st Lieut. of Co. B, Twenty-fourth Infantry during the Civil War, commanding. It remained in the First Regiment as Company B until 1892 when it became Company M, of the Second. In 1898 it was transferred back to the First as Company F. At the enlistment in the Spanish-American War it became Company F of the Forty-Ninth.

It was reorganized at the close of the war and in 1899 was still Company F of the Forty-ninth. Later in 1902 it was transferred to the Fifty-third Regiment and is now in that organization.

The original members of this company as recruited in 1884 follows:

Captain, William Kelly.

First Lieut., R. M. Carothers.

Second Lieut., H. L. Brotherlin.

Second Lieut., S. D. Casad.

First Lieut., S. D. Casad.

Second Lieut., J. T. Moffit.

Captain, J. T. Moffit.

Major Second Regt., J. T. Moffit.

First Lieut., Walter Jeffers.

Second Lieut., W. T. Gilmore.

Second Lieut., L. J. Rowell.

Captain, L. J. Rowell.

Major, L. J. Rowell.

First Lieut., C. S. Aldrich.

Second Lieut., C. S. Aldrich.

Second Lieut., F. H. Gunsolus.

First Lieut., F. H. Gunsolus.

Second Lieut., J. E. Bartley.

Private, Burgess, J. L.

Private, Coutts, W. H.

Private, Chitlick, Geo.

Private, Doyle, Thos. F.

Corporal, Deardorf, O. G.

Private, Dallas, W. J.

Private, Ferguson, Will.



COMPANY F, FIRST REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

Taken at Des Moines, Iowa, immediately after muster, Forty-ninth Iowa, Spanish-American War

Private, Geiger, A. C. T.
Private, Hirschfieldt, Frank.
Private, Ives, C. E.
Private, Jakaway, Elmer.
Private, Murray, Chas.
Corporal, Moore, W. J.
Private, McKee, L. S.
Sergt., Neiman, J. N.
Private, Safley, Clarence.
Private, Sproat, C. N.
Private, Simons, C. W.
Private, Safley, Arthur.
Sergt., Safley, Geo. R.
Corporal, Snyder, C. A.
Private, Weaver, John B.
Private, Weaver, Geo. K.
Private, Wescott, W. D.
Private, Wiggins, W. D.
Private, Yates, Sherman.
Private, Waddell, Alex.
Surgeon, Pine, P. R.
Private, McEwen, A. J.
Private, Hammond, Kirby.
Private, Stout, Chas. B.
Private, Aldrich, H.
Private, Rudy, J. P.
Private, Bailey, Sherman.
Private, Stout, Jacob.
Private, Moscrip, W. A.
Private, Seitsinger, J. F.
Private, Stafford, Leonidas B.
Asst. Surgeon, Peters, R. A.
Private, McVay, Chas. E.
Private, Godden, John.
Private, Huber, Henry L.

Roster of Company F, as it was at the departure for Camp McKinley on April 26th, 1898.

Captain, L. J. Rowell.
First Lieut., F. H. Gunsolus.
Second Lieut., J. E. Bartley.
First Sergeant, Wm. Kauffman.
Second Sergeant, R. A. Dutton.
Third Sergeant, C. E. Wallick.
Fourth Sergeant, F. M. Cottrell.
Fifth Sergeant, R. R. Hoon.
First Corporal, J. L. McCormick.
Second Corporal, A. M. McCormick.

Third Corporal, E. C. Ford.

Fourth Corporal, Claude Clark.

Musician, C. E. Dilts.

Private, Wm. M. Aldrich.

Private, Birch Auldridge.

Private, Frank Brown.

Private, W. H. Bruch.

Private, Ed Chase.

Private, C. L. Dunn.

Private, S. V. Downing.

Private, E. E. Dotson.

Private, H. P. Dutton.

Private, Harry Dean.

Private, Frank Foy.

Private, Wm. Gregg.

Private, Forest Gay.

Private, Arthur Hawley.

Private, Geo. Henan.

Private, C. S. Hawkins.

Private, Fred Shaw.

Private, Robt. Sproat.

Private, J. R. Wilson.

Private, H. L. Willey.

Private, Asher Wirick.

Private, E. H. Yule.

Private, Harry Harris.

Private, Claus Hartmen.

Private, C. C. Helmer.

Private, A. H. Keller.

Private, M. Kizer.

Private, L. A. Kelling.

Private, Joe Leantey.

Private, Stewart Maxson.

Private, Everett McClung.

Private, L. D. Moorehead.

Private, W. G. McCormick.

Private, John McDonald.

Private, E. F. G. Onstott.

Private, Wm. Palmer.

Private, Ralph Reed.

Private, Chas. Stout.

Private, J. R. Smith.

Private, Frank Shultz.

Private, Arthur Waddell.

Private, Joe Whalen.

Private, W. E. Williams.

Private, F. W. Yule.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT—LATER THE FIFTIETH IOWA.

Major, John T. Moffit.

Lieut., J. C. France.

SIGNAL CORPS, SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut., Claude Sweinhart.

Lieut., Ed. Wolf.

Lieut., Art Hobstetter.

Lieut., Chas. Reichert.

Lieut., Harold Murray.²⁵⁴

The record of Company F, as mustered out, is found upon the War Records as below:

The company was organized at Tipton, Iowa, and mustered into the United States service June 2, 1898, at Des Moines, Ia., and on June 11, 1898, was sent out by train to Jacksonville, Fla., where it arrived June 14, 1898. Was detailed on special duty at Rifle Range of Seventh Army Corps, Jacksonville, Fla., from September 12 to September 18, 1898, inclusive.

On October 25 it was moved (in company with its regiment) by train to Savannah, Ga., where it remained in camp until December 2, 1898, when it was detailed on special duty as Provost Guard in the city of Savannah. It was relieved on December 19, 1898, and on this date it embarked on the U. S. Transport "Minnewaska" for Cuba, where it arrived at Havana, December 21, 1898. Disembarked December 23, 1898, and marched to "Camp Columbia," near Havana, where it remained in camp until February 20, 1899, on which date it left for a practice march. After two days' march it arrived at San Antonio de los Banos, Cuba, where it camped for four days. On February 25, 1899, it broke camp and after a two days' march arrived at "Camp Columbia," Havana, Cuba.

It remained in camp at this place until April 5, 1899, when it embarked on the Steamship City of San Antonio for Savannah, Ga., where it arrived after five days spent in "Camp Detention" on _____ Island, South Carolina, April 14, 1899. Here it remained in camp until mustered out on May 13, 1899.

The officers as mustered out were:

Captain, L. J. Rowell.

First Lieutenant, J. E. Bartley.

Second Lieutenant, William C. Kauffman.

First Sergeant, Clarence E. Wallick.

Sergeant, J. L. McCormick.

Sergeant, A. M. McCormick.

Sergeant, E. C. Ford.

Sergeant, Chas. L. Dunn.

Corporals, W. B. Gregg, E. F. McClung, Robt. Sproat, Harry S. Dean, Wesley Rhoardes, Frank S. Foy, Chas. A. Hawley, W. W. Aldrich, John R. Smith, Maynard W. Kizer, William Palmer, Edwin J. Wolf.²⁵⁵

The individual records of the company in the Spanish-American war are found in the muster out rolls but cannot be copied in detail. Captain Rowell was.

forced to leave the company for a time on account of severe illness, and it then was in command of Lieut. Bartley. Promotions occurred as the vacancies demanded and a comparison of the company roster on leaving and returning will indicate where these were.

This makes no record of the two officers of the fiftieth, Major Moffit and Adj. France. The former became Lieut. Colonel at Jacksonville on Aug. 20, 1898. This is the second appointment to the office in the volunteer service from this county, there being one in the Civil war.

Adj. France, after his return from Cuba, was commissioned Captain in the 40th U. S. V. for special service in the Philippine Islands for two years. He served in the 40th for twenty-two months, nineteen of which were spent across the Pacific. His regimental commander was Col. Godwin, now in command of the Seventh Cavalry. A certain poem written by Captain Miller of this regiment describes the service of Capt. France in a very complimentary way at the battle of Augusan, May 14, 1900. He was in other engagements during the service from August, 1899, to June 24, 1901, among them being Cogayan de Misamis, April 7, 1900. He participated in Bell's expedition February, 1900, and another to North Mindanao in March; also in the operations around Macajambos in December of the same year. He returned and was mustered out in June, 1901.

Capt. L. J. Rowell, who was in command of Co. F of the 49th during hostilities is now Lieut. Colonel of the 53d I. N. G.

ROSTER CO. F, 53D REGT. I. N. G. JULY 30, 1910.

Capt. J. E. Bartley.
First Lt. Chas. R. Willey.
Second Lt. Earl C. Ford.
First. Sergt. R. E. Kent.
Sergt. Ralph W. Hepner.
Sergt. Wm. A. Shaffer.
Sergt. Lloyd E. Murray.
Sergt. Fred H. Bagley.
Sergt. Everett Tracht.
Corp. Gilman E. Gerber.
Corp. Thaddeus L. Levy.
Corp. Chas. J. Lang.
Corp. Ira Wright.
Corp. Ward Williams.
Corp. Harry A. Stonerook.
Cook Fred T. Challis.
Cook John Brown.
Musician Chas. C. Bartley.
Musician Garth M. Diltz.
Private Austin, Arthur B.
Private Baker, Wren L.
Private Barth, Arnold A.
Private Carlisle, Forest E.
Private Eutsler, Roy V.

Private Fisher, Frank.
Private Foote, Fred.
Private Fields, Forrest F.
Private Franco, Lester.
Private Gregg, Christy B.
Private Griffis, Chas. E.
Private Gillem, Ralph L.
Private Goodale, Roy E.
Private Harner, Sam.
Private Hawkins, Albert B.
Private Karns, Geo. F.
Private Kensinger, John F.
Private Lang, John M.
Private Lang, Bernard F.
Private Matucha, Yaro.
Private Maurer, Geo. W.
Private Mitchell, Lawrence P.
Private Mixell, Ambrose.
Private Marker, Ray.
Private Morden, Wilbur.
Private Miller, Harry O.
Private O'Hara, James M.
Private Paterson, Alexander.
Private Paterson, Wm. R.
Private Potter, Ray A.
Private Reed, Emmor.
Private Shipley, Everett.
Private Shaffer, Henry J.
Private Sheets, Preston E.
Private Spence, Walter S.
Private Sweet, Charles.
Private Schell, Wm. C.
Private Templeton, Edie.
Private Tevis, John W.
Private Williams, Clare.
Private Wieske, Albert.
Private Wieske, Wm.²⁵⁶

Company A, of the Fifth Iowa, was the first enlisted in Cedar County for the suppression of the Rebellion. This company was formed from a military organization existing prior to the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was ready for the First Regiment, but for various reasons was crowded out, and was finally assigned to the position of Co. A, of the Fifth, in consequence of not being able to secure the position they desired.

The regiment was mustered in at Burlington, July 15, 1861, and ordered to Keokuk August 2, from which point they were sent into Missouri for a few days in pursuit of bushwhackers, after which they were sent to St. Louis, and from thence ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., and from there to Boonville, Mo.;

thence followed the rebel army under Price to Springfield, Mo., and on their return encamped at Syracuse until the following February, when they were moved across the country to St. Louis, and thence by transport to Cairo, where they remained a few weeks and were transferred to Cape Girardeau. They were then marched to New Madrid, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, and the first man from Cedar County, Private Wm. Beaver, for whom the G. A. R. Post of Tipton was named, was killed. After the fall of New Madrid, they crossed the Mississippi and marched to Tiptonville to intercept and capture rebels, who were attempting to escape from Island No. 10. They were then ordered back to New Madrid, thence to a point above Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, thence by way of Cairo and the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, to take part in the operations before Corinth.

Upon the evacuation of Corinth, they followed the rebels to Rienzi, and afterwards remained in camp at Clear Creek, Rienzi and Jacinto, until Sept. 18, 1862, when they started for Iuka, where, on the 19th, they took part in the battle of Iuka, where Co. A went into the fight with forty-three men, and had twenty-seven killed and wounded. It was here that the regiment distinguished itself, so that it was complimented very highly by the Generals commanding. The position they held was in support of a battery, which in consequence of the superiority of numbers of the enemy, was at one time captured, but rallying to the rescue of the Fifth Regiment retook the battery with the terrible loss above mentioned. They returned to Jacinto on the 21st of September, thence removed to Corinth to take part in the battle at that place. Engaged in the pursuit of the rebels after that battle, they remained in camp at Corinth until November, when they joined the expedition against Vicksburg, going by way of Holly Springs to Oxford, thence to Memphis, where they remained in camp until spring of 1863.

From here they were ordered to Helena, thence in the Yazoo Pass expedition. After their return to Helena, they moved to Milliken's Bend, and through Louisiana to a point below Vicksburg, and thence by gunboat to a point below Grand Gulf, Miss. From here they were ordered to Raymond and Jackson, and back to the battle of Champion Hill, where Company A lost ten in killed and wounded.

After this they engaged in the pursuit of the rebels to Vicksburg, and took part in the charge on the 22nd of May.

They then took their places in the siege of Vicksburg, where they remained until the last of June, when they were ordered to Black River, to confront the enemy coming to the relief of Vicksburg.

They returned to Vicksburg July 1 and remained in camp until Sept. 1, when they were ordered to Helena for the purpose of joining the expedition against Little Rock, but were from there ordered to Chattanooga by way of Corinth, marching a considerable portion of the distance. They were then transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment lost thirty men in killed and wounded and eight officers and seventy-six men taken prisoners, leaving only sixty-five men in the regiment who answered at roll call that evening. They afterward went down the river to Stevenson and Huntsville, Ala., where they remained all winter. In April, 1864, the veterans of the regiment went home on furloughs, and on their return were placed on the railroads to do guard duty, being most of the summer at Kingston, Ga. They

pursued the rebel, General Wheeler, in his last raid to the rear of Sherman, in June, 1864, traveling during the time nearly nine hundred miles and being three weeks without blankets or change of clothing.

About the last of July, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out of service, leaving 180 men, who, on application to the war department, were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, leaving eleven officers without a command, who were mustered out of service September 28, 1864, at General Kilpatrick's headquarters, fifteen miles south of Atlanta, Georgia.

(This regiment was disbanded in August, 1864, on the expiration of its term of service. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.)

Surg. Peter A. Carpenter, Com. Asst. Surg. July 15, 1861, Com. Surg. April 27, 1862.

Sergt. Major Geo. S. Spicer, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmt. sergt. maj. July 15, 1862, trans. to 12th Louisiana colored regiment as captain.

Hospital Steward Thos. F. Tracy, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmt. May 1, 1862.

Drum Major A. P. Gilbert, discharged.

COMPANY A.^{256a}

Capt. Eugene Childs, com. capt., res. March 26, 1862.

Capt. Wm. Dean, e. as 1st sergt. June 24, 1861, prmt. 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, prmt. capt. March 27, 1862, res. July 9, 1863.

Capt. Wm. G. McElrea, e. June 24, 1861, as corp., prmt. to sergt. June 20, 1862, prmt. to 2nd lieut. Sept. 20, 1862, prmt. 1st lieut. Feb. 23, 1863, prmt. capt. July, 1863.

First Lieut Wm. H. Hammond, com. 1st lieut., res. Oct. 6, 1861.

First Lieut. John W. Casad, e. as private June 24, 1861, prmt. to 2nd lieut. Dec. 2, 1861, prmt. to 1st lieut. May 1, 1862, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, res. Feb. 14, 1865.

First Lieut. Luke D. Ingman, e. as sergt. June 24, 1861, prmt. to 1st sergt. July 15, 1862, wd. at Iuka, prmt. to 2nd lieut. Feb. 23, 1863, prmt. to 1st lieut. July 10, 1863.

Second Lieut. Joshua T. Taylor, com. 2nd lieut., res. Dec. 2, 1861.

Second Lieut. Lafayette Shawl, e. as sergt. June 24, 1861, prmt. to 2nd lieut. May 1, 1862, killed in battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.

Sergt. Geo. W. Logan, e. June 24, 1861, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, wd. Dec. 15, 1863, by railroad collision and died same date.

Sergt. Wm. Elliott, e. June 24, 1861, disc. Feb. 3, 1862, for disab.

Sergt. Daniel R. Smith, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmt. July 15, 1861.

Sergt. P. S. McCracken, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.

Corp. Chas. W. Mitchell, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Jackson May 14, 1863, trans. to invalid corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Corp. Wm. G. Hall, e. June 24, 1861, reduced to ranks.

Corp. Wm. Zeitler, e. June 24, 1861.

Corp. B. H. Wiggins, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. at Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 30, 1862.

Corp. Wm. H. Morrow, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmtd. for bravery on field at Iuka, wd. and capt'd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, and at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, capt'd. at Madison Station May 17, 1864.

Corp. John Savage, e. June 24, 1861.

Corp. U. Sellick, e. June 24, 1861, capt'd. Chattanooga Nov. 25, 1863.

Corp. Frank Wotring, e. June 24, 1861.

Wagoner, B. L. Tower, e. June 24, 1861, capt'd. near Moscow, Tenn.

Ayres, B., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, died at Memphis June 1, 1863, wds.

Anderson, J. J., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, kld. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Alexander, Nelson, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, died of wds. Sept. 29, 1862, Miss.

Ackerman, C. E., e. June 24, 1861, disd. in Mississippi for disab. July 15, 1862.

Beaver, Wm., e. June 24, 1861, kld. by rebel picket at New Madrid March 4, 1862.

Belgard, G. Jr., e. June 24, 1861, died at St. Louis Dec. 16, 1861.

Brown, Benj., e. June 24, 1861, died Oct. 13, 1862, at Booneville, Mo.

Brown, Alex., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, trans. to invalid corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Brooks, Wm. C., e. June 24, 1861.

Bryant, H. A., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.

Clements, Henry, e. June 24, 1861, kld. in battle at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Coe, W. H., e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. Jan. 9, 1862.

Christy, Wm., e. June 24, 1861.

Cook, Seymour, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.

Dolan, Harla, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.

Dwinnell, A. H., e. June 24, 1861.

Eaton, W. R., e. June 24, 1861.

Fleming, Wm., e. June 24, 1861.

Fleming, D. J., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. Nov. 27, 1862, disab.

Farrell, R. A., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Fobes, Jos. R., e. June 24, 1861, died Sept. 3, 1862, wds. recd. Iuka.

Fuller, Jas. M., e. June 24, 1861, died Jan. 10, 1862, at Syracuse, Mo.

Fuller, Jerred M., died at Mo., Oct. 15, 1861.

Harriss, C. B., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1862.

Haycock, M. S., e. June 24, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Hale, W. F., e. June 24, 1861, died near Corinth May 30, 1862.

Hardman, G. W., e. June 24, 1861, died at Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 8, 1861.

Hanlin, J. B., e. June 24, 1861.

Hall, Wm. G., e. June 24, 1861.

Henderson, L. W., e. June 24, 1861, prmtd. to 2nd corp. Aug. 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt. Feb. 23, 1863.

- Hoon, Silas, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. May 17, 1862.
- Hussy, C. S., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, com. and trans. to Col. Regiment.
- Hawk, W. C., e. June 24, 1861, prmt'd. to capt., wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, and Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
- King, L. A., e. June 24, 1861, disd. at Davenport, disab. April 14, 1864.
- Kimmell, D. H., e. June 24, 1861.
- Mitchell, J. D., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863.
- McClure, John, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.
- Matter, Henry, e. June 24, 1861.
- Murry, Jas., e. June 24, 1861.
- McDonald, H. H., e. June 24, 1861, disd. April 1, 1862, disab.
- Maxwell, Jos., e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. Sept. 10, 1862.
- Moore, Albert, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1862, disab.
- Ollinger, S. H., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.
- Ocheltree, R. R., e. June 24, 1861, disd. June 20, 1863, disab.
- Parsons, N. M. H., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.
- Rumsey, Jas., e. June 24, 1861.
- Rumsey, John, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade, March 2, 1863.
- Ray, J. L., e. June 24, 1861.
- Rogers, N. H., e. June 24, 1861.
- Sharkey, Thos., e. June 24, 1861.
- Smurr, J. S., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.
- Strohm, A. H., e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. Dec. 31, 1862.
- Styles, W. P., e. June 24, 1861, died in Missouri, Dec. 1861.
- Tevis, C. D., e. June 24, 1861, wd. Sept. 19, 1862, capt'd. at Tunnel Hill, Mo., Nov. 25, 1863, died at Andersonville.
- Tisdale, Wm. A. E., e. June 24, 1861, wd. severely Iuka.
- Thurston, M. E., e. June 24, 1861, wd. slightly Iuka.
- Tracy, Thos. F., e. June 24, 1861, prmt'd. Hosp. Steward, May 1, 1862.
- Tubbs, F. G., e. June 24, 1861, wd. severely Iuka.
- Wirick, Jacob, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. May 17, 1862.
- Wicks, J. E., e. June 24, 1861.
- Wills, Thos., e. June 24, 1861.
- Wood, P. D., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1861, disab.
- Warren, J. D. R., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Sept. 30, 1862, disab.
- Wales, Thos. C., e. June 24, 1861, died Dec. 26, 1861, Syracuse, Mo.
- Waterhouse, W. D., e. June 24, 1861, kld. at Madison Station May 17, 1863.
- Zeidler, Helburn, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862 and at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
- Amlong, W. G., e. Aug. 24, 1861, discd. May 20, 1862.
- Weaver, J. F., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.
- Gillett, H. A., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Begole, W. F., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.

Stout, J. C., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, died at Andersonville.

Magee, J. B., e. Oct. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.

Edgar, James, e. Oct. 5, 1862, kld. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.

Webb, J. F., e. Oct. 5, 1862, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. Jan. 15, 1863.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Contains an entire Company (E) from Cedar County and a large portion of Company D, and several of Company K.

They enlisted in October, 1861, and went to St. Louis the November following. They spent the winter in the interior of Missouri, doing valuable service in capturing rebels and supplies of horses, food and ammunition.

In March, 1862, the regiment moved to Tennessee and took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, having forty-five killed, including those who died of wounds afterward, and 180 wounded. General McClernand, commanding the division, spoke in his official dispatch in the highest terms of the conduct of the regiment in that action. The spring and summer following were spent in the siege of Corinth and occupation of Bolivar.

The Eleventh was in General Ord's column at Iuka, and at the second battle of Corinth, taking part in the pursuit of Price and Van Dorn to Ripley immediately thereafter.

At the famous assault on Vicksburg May 22, 1863, the Eleventh, with other regiments of the brigade, took active part. On this memorable occasion, Major Foster of this regiment, who was in command of the skirmishers, received favorable commendation from superior officers for the many deeds of valor displayed by the brave boys under his command.

From Vicksburg the regiment went to Mechanicsville, Miss., thence to Snyder's Bluff, May 31, 1863, where they remained until June 4. They were then ordered back to Vicksburg, where they stayed until the 23rd of the same month, when they were removed to Fox Plantation, Miss., thence to Jackson, thence to Black River Bridge, July 13th. Two days later they went to Clinton, Miss., thence returned to Black River Bridge and back once more to Vicksburg July 28, remaining till the 21st of August, when they moved to Monroe, La., then to Bayou Macon and back again to Vicksburg, where they remained most of the time until March 13.

From Vicksburg the regiment came to Davenport on veteran furlough and remained from March 22, 1864, to April 25, when once more shouldering their guns, they started for the scene of strife, and going by the way of Cairo, Ill., Paducah, Kentucky, Clifton, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., arriving at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864, and were before Atlanta from July 17 to August 25, from there moved to East Point, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864, and were mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865, and disbanded at Davenport.

COMPANY B.

First Lieut. Theodore Jones, e. Sept. 12, 1861, prmt'd. to 1st lieut. June 4, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.

Musician Smith Beesen, e. Oct. 1, 1861, reduced to ranks Dec. 1, 1861, trans. to gunboat service Feb. 8, 1862.

Collins, D. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861.

Dean, John A.

COMPANY D.

Capt. James Kelly, e. as private Sept. 12, 1861, re-e. as veteran Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. capt. Oct. 27, 1864.

Corp. Samuel Edwards, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Walter G. Rogers, e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died May 14, 1862, of wds.

Corp. Aug. Port, e. Sept. 26, 1861, died June 20, 1862.

Musician Jacob H. Long, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Jan. 16, 1863, disab.

Bowles, M. B., e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, died at Andersonville Sept. 18, 1864.

Clarke, Jas. S., e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as veteran Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.

Chapman, C. O., e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Cooper, C. O., e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Monterey Jan. 17, 1863.

Duncan, Perry, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Nov. 23, 1864.

Edge, F. M., wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Aug. 25, 1862, for wds.

Ford, Amos, e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Gilbreath, Robert P.

Gould, Isaac C., trans. to Louisiana colored regiment June 5, 1863.

Herr, Christian, e. Sept. 24, 1861.

Honeguelt, Thomas, e. Sept. 27, 1861.

Kiser, George, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Miller, Geo. W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. Oct. 4, 1862, at Corinth.

Miller, J. J., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

McClain, R. H., e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Nolan, James D., e. Sept. 30, 1861, died Nov. 17, 1862.

Prescott, O., e. Sept. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Rice, Henry, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died July 19, 1865, on hospital boat.

Rucker, Samuel N., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Russell, Wm. H., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Steffee, Samuel, e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Sterrett, Perry, e. Sept. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain July 6, 1864.

Teter, Jas., e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 4, 1862, disd. Dec., 1862.

Edge, Jasper, e. March 29, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Samuel S. McLoney, com. Oct. 5, 1861, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.

Capt. Joseph Tomlinson, e. as private Sept. 14, 1861, prmt'd. sergt., then 1st lieut. Dec. 17, 1864, prmt'd. capt. July 29, 1865.

First Lieut. John F. Compton, com. Oct. 5, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

First Lieut. Lorenzo D. Durbin, com. 2nd. lieut., Oct. 5, 1861, prmted. 1st lieut. April 7, 1862, res. Sept. 28, 1862.

First Lieut. Alfred Carey, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1861, prmted. 2nd lieut. Apr. 7, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862, seriously wd. near Kenesaw Mountain June 15, 1864, died of wds. July 25, 1864.

First Lieut. John A. White, e. as corp. Sept. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. sergt. and then 2nd lieut. Oct. 27, 1864, prmted. 1st lieut. July 29, 1865.

First Lieut. Wm. Spencer, e. Aug. 20, 1861, prmted. 2d sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. James Newcom, e. as private Oct. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 1, 1863, com. July 29, 1865, com. after m. o. as 1st sergt.

Sergt. J. S. Clark, e. Aug. 20, 1861, trans. March 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Sergt. Ezra McLoney, e. Sept. 20, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Sergt. Aug. Lobshier, e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. John M. Daniels, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. for disab. Oct. 13, 1862.

Corp. Daniel E. Swett, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Hiram Frank, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. John R. Batdorf, e. Aug. 20, 1861, wd. July 11, 1862, at Keokuk.

Corp. Jas. M. Fossett, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1862, disab.

Corp. H. L. Sweet, e. Aug. 20, 1861, died in hospital, Tenn., May 4, 1862.

Musician Sylvester Daniels, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Musician George M. Titus, e. Sept. 18, 1861.

Wagoner, Joel Long, e. Sept. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Ayers, John L., e. Oct. 10, 1861.

Allee, Albert, e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Alexander, Wm., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 16, 1864.

Armstrong, Thos., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Buckman, John R., e. Aug. 26, 1861, kld. battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Barrett, Wm., e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Berriman, George, e. Sept. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bolton, John H., e. Sept. 21, 1861.

Bain, Samuel, e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bradshaw, Peter, e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bronson, A. S., e. Sept. 30, 1861, wd. at Lovejoy Station Sept. 5, 1864.

Bossert, Benj., e. Oct. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brown, Abraham, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died at Vicksburg Jan. 2, 1864.

Chase, Nathan, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Cross, Wm., Sept. 20, 1861, kld. at battle of Nickajack Crk. July 5, 1864.

Christman, E., e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Christmas, Major, e. Sept. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Cush, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1861.

Crooks, Geo., e. Aug. 26, 1861, kld. battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Carl, Washington, e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Downing, Alex., e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

- Douglas, Theo., e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Dwiggins, John W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died May 7, 1862, of wds. recd. at Shiloh.
- Dwiggins, W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Dec. 28, 1861, at Jefferson City.
- Draucker, David, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Escher, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.
- Eicher, Geo. W., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Escher, John W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. June 15, 1864 at Kenesaw Mountain, disd. March 20, 1865.
- Elseffer, Lewis, e. Oct. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Ford, John, e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 14, 1864.
- Ford Dean, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Frink, Allen, e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Frink, Carlton, e. Sept. 26, 1861, kld. in battle at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Green, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Harrier, Harrison, Sept. 21, 1861.
- Harrington, Pitt, e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Haines, Thos. M., e. Sept. 21, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Hobaugh, D., e. Sept. 17, 1861, missing in action at Corinth, Oct. 2, 1862.
- Huff, David, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died Aug. 12, 1864.
- Johnson, C. J., e. Oct. 8, 1861, died Nov. 25, 1863.
- Johnson, Frank, e. Oct. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Kinnan, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Lett, John, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Lane, Craven, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died at Jefferson City, Jan. 3, 1862.
- Main, Geo. E., e. Sept. 19, 1861, discd. July 11, 1862, wds. recd. at Shiloh.
- Martin, James, e. Aug. 26, 1861, missing in action at Corinth.
- Mooney, Geo., e. Sept. 9, 1861.
- Mowery, Daniel, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. March 27, 1863, disab.
- McConnel, Thomas, e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain June 15, 1864.
- Metcalf, Samuel, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
- McBarney, H. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
- McKibben, Jos., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
- McCartney, P., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Newans, Henry, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
- Patton, Wm., e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Pierce, Aaron, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
- Ragan, Alex., e. Aug. 20, 1861, died Sept. 9, 1863, at St. Louis.
- Rice, John P., e. Sept. 17, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing April 19, 1862.
- Reeves, E. D., e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. April 15, 1863, disab.
- Rankin, E., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
- Reigart, C., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Nov. 22, 1861, disab.
- Ramsey, Burtis, e. Oct. 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Smith, A. C., e. Aug. 20, 1861.

Simmons, Geo. W., e. Sept. 21, 1861, died May 12, 1863 of wds. at Shiloh.
 Simmons, Wilson, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died at Mound City, Ill., April 15, 1862.
 Stout, Orlando, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Thorne, Odell, e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Tomlinson, Joseph, e. Sept. 14, '61.
 Vinriche, Peter, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wilcott, Geo. T., Aug. 20, 1861, died May 12, 1862.
 Wiggins, Milton, e. Sept. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Zeitler, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw
 Mountain June 15, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Andrew H. Walker, com. 2nd lieut. Co. D. Oct. 3, 1861, prmted. capt.
 this Co. June 6, 1863, died Dec. 18, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Geo. O. Morgridge, e. as corp. Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. to capt. Nov. 15,
 1864.

Denloe, Richard, e. Oct. 18, 1861.

Painter, Lewis M., e. Nov. 22, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Capt. J. G. Safley, com. adjt. from sergt. maj. Sept. 15, 1864, wd. at Atlanta,
 July 22, 1864, prmted. to capt. Jan. 1, 1865.

Gard, John W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Wise, John C., e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Yeager, Homer, Jan. 1, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Wagoner, Owen G. Hale, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

First Sergt. Wm. Cummins, e. Sept. 22, 1861, disd. at Washington, D. C.

Churchill, Wm. L., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died July 8, 1863, on hosp. steamer.

Dance, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861.

Fisher, Wm., e. Oct. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Long, Alexander Q., e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Nighsworger, Peter, e. Oct. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.

Rickard, Wm. E., e. Oct. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. to sergt.,
 captured July 22, 1864.

Welsh, John P., e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta
 July 22, 1864.

Wilkinson, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1861, prmted. to sergt.

Falls, Wm. C., e. Aug. 30, 1862.

Woodward, M. R., e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. in battle Jan. 12, 1862, re-e. as vet.
 Jan. 18, 1864.

UNASSIGNED.

Argo, J. A., e. April 20, 1864.
Bridge, A., e. March 30, 1864.
Blazer, M. S., e. March 24, 1864.
Nicodemus, Henry, e. April 18, 1864.
Moore, John D., e. March 28, 1864.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Sixteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, left Davenport March 20, 1862, and was at the battles of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, when it met with heavy loss; took part in the siege of Corinth, also was in the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.

After this the regiment was engaged in two days' fight at Corinth Oct. 3 and 4, and was variously employed in marching from point to point, as their services were required in their department, and at all times were found ready to do their duty.

They were engaged in many sharp conflicts until March 17, 1864, when they started for Davenport, Iowa, on veteran furlough.

On May 3rd they again resumed their knapsacks and arrived at Clifton, Tenn., about the middle of the month, and on the 7th of June, a part of the regiment were engaged in the attack on Kenesaw Mountain, meeting with heavy loss. The regiment was under fire from June 14 to July 2; was in the battles at Atlanta, July 20, 21, and 22, meeting with heavy losses, which reduced the regiment to less than a hundred men present for duty.

Afterward, the regiment being increased to 450 men, by exchange of prisoners and drafted men, they started from Atlanta, Nov. 15, for Savannah, where they were engaged in the siege of the city until its evacuation.

On Jan. 6, 1865, they started for Beaufort, S. C., and were actively engaged in the campaign of the Carolinas and finally camped at Raleigh on the 16th of April, where they remained until March 2. The war being closed, they marched for Washington, where they took part in the grand review May 24, 1865.

COMPANY E.

First Lieut. John A. Hines, com. 2nd lieut. Feb. 20, 1862, prmtd to 1st lieut. Oct. 17, 1862, died in Cedar Co. Aug. 20, 1863.

Sergt. Joshua M. Craig, e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Aug. 19, 1863, at Iowa City.

Corp. James S. Gillespie, e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.

Craig, James B., e. Oct. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Cortland, John, e. Oct. 29, 1861, captd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Embrie, John P., e. Oct. 24, 1861, died Jan. 29, 1863.

Fryberger, James H., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died at Monterey May 11, 1862.

Gillespie, Geo. Y., e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Linn, John W., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.

Roberts, Jesse, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Aug. 31, 1862, at Jackson, Tenn.

Richie, John N., e. Oct. 18, 1861, captd. July 22, 1864, near Atlanta.

Toney, Chas. G., e. Oct. 25, 1861.

Wyant, Jno. G., e. Jan. 30, 1862, disd. June 30, 1862, disab.

COMPANY F.

Sergt. L. W. Corey, e. as corp. Dec. 21, 1862, prmtd. to sergt., re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863, captd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Corp. John C. Hemming, e. Feb. 4, 1862, captd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864, died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 22, 1864.

Green, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 16, 1863, captd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Green, Norman, e. Feb. 4, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 5, 1864, captd. at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Haghion, Edward, e. Dec. 19, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1862, at Corinth.

Irish, A. J., e. Feb. 4, 1862.

Page, Scott, e. Jan. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Oct., 1862.

Page, Kimball L., e. Feb. 22, 1862, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Lehman, J., e. Dec. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 3, 1864, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, and Big Shanty June 15, 1864.

Nelson, Wm. R., e. May 2, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Kelley, Isaac, e. Feb. 26, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 26, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Schneider, August, e. Dec. 7, 1861.

UNASSIGNED.

Riley, Geo., e. Oct. 3, 1864.

Roew, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864.

Reed, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864.

Col. Ed. Wright, com. maj. Aug. 10, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. June 8, 1864, prmtd. col. Nov. 18, 1864, com. as brig. gen. by brevet to rank from March 13, 1865, dated May 22, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry contained two entire Companies (B and C) and parts of two others from Cedar County, the balance of the regiment being from adjacent counties of Johnson, Jackson, Linn, Jones, and Iowa.



TIPTON CONTINGENT IN FIFTIETH IOWA REGIMENT



GRAND ARMY POST, MAY 30, 1910

The regiment was raised during the first two weeks of August, 1862, and was in rendezvous at Camp Strong, Muscatine, Iowa, before the end of the month, the two Cedar County companies reaching there August 27.

On Sept. 14 the regiment was uniformed and on the 18th was formally mustered into the United States service by Capt. H. B. Hendershott.

On Oct. 20, it left Camp Strong for active service, embarking on the steamer "Hawkeye State" and landing at Helena, Ark.

During the winter of 1862-63, the regiment participated in Gen. Grant's Coldwater Expedition and also in a movement by boat up White River as far as Duvall's Bluff. There were no casualties connected with either of these movements except the accidental drowning of one man, but the winter at Helena brought a great deal of sickness and many deaths.

On the 11th of April the regiment left Helena to take part in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, receiving its first baptism of fire at the battle of Port Gibson May 1.

At the battle of Champion Hill or Edward's Station, fought May 16, the regiment, after a gallant charge which penetrated the enemy's line and captured a six-gun battery in its rear, met an unusual and terrible loss through the total incapacity of Col. E. C. Byam, its then commanding officer. Col. Byam resigned soon after this battle, and was succeeded in command by Lieut. Col. J. Q. Wilds, a worthy and efficient officer. It afterward moved to Vicksburg and shared in the siege, accompanying Gen. Sherman in his rapid march on Jackson, directly on the surrender of the former place.

August 1 the regiment proceeded by river to New Orleans, finding its first active duty there with Gen. Banks' Teche expedition, which marched up that sluggish Louisiana stream and then marched down again, leaving the Twenty-fourth to go into winter quarters at Madisonville.

March 13, 1864, found the Twenty-fourth Iowa making its first day's march on the celebrated Red River campaign. In the severe battle at Sabine Crossroads, April 8, considerable loss was sustained both in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the day and night retreat which followed was equally trying to souls, soles and stomachs.

Returned to New Orleans June 13 and soon started by ocean steamer for Washington, D. C., joining at once the forces then protecting the Capitol from Early's savage raid. The regiment became a part of the force which made the stirring Shenandoah Valley campaign under the gallant Sheridan, participating in numerous skirmishes in addition to the hard fought field at Winchester, Sept. 19, and Cedar Creek just a month later. In the former engagement, Lieut. Col. Wilds, commanding regiment, was mortally wounded, devolving the command during the remaining service upon Maj. Ed. Wright, who was subsequently made a Brevet Brigadier General for meritorious services.

Jan. 14, 1865, the regiment left Baltimore for Savannah, Ga., where the division to which it belonged went to hold open the communications behind Sherman's advance. Transferred from there to Moorhead City and Goldsboro, N. C., for the same purpose.

It was at the former place when the news of Lee's surrender awakened new

dreams of home. Returning to Savannah and thence to Augusta, Ga., moving back again to Savannah, June 25, to be mustered out of service.

Reached Davenport, Iowa, via Baltimore, in the latter part of July, and after being paid off were disbanded like the rest.

COMPANY B.

With the exception of seven from Muscatine and two from Linn the entire 101 men mustered into the service of the United States army with this company were credited to Cedar County. The majority of its members came from the northern part where S. W. Rathbun of Pioneer Township, W. T. and M. F. Rigby of Red Oak were actively engaged in recruiting for it. A smaller number were enlisted in the southern part of the county through the efforts of B. F. Fobes. Enlistments began as early as July 18, and all its membership except fourteen were enlisted by Aug. 10. Early in the same month the company assembled at Tipton and organized by electing its commissioned officers. While there it was quartered at the Fleming House and on Aug. 27 it left for camp of rendezvous at Muscatine together with Company C. Company B was mustered by Lieut. W. T. Rigby, U. S. mustering officer, on Aug. 29. One man, Perry Willetts, was rejected by Lieut. Rigby; Capt. Hendershott made no rejections.

Capt. Stephen W. Rathbun, com. Sept. 18, 1862, res. Dec. 26, 1864.

Capt. Benj. F. Forbes, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. Dec. 27, 1862, died at Vicksburg Aug. 5, 1863.

Capt. Wm. T. Rigby, com. 2nd lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 6, 1863.

First Lieut. Myron H. Begole, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863, died at Genesee, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1863.

First Lieut. Wm. Kelly, e. as sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut. Nov. 6, 1863.

Second Lieut. W. W. Edgington, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. to 1st lieut. May 2, 1864.

Sergt. Martin V. Rigby, e. July 26, 1862, wd. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Sergt. Edward B. Cousins, e. Aug., 1862, prmtd. sergt. maj. Sept. 10, 1863.

Sergt. Robert S. Rathbun, e. Aug., 1862, trans. to V. R. C. May, 1864.

Sergt. Elias Gabriel, e. Aug., 1862, died Jan., 1865, acct. of wds. recd. at Cedar Creek.

Corp. Isaac Blatner, e. July 26, 1862.

Corp. Wm. S. Lusk, e. July 22, 1862.

Corp. Geo. A. Given, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Nov. 15, 1862, at Keokuk.

Corp. S. W. Sutton, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. sergt. May, 1864.

Corp. Jas. C. Betts, e. July 29, 1862, disd. May 6, 1865.

Musician Jno. T. Cunningham, e. July 22, 1862.

Musician Wm. F. Eatherton, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 23, 1865, for promotion to U. S. colored troops.

Brown, E. F., e. July 21, 1862, died July 1, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Bardue, John, e. July 18, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

- Bedell, Wm. L., e. July 24, 1862, disd. March 26, 1863, disab.
Blakely, Z., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Bowman, E., e. Aug. 6, 1862, corp., wd. May 30, 1864, by guerrillas.
Carl, Henry L., e. Aug., 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Cotton, Winfield S., e. Aug. 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
Crisman, Wm., e. Aug. 1862, disd. June 10, 1864, wds. recd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
Crisman, Sanford A., disd. Dec. 16, 1864, acct. of wds. recd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
Crisman, Jas. E., capt'd, at Cedar Creek, died in prison.
Collins, Wm. H., e. July 25, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864, disab.
Crapman, John, e. July 17, 1862, disd. Aug. 25, 1863, disab.
Cripliver, John W., e. July 26, 1862, died May 14, 1863, at St. Louis.
Cantenwine, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Chrisman, John B., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Sabine Cross Road, La., April 8, 1864, capt'd. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., prmt'd. sergt.
Clay, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Daugherty, J. F., e. July 22, 1862, capt'd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
Dickinson, Jas. D., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
Duntz, Geo. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Davidson, Jas. K., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Aug. 24, 1863.
Dennison, Jno., e. July 29, 1862.
Dillon, L., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, at St. Louis.
Dawson, I. F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, corp. disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
Edward, J. M., e. July 24, 1862, disd. May 26, 1865, disab.
Eatherton, T. N., e. July 14, 1862, prmt'd. 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.
Eatherton, S., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Jan. 13, 1865, disab.
Edgington, Jno., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Edmiston, Matthew, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La., died July 27, 1865.
Fletcher, Jas., disd. Jan. 15, 1865, acct. of wds. recd. at Winchester.
Fleming, Geo. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. April 30, 1864, to Invalid Corps.
Ford, Daniel, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Foy, Samuel P., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 1, 1863.
Gardiner, John E., e. July 25, 1862, wd. and capt'd. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La., disd. Aug. 5, 1864, wds.
Goodrich, Ezra, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Hopper, Wm., disd. Jan. 7, 1864, disab.
Hurrel, Jacob, disd. June, 1865.
Hiteshew, Jas. H., e. July 25, 1862.
Hart, Jerome, e. Aug. 6, 1862, prmt'd. sergt. Feb. 1, 1865.
Irwin, Robert, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
Johnson, S., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Kettell, Henry, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Long, Wm., disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
Pruett, Martin, e. Aug., 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., July, 1863, disd.
Slater, Jacob, disd. disab.

- Jenkins, B., e. Aug. 5, 1862, captd. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La.
 Kent, John L., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. wd. April 8, 1864.
 Larison, Thos., e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmted. corp. July 1, 1864.
 McLane, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Munn, Samuel, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Montgomery, Alex., e. July 24, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 26, 1862.
 Minturn, Rufus C., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 McKay, Isaac, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Jan. 28, 1864, at New Orleans.
 Moir, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, corp., kld. by lightning at Savannah, Ga., July 13, 1865.
 McGowan, Chas., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died June 20, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Otto, N. J., e. July 31, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Pitman, J. S., e. July 26, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., disd. Jan. 5, 1865, wds.
 Pruett, S., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died March 24, 1865.
 Pense, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Nov. 20, 1863, to invalid corps.
 Patterson, A., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Porter, Thos., e. July 25, 1862.
 Piden, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Patterson, Eli R., e. Aug. 9, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
 Rigby, Jesse W., e. July 22, 1862, captd. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La.
 Rigby, A. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, prmted. corp. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Rice, Sam S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., disd.
 Robertson, J. R. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to invalid corps.
 Robertson, Geo. A., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Rollins, Jos. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Stratton, Theo., e. July 24, 1862, died Dec. 8, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
 Starr, John C., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died July 1, 1864, at Thibodeaux, La.
 Shintaffer, Isaac, e. July 14, 1862, died Nov. 21, 1863, at New Iberia.
 Soesbe, Wm., e. July 19, 1862, disd. April 11, 1865, disab.
 Sheets, Jos. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Sanders, S. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died May 13, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
 Smith, Jos., e. July 25, 1862, drowned Nov. 19, 1862, at Montgomery Landing, Ark.
 Simmons, C., e. July 7, 1862.
 Safley, John W., e. July 6, 1862, died Aug. 19, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Scott, Henry W. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.
 Shropshire, Jno., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Spur, J., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Soeper, Andrew, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died June 13, 1865, at Augusta, Ala.
 Tillett, Geo. H., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Nov. 9, 1862, at Muscatine.
 Todd, Samuel S., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Todd, Geo. S., e. July 14, 1862, disd. April 9, 1865, disab.
 Williams, Elijah, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
 Webb, E. W., e. July 31, 1862, wd. and captd. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La., died April 22, 1864, wds.

Weeks, C. F., e. Aug. 2, 1862, corp., wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., kld. in battle at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864.

Weeks, John E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.

Waterman, H. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Aug. 12, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.

Williams, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Yard, M., e. Aug. 2, 1862.

Zeitler, Benj. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., prmtd. corp. Feb. 1, 1865.

Collins, Jas. R., e. Jan. 30, 1864, died April 8, 1864.

Clay, David, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Eatherton, B. O., e. Dec. 30, 1864.

Easterly, A. N., e. Feb. 26, 1864, wd. April 6, 1864, disd. Oct. 6, 1864, wds.

Goodrich, Ezra, e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., disd. Jan. 25, 1865, wds.

Kettell, H. P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Landahl, Wm., e. Dec. 24, 1863.

McLeod, Joshua, e. Jan. 19, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.

Pierson, C. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864, disd.

Scott, R. G., e. Jan. 25, 1864.

Theben, H. C., e. Feb. 26, 1864.

Towns, Henry.

Crisman, Sandford A., disd. Dec. 16, 1864, acct. wds. recd. Cedar Creek, Va.

Crisman, Francis, e. 1864.

Garber, Peter, e. 1864.

Guthrie, John M., e. 1864.

Munn, Silas, e. 1864.

Senet, John, e. 1864.

Stewart, F. M., e. 1864.

Wilson, John, e. 1864, wd. May 30, 1864.

Wilson, Jacob C., e. 1864.

Wilford, Oliver, e. 1864.

COMPANY C.

Except Geo. H. Kiser, of Big Grove, Scott County, all the men of Company C are credited to Cedar County. Enlistments began during the first week in August; at Inland under E. H. Pound and J. C. Gue; at Tipton under S. D. Johnson and G. G. Chandler; and at Coon Creek under John Dance. The Tipton contingent included the boys from the adjoining country for four or five miles, especially to the westward. The Inland group came from both north and south of that point; and Cedar Bluffs vicinity joined with Coon Creek, as did also some recruits from as far east as Mechanicsville and as far south as Springdale. By Aug. 8, 59 men had been sworn in and most of them were assembled in Tipton; on Monday, August 11, 83 were present at the election of officers (both commissioned and non-commissioned) which took place at the court house. The company was now in quarters at the Aldrich House and by the aid of some old book of tactics and usually under the command of Chandler, made desultory efforts

at "drilling," although not a man, save possibly one who had served in the Austrian army, knew much of anything about it. On August 27, with Company B, the company went to Camp Strong, Muscatine, by way of Wilton as described elsewhere, and on the 29th was mustered in by 2d Lieut. E. H. Pound. No one was rejected by Lieut. Pound and only one (Hiram Harris) by Capt. Hender-shott.

Capt. Silas D. Johnson, com. Sept. 18, 1862, kld. in battle Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.

Capt. Jeremiah C. Gue, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmted. capt. May 17, 1863, kld. by a guerilla at Carrion Crow Bayou, La., Nov. 2, 1863.

Capt. Edwin H. Pound, com. 2nd lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. May 17, 1863, prmted. capt. Dec. 20, 1863, wd. at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, resd. April 16, 1865.

First Lieut. Anderson J. Scott, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. 2nd lieut. May 17, 1863, prmted. 1st. lieut. Dec. 25, 1863.

First Sergt. John Johnson, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Geo. C. Chandler, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmted. to 1st sergt. Feb., 1863.

Sergt. Andrew Pierce, e. as private Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. corp. 1st sergt. then 2nd lieut. June 15, 1864, com. declined, disd. May 2, 1865, wds. recd. at Cedar Creek.

Sergt. Francis L. Sheldon, e. as private Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864, com. 2nd lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.

Sergt. David C. Cole, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester Sept. 19, 1863, capted. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Sergt. Jas. S. Carpenter, e. Aug. 6, 1862, kld. at battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Corp. Robt. McCroskey, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died St. Louis 1863.

Corp. Jno. T. McCracken, e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Corp. Marion McCauley, e. Aug. 11, 1862, prmted. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Samuel H. Meyers, e. Aug. 8, 1862. . . .

Corp. Thomas L. Chambers, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 28, 1864, disab.

Corp. Anthony Mattauch, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as sergt., kld. battle Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Corp. Robt. Neely, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. battle Champion Hills May 16, 1863, disd. April 13, 1864, wds.

Corp. Levi L. Hoag, e. Aug. 15, 1862, prmted. sergt. July, 1863.

Corp. A. C. Reeder, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Musician Washington Dennis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis March 7, 1863.

Musician A. P. Omo, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Wagoner G. Windolf, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 16, 1864.

Wagoner Jacob W. Moore, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Halltown, Va., Aug. 20, 1864, disd. March 17, 1865, disab.

Adams, Jas., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capted. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Albaugh, Daniel, e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Ashton, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, corp., trans. to Invalid corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Baker, Jas. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Invalid corps Aug. 18, 1863.

- Barnicle, Jas. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Busier, W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
Beese, Carl, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Blackburn, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, died May 17, 1863, wds.
Bartholomew, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 17, 1862
Breyfogle, Solomon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., March 7, 1863.
Brannaman, F., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Aug. 26, 1864, disab.
Branaman, Warren, e. 1864.
Brant, P. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Carman, Andrew J., e. 1864.
Collumber, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Invalid corps in 1863.
Coffee, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Curtis, H. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, prmted. corp. 1864.
Coutts, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, prmted. corp. 1864.
Downing, Jos., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. at Benton Barracks, Mo., Sept. 9, 1863, disab.
Downing, John A., e. 1864, disd. May 1865, disab.
Drake, Chas., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 27, 1862.
Davis, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Fraseur, M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, died at Oakland College May 5, 1863, wds.
Fawcett, Thos. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, corp. wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, disd. May 31, 1865, wds.
Gallins, Jos. P., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills, Va., May 16, 1863.
Hakeman, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hakeman, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hakeman, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, died at Memphis June 14, 1863, wds.
Hoffman, Josiah, Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.
Huber, E. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
Huey, Wm. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
Huey, A. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
Horn, Wm. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd.
Hill, W. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, capted. at Cedar Creek Oct. 10, 1864.
Hunnicot, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862, capted. at Cedar Creek.
Hecathorn, C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 21, 1863.
Howard, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. corp. May 3, 1865.
Hardman, M., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Johnston, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., April 11, 1863.
Kimsey, J. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
Kiser, Geo. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.

Longley, C. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, prmt'd. 4th sergt. Feb., 1863, prmt'd. Regt. Q. M. S. Dec. 16, 1864.

Layport, R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Lauffer, Peter, e. 1864.

Leslie, Jas., e. 1864.

Mets, Peter, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.

Moon, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Marlow, E., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Memphis, Nov. 22, 1862.

McCroskey, Cyrus, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died on hospital boat, June 28, 1863.

Miller, Wm. O., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, died at Winchester Feb. 13, 1865, wds.

Murray, Hugh, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, disd. March 27, 1864, wds.

Norton, David W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.

Nungesser, Frederick, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, died Memphis July 11, 1863, wds.

Pruden, D. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 9, 1863, disab.

Peters, Wm. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, died May 26, 1863, wds.

Perry, Dwight M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Muscantine Oct. 17, 1863.

Roberdee, W. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Raffensperger, Joseph, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 16, 1863, disab.

Richards, Thos. e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis Sept. 16, 1863.

Southern, Wm. H., e. July 24, 1862, disd. Sept. 26, 1863, disab.

Story, Amos, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.

Simmons, S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. corp. June 1, 1865.

Simmons, Stephen, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 20, 1863, disab.

Safley, Robt., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Millikens Bend, La., April 20, 1863.

Sheldon, E. H., e. 1864.

Strawhecker, Jno., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 5, 1863.

Tyson, C. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Trivetts, Daniel, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, disd. Feb. 9, 1865, wds.

Thompson, Jackson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. June 1, 1865, disab.

Turner, Jos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. corp. 1864, wd. at Champion Hills.

Utz, Zapric, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade Feb. 19, 1863.

Willey, W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at St. Louis May 16, 1863.

Willey, W. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Wingert, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 19 1864, disab.

Walker, A. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, disd. Dec. 31, 1863, wds.

Webster, Byron D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, accidentally wd. April 8, 1864, disd. Dec. 16, 1864, wds.

Wickham, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Watt, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Muscantine, Oct. 7, 1862.

Wiggins, B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 10, 1864.



DOLLY SPEAR IN CAMP



A FLORIDA STABLE OF THE CEDAR COUNTY HORSES
IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Zerfing, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 18, 1863, disab.

Dairy, Jno. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Of Company D, 33 men came from Cedar County, the remainder from Washington, Jones, Linn, Benton, and Muscatine. J. R. Gould and J. B. Swafford were the recruiting officers in Cedar. All of the men from this county were substantially west of the river, with Pedee as the central point. This company when recruited assembled at Iowa City, and arrived at Muscatine on the evening of Aug. 27. It was mustered Sept. 4, by 2nd Lieut. J. H. Branch.

Capt. Jas. R. Gould, com. 1st. lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. July 6, 1864, kld. in battle Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

First Sergt. Wm. C. Russell, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 29, 1863 at Vicksburg.

Sergt. Wm. A. Forrest, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Corp. Wm. C. Lewis, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Corp. Jas. M. Graham, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Burnett, Andrew, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Burnett, Perry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, died June 8, 1863, of wds.

Castner, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Chilzum, Jas. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Embree, D. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Gallon, Jno. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Gifford, Geo., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died July 21, 1864, at Algiers, La.

Gifford, A. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills.

Gifford, Owen, e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, wds.

Graham, H. P., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Goodrich, Jas. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Hunnicutt, W. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Hawkins, Jno. H., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, died June 1, 1863.

Hagerman, S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Hiett, J. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1863, at St. Louis.

McLaughlin, D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 4, 1863, disab.

McVay, Jno., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 22, 1864, disab.

Mercer, Wilson, e. Aug. 19, 1862.

Pierce, Wm. L., e. Aug. 19, 1862.

Pendergast, Thos., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, and Sept. 10, 1864, at Winchester.

Pendergast, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Smith, Irenus, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, died June 1, 1863 of wds.

Scott, Geo. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt. 1864.

Sawyer, A. J., e. Aug. 18, 1862.

Serbe, John, e. Aug. 16, 1862, kld. May 16, 1863, in action at Champion Hills.

Whisler, Wm. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died June 26, 1863, at St. Louis.

Walker, I. P., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died July 9, 1863, at St. Louis.

Williams, O. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.

COMPANY F.

White, Jas. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862. All other members of this company are credited to Linn County.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Was mustered into service at Davenport by Capt. Hendershott, on the 13th day of October, 1862, and under command of Col. Wm. Smyth, took transport and moved down the river Nov. 1, arriving at Helena, Ark., the 20th inst. On the 27th of the same month, they started on an expedition to the Cold Water River, in Mississippi, returning to Helena Dec. 7. Two weeks later, they started on the Yazoo River expedition, and the regiment was partially engaged in the battle at Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December.

On the 2nd of January, 1863, they started for a point near Arkansas Post, where they arrived on the 9th inst., and on the night of the 10th marched through swamps and mire to the rear of the enemy's works, where on the 11th, they hotly engaged in the capture of the place.

From this point the regiment was ordered to Young's Point, La., where they remained in camp until April 2, when they moved again up the river to Greenville, Miss., and, after some skirmishing and considerable foraging for mules, cattle, horses, hogs, and even negroes, returned to Young's Point on the 26th of the same month. From here they moved with Grant's whole army toward Grand Gulf, arriving May 7, when they again moved toward Jackson, Miss. The regiment was under fire at Raymond, on the 12th; was at the taking of Jackson on the 14th, and again under fire at Black River on the 16th, reaching the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th, where it was engaged on the 22nd, in a terrible but successful charge on the enemy's works, and was from this time steadily under fire till the fall of Vicksburg, on the 4th day of July.

The regiment, under Gen. Sherman, started for Jackson, Miss., on the 5th of July, being under fire until the second evacuation of that place, when it was moved to Canton, Miss., where it was again engaged, when it went into camp at Black River until the 22nd of September. From here they moved to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis, thence to Corinth, Miss., where it remained until Oct. 18; thence marched to Iuka, and to Cherokee on the 20th, and on the morning of the 21st had a severe engagement with the rebel cavalry. On the 26th and 27th had a running fight with the enemy, again returning to Cherokee Station. On the 24th of Nov., was in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and on the following day had equally hard fighting at Mission Ridge, and on the 27th was again engaged at Ringgold and Taylor's Hills, where the regiment suffered severely. Here they remained until Dec. 1, when, moving by way of Chattanooga and Bridgeport, they reached Woodville, Ala., on the 27th inst., and went into winter quarters, where they remained till the 1st day of May, 1864.

On the morning of May 1, moved east, reaching Snake Cap, Ga., on the 9th inst., where they encountered the enemy in force. On the 13th, had a severe fight at Resaca, in which Lieut.-Col. Jenkins was severely wounded. The regiment lay in camp at Kingston, Ga., from the night of the 19th until the morning of the 23rd awaiting supplies; then moved on, encountering the enemy at Dallas, on the night of the 26th, and the following morning, after a short but sharp conflict, the enemy was driven back. The fighting lasted during the 29th, 30th and 31st. On the 1st of June the regiment moved to New Hope Church and occupied rifle pits under fire of the enemy until the 6th, when the regiment moved to Ackworth, remaining there until the 10th, when they marched to Big Shanty, ten miles distant, again engaging the enemy in force. Guarded wagon train until the 15th, when they moved into rifle pits near Kenesaw Mountain and were constantly under fire until the evening of July 3rd, when the enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain. July 4th they again encountered the enemy at Chattahoochie River, and, building works, remained under fire until the 11th, when they moved to Roswell, Ga. From here they went to Vining Station, thence to a point near Atlanta. August 26 they moved toward Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad. On the 31st the enemy made a desperate fight and the regiment was again under fire until the 2nd of September, when Jonesboro was evacuated. On Oct. 4 the regiment, with a large portion of Sherman's army, moved north in pursuit of Hood, skirmishing with him at Reseca, Snake Cap, Little River, etc.; after this went to Atlanta Nov. 15; thence into the heart of Georgia. Marching about fifteen miles per day, they reached the rear of Savannah on the 10th of December, 1864, and ten days later the whole army entered the city. By this victory the army was severed into three parts, and the enemy compelled to loosen its grasp over a vast territory. The Thirty-first were actively engaged in the North Carolina campaigns from this time until March 8, when Gen Grant's famous dispatch, "Let us finish the job now," was announced, when the final blow was struck, and the year which promised to be so full of bloody strife was the end of the war of the rebellion.

The Thirty-first was mustered out of service at Louisville, June 27, 1865, and came to Davenport, where they were paid off and disbanded.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Milo P. Smith, com. sergt. maj. Aug. 16, 1862, prmtd. 2nd lieut. Aug. 16, 1862, prmtd. capt. March 31, 1863, resd. Sept. 27, 1864.

COMPANY G.

First. Lieut. David Rorick, e. as private Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1863, wd. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

Second Lieut, Hannibal C. Freeman, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Dec. 29, 1862.

Sergt. J. P. Ferguson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. April 7, 1863, disab.

Corp. Allen T. Ayers, e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Corp. Jos. Blakeslee, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Corp. S. A. Swan, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, 1863, disab.

- Corp. T. Robinson, died March 12, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
 Corp. Jno. A. Gerard, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died March 12, 1863, on hosp. boat.
 Musician Henry Aldrich, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 22, 1863, at Helena, Ark., disab.
 Austin, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Ball, Lewis W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Buggers, Geo. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Boggs, A. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 28, 1863, in St. Louis.
 Ballou, A. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 19, 1863, in Memphis, Tenn.
 Dubois, Walter, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Evans, Jos. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Farguson, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Farguson, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
 Humphry, S. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March, 1864, disab.
 Jackson, A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died April 28, 1863, on steamer.
 Kellogg, Ethel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died March 17, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
 Kinneston, R. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Mitchell, Thos. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Myers, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. May 5, 1863, disab.
 Miller, Jno. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 23, 1863, disab.
 McClure, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Nov. 9, 1862, at Davenport.
 Nash, Augustus, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Dec. 31, 1862, at Johnson's Landing.
 Rolling, C. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Robinson, A. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Rorick, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Simpson, Wm. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 2, 1862, at Davenport.
 Simpson, Jno. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863, at Davenport, disab.
 Woodard, Jas. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to invalid corps.
 Wood, Jas., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Zeck, J. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Lieut. Col. James H. Rothrock, com. Aug. 10, 1862, resd. Aug. 7, 1863.
 Sergt. Chas. L. Chambers, com. Sept. 1, 1862, resd. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. Emanuel C. Reigart, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Chaplain Wm. Bagley, e. as private Co. H, Aug. 20, 1862, prmted. chaplain Dec. 23, 1864.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into service Sept. 18, 1862, and Nov 22 left Muscatine, Iowa, for Cairo, Ill., where it arrived on the 24th. Five companies were ordered to Columbus, Ky., under command of Lieut. Col. Rothrock, the balance of the regiment being relieved from duty at Cairo by the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Dec. 29; the balance of the Thirty-fifth Regiment was ordered to Columbus Feb. 3, 1863; a part of the regiment was ordered to proceed to Island No. 10, but returned on the 5th.

April 12, 1863, the regiment was ordered to report at Duckport, La., where they arrived April 18, and left May 2, under the command of Gen. Sherman.

On May 14, participated in the battle at Jackson, Miss., thence marched on Vicksburg, where they were hotly engaged most of the time during the siege of that place.

July 5, 1863, left camp on Bear River for Jackson, Miss., after the evacuation of which by the enemy on the 16th the regiment was engaged in destroying the railroads in and around Jackson. Left Jackson July 20 for Clinton, Miss., escorting 600 prisoners of war, and went into Camp at Bear Creek, Miss., July 26.

On the 15th of October the regiment left camp in a scouting expedition under McPherson, returning to camp within eight miles of Vicksburg Oct. 20, 1863. Left here Nov. 7, and reached LaGrange, Tenn., Nov. 21. Jan. 25, 1864, the regiment repaired to Memphis to take part in Sherman's raid to Meridian, but on account of delay in transportation reached Vicksburg too late to join Sherman.

Remained in camp there till March 10, when they took boats to join Banks' expedition into upper Louisiana. March 21 and 22, 1864, the regiment engaged in a sharp fight at Bayou Rapids, twenty-two miles from Alexandria, La.

April 9 the regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, and showed great coolness and bravery. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing was sixty-four. May 18, 1864, the regiment again met the enemy at Bayou de Glaize, La., and on June 6 they fought at Old River Lake, Ark., and later were in the battles before Nashville, and served their country nobly to the end of the war, and were mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Thomas, Nathan C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky., Feb. 9, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Simon H. Dixon, com. Sept. 18, 1862.

Corp. Nathan Gaskill, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. July 11, 1863, at Jackson, Miss.

Corp. John H. Rowantree, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.

Musician Samuel H. Wise, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Dec. 6, 1864, to invalid corps.

Bremner, Jas., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Barnard, Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Boggie, Wm., e. Aug. 17, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Chase, Thurston P., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Dubois, Jacob H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. Dec. 17, 1863, to invalid corps.

Dubois, D. D., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. June 6, 1864, at battle of Old River Lake, Ark.

Marshall, Wm. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Miller, Jas., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. 25, 1863, at Bear Creek, Miss.

Macy, Jos. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 14, 1863, at Cairo.

Phillips Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, disab.

Sanger, Geo. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Sanger, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wolf, Blair, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 30, 1862.

Walker, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

COMPANY H.

First Lieut. Wm. Wetherell. e. as private Aug. 4, 1862, prmt'd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut. July 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Phillip Hyde, com. Sept. 18, 1862, died at Mechanicsville Aug. 9, 1863.

Second Lieut. Mortimer Rice, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, com. 2nd lieut. May 3, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.

Sergt. Daniel Cavanaugh, e. Aug. 18, 1862.

Sergt. W. McMillen, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 12, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Wm. Ayers, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. June 5, 1865, disab.

Sergt. Hill Ferguson, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. June 6, 1865, disab.

Corp. Rodney Parsons, e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Corp. Jacob H. Onstott, e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Corp. John V. Milligan, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.

Corp. David C. Rodgers, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1864, at Memphis.

Corp. Jas. I. Alger, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Corp. Jas. A. Flaugher, e. Aug. 5, 1862.

Corp. E. D. Allen, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wagoner Chas. Hutchins, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 20, 1862, at Muscatine.

James Harkness, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.

Boyles, Madison, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Bates, Wm. P., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Barnes, A. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.

Briggs, Jos. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. July 15, 1864, at Tupelo.

Bagley, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862.

Cole, F. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 21, 1862, at Cairo.

Coe, John D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 15, 1863, at Mechanicsville.

Cummins, W. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Aug. 11, 1863, at St. Louis.

Conner, John K., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 25, 1862.

Comstock, Geo. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. May 18, 1864, in action at Bayou de Glaize.

Cox, G. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Davis, Jas., e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. March 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Daniel, A. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 31, 1865, disab.

Fisher, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Dec. 15, 1864, at Nashville.

Ferguson, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Flaugher, N., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Finn, Patrick, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Fisher, John, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Oct. 6, 1863, at Camp Wood, Miss.

Flood, Nicholas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Godfrey, Walter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Hicks, John C., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Sept. 20, 1863, at Camp Wood, Tenn.

Hammon, J., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Jan. 27, 1863, on hospital boat.

Harkness, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Holmes, O. P., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Aug. 14, 1863, disab.
 Hill, Benjamin, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Johnson, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Jan. 24, 1863, at Cairo.
 Johnson, Wm. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. July 1, 1863, disab.
 Keely, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Keith, Jas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. 2, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Kamerling, Edward, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Lauffer, L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. June 6, 1864, at Old River Lake, Ark.
 Monroe, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Nov. 20, 1863, to invalid corps.
 McMillen, F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.
 Melton, R. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 1, 1863, disab.
 Mohn, Phillip, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Robinson, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died July 3, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Rollins, E. P., e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. Dec., 1864, to V. R. C.
 Robinson, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Robbins, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Sealls, Edmond, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Tupelo July 14, 1864, wd. at Memphis July 20, 1864.
 Seright, Jas. A., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Sept. 14, 1863, disab.
 Shattuck, M., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Topping, Levi H., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Thayer, Chandler, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 22, 1863, at Camp Wood, Miss.
 Ward, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wetherell, W. M., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Weaver, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Weaver, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died May 18, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY I.

First Lieut. Jackson A. Evans, com. 2nd lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 22, 1863, died at Memphis March 2, 1865.
 First Sergt. Parley Shawber, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Ira Ford, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Jeremiah Evans, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 28, 1865, disab.
 Corp. J. R. Hoffman, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. Brandt, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. June 6, 1864, in battle Old River Lake, Ark.
 Wagoner Samuel Mather, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Gibson, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 1, 1864, Nashville.
 Goin, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Humphrey, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. April 30, 1864, to invalid corps.
 Lee, M. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. June 6, 1864, in battle Old River Lake, Ark.
 Lee, Jos. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Louderman, H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
 Neiman, H. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Russell, A. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Russel, W., e. Aug. 9, died Nov. 7, 1862.

Sheets, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Sheets, Eli, e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. July 15, 1864, at Tupelo.

Vincent, W. H., e. Aug. 25, 1862, died Aug. 12, 1863, Mound City, Ill.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Hiram A. McKelvey, com. Sept. 18, 1862.

First Lieut. Wm. M. Dugan, com. Sept. 18, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., died at Memphis May 11, 1864.

First Lieut. Emanuel Lichtenwalter, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 5, 1862, prmtd. 1st. lieut. Feb. 7, 1865.

Second Lieut. Cephas Parker, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. Feb. 4, 1865.

Sergt. Jas. Gay, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Dec. 8, 1862, at Tipton.

Sergt. Chas. Marquand, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Oct. 14, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Geo. F. Devereaux, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. March 2, 1863, for promotion 1st U. S. In.

Sergt. Josephus Crane, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died May 3, 1863, Duckport, La.

Sergt. H. F. Amsden, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. March 19, 1863, disab.

Corp. David J. Thome, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. Harrison Prichard, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Aug. 2, 1863, Jefferson Barracks.

Corp. S. S. Crocker, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. Thomas Northrop, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. Allen Nesbett, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.

Corp. Leander Bader, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. M. F. Funk, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Corp. Samuel G. Funk, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Musician H. J. Chadwick, e. July 25, 1862.

Musician Clark Chadwick, e. July 25, 1862.

Wagoner Anthony Fulwider, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Nov. 20, 1863, to invalid corps.

Belzner, Mathias, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. March 5, 1864, disab.

Burrows, Hiram, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Briggs, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Baily, Wm. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 5, 1863, Memphis.

Bowles, H. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 7, 1863, St. Louis.

Barlean, Eph., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 4, 1864, Memphis.

Barlean, Eli, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Billinger, C. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. for disab. Oct. 16, 1862.

Bennett, E. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1863, Vicksburg.

Caldwell, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Nov. 30, 1863, to invalid corps.

Cook, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863, disab.

Connor, Michael, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Feb. 1, 1863, Columbus, Ky.

Cleveland, H. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, deserted Sept. 24, 1862.

Curry, David, e. Aug. 20, 1862.



RAISING THE FLAG OVER MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA, JANUARY 1, 1899. MEMBERS OF COMPANY F, FORTY-NINTH IOWA, TAKING PART IN THE CEREMONY

Dwinnell, Byron, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. June 24, 1863, to invalid corps.
Dunn, Jacob C., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Sept. 21, 1863, disab.
Dillon, Wm. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1863.
Ecoff, J. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Fisher, Jos. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Fleagle, Daniel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863.
Flynn, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Gillilan, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 1, 1863, disab.
Hupp, H. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Cairo Dec. 27, 1862.
Hupp, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.
Heltzel, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.
Heck, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1865, disab.
Hart, Geo., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
Houseman, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Klinglesmith, J. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.
Kimble, J., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Kiser, C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Lichtenwalter, S. J., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.
McHenry, Jas. E., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 24, 1862.
Moore, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 24, 1862.
Mardis, James, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. March 9, 1863, disab.
Nelott, Austin, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died May 4, 1863.
Noc, W. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Aug. 30, 1864, St. Louis.
Nosley, Jacob, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Parr, L., e., Aug. 12, 1862, died June 15, 1864, Duck Port, La.
Parr, E., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.
Parker, Jas. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1863, to invalid corps.
Parr, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 9, 1863, disab.
Pine, Jas. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died July 20, 1863, Jackson.
Prettyman, Richard, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Ross, Isaac, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Reese, Jas. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Redinger, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Rice, E. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. Dec. 1, 1863, to invalid corps.
Rice, E. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Raxley, D. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Steffey, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Sprowl, A. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Swarms, Henry, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Switzer, A., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Snyder, J. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Snyder, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Snyder, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Swanger, A., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Soper, Geo. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. May 18, 1864, at Bayou de Glaize.
Thompson, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 19, 1863, disab.
Templer, T., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Jan. 21, 1863, at Duckport, La.

Wheatley, E. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Jan. 1, 1863, at Cairo.

Winter, J. C., e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Walker, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 28, 1863, disab.

Winter, J. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Wall, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Jordan, John, e. Oct. 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Durbin, com. June 10, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS).

On the 21st of April, 1864, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, voluntarily tendered to the President of the United States an enlistment of 85,000 volunteers to serve for the period of one hundred days. Ten thousand of these were to be enlisted in the State of Iowa.

Company I of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers (100 day men) was enlisted in Cedar County, all the men excepting three being residents of the county, about fifteen or twenty men enlisting for this service in other regiments.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was ordered into quarters on the 30th day of May, 1864, and mustered into service by Capt. Chambers, U. S. A., at Davenport, Iowa, June 20, 1864. June 14, left Davenport en route for Carroll, Ill., and on the 18th of June started for Memphis, Tenn., by boat. The regiment arrived at Memphis on the 19th of June, and remained there until the 27th of June, when it was ordered to guard duty on Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Collierville, Tenn., and on the 29th of the same month Companies A and I were stationed three miles west of Collierville, where they remained till the time for its dash into Memphis, when they were ordered back to Collierville, where they remained a few days. Afterwards the same two companies were sent to their former position west of Collierville, where they remained until ordered to Memphis to be sent home. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport on the 23rd day of September, 1864.

The only men of this regiment who were under fire during the service were eighteen men under Capt. W. P. Wolf, who were ambuscaded by about forty guerrillas July 24, 1864, Leonidas Brown receiving a wound which afterwards proved fatal, W. P. Wolf severely, and John Diltz slightly wounded. J. W. Thompson, John Dugan, Wm. D. Hall and F. M. Brown were taken prisoners.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Wm. P. Wolf, com. June 10, 1864, wd. July 24, 1864.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Bull, com. June 10, 1864.

Second Lieut. Thos. Godden, com. June 10, 1864.

Sergt. Joshua T. Taylor, e. May 2, 1864.

Sergt. Chas. B. Harris, e. May 12, 1864.

Sergt. John Burns, e. May 12, 1864.

Sergt. Jas. W. Thompson, e. May 12, 1864, capt'd. July 24, 1864, near Collierville, Tenn., died March 25, 1865, at Vicksburg.

Sergt. Samuel P. Foy, e. May 12, 1864.
Sergt. Daniel Mourer, e. May 12, 1864.
Corp. Wm. L. Curry, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. Daniel Fleagle, e. May 12, 1864.
Corp. T. J. Speakman, e. June 1, 1864.
Corp. Geo. Pinneo, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. David R. Clark, e. May 18, 1864.
Corp. Thos. F. Bobo, e. May 18, 1864.
Corp. E. W. McCracken, e. May 2, 1864.
Musician Jacob Onstott, e. May 4, 1864.
Bailey, John I., e. May 18, 1864.
Bagley, Jas. W., e. May 14, 1864, died at Davenport Sept. 20, 1864.
Brogan, Caleb, e. May 12, 1864.
Brown, Leonidas, e. May 18, 1864, wd. July 24, 1864, afterward died.
Brown, F. H., e. May 12, 1864, captd. July 24, 1864, near Collierville, Tenn.
Beatty, Geo. E., e. May 2, 1864.
Byers, Wm., e. May 21, 1864.
Brogan, John E., e. June 5, 1864.
Burnett, Geo. V., e. June 7, 1864.
Brigle, John, e. June 7, 1864.
Cornwall, Geo. F., e. May 2, 1864.
Daniels, Samuel L., e. May 2, 1864.
Diltz, Levi, e. May 4, 1864.
Diltz, John, e. May 4, 1864, wd. July 24, 1864, captd. and escpd. July 24, 1864.
Duncan, John P., e. May 25, 1864.
Embree, Wm. H., e. May 12, 1864.
Edge, Wm. H., e. May 19, 1864.
Elseffer, Chas., e. May 28, 1864.
Foy, David, e. May 16, 1864.
Frank, John W., e. May 19, 1864.
Gordon, John S., e. May 12, 1864.
Gary, John B., e. May 28, 1864.
Harden, A., e. May 12, 1864.
Hall, W. D., e. May 14, 1864, taken prisoner July 24, 1864, Tenn.
Hammond, Lewis, e. May 2, 1864.
Johnson, Jas. H., e. May 23, 1864.
Kester, Wm. E., e. May 21, 1864.
Kester, Benj. H., e. May 20, 1864.
Knott, Jos. E., e. May 12, 1864.
Klise, Chas. F., e. May 30, 1864.
Layton, Samuel, e. May 20, 1864.
Linsley, Ed. A., e. May 2, 1864.
Launtz, Jas. F., e. May 28, 1864.
Lightfoot, Wm., e. June 7, 1864.
Mulford, L. M., e. May 16, 1864.
Mason, Don Alonzo, e. May 16, 1864.
Miller, Jos. H., e. May 4, 1864.

McLain, John D., e. May 6, 1864.
 McCoy, H. M., e. May 23, 1864.
 Odell, Wm. H., e. May 24, 1864.
 Parsons, Marsh, e. May 2, 1864.
 Pittman, Wm., e. May 14, 1864.
 Perry, Chas. H., e. May 19, 1864.
 Porter, B. S., e. May 18, 1864.
 Reigart, C. K., e. May 2, 1864.
 Sprague, Jas., e. May 6, 1864.
 Speakman, G., e. May 12, 1864.
 Sterrett, Wm. H., e. May 24, 1864.
 Scott, Daniel B., e. May 25, 1864.
 Sanderson, Jos. F., e. May 28, 1864.
 Smith, David K., e. June 8, 1864.
 Thompson, John A., e. May 18, 1864.
 Teter, Jas., e. May 20, 1864.
 Valentine, Jacob, e. May 20, 1864.
 Willey, C. M., e. May 20, 1864.
 Wheeler, John M., e. May 16, 1864.
 Ward, E. B., e. May 12, 1864.
 Whitson, John T., e. May 12, 1864.
 Wilcutt, H. R., e. May 5, 1864.
 Wiggins, C. D., e. May 3, 1864.
 Wright, Nelson, e. May 11, 1864.
 Wooley, Newton, e. May 23, 1864.
 Wertz, W. C., e. May 23, 1864.
 Whitson, R. C., e. May 28, 1864.
 Woodard, C. S., e. May 30, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Corp. W. F. Devereaux, e. April 22, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Ford, Ira, e. April 18, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Lang, A. Q., e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861,
 m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Moffit, Wm., e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861,
 m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Smith, A. T., e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861,
 m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Fobes, B. F., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861,
 m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Lane, Jos., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, m.
 o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Morgrige, H. S., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10,
 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Corp. Darius Pingrey, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. 1864.
Ludlow, William A., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. 1864.

SECOND INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Bailey, H. W., e. May, 1865.
Bass, Gilman, e. May, 1865.
Campbell, Alex., e. May, 1865.
Filson, Casper, e. May, 1865.
Lang, Bernard, e. May, 1865.
Kettell, William, e. May, 1865.
Ripley, Jas. H., e. May, 1865.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY.

(Second and Third Consolidated.)

Asst. Surg. Prentiss B. Clark, com. March 5, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Beck, John S., deserted at St. Louis, Aug. 22, 1862.
Foote, P. L., wd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Gillette, S., m. o. July 21, 1865.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Surg. Prentiss B. Clark, com. Sept. 18, 1861, resd. Jan. 31, 1862.
Hupp, Daniel, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. at Monterey, Tenn., May 12, 1862.
Rogers, L. D., e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. at Monterey, Tenn., May 12, 1862, disab.
Fisher, John K., e. Sept. 3, 1861, taken prisoner April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

NINTH INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Jacob Jones, com. 2d lieut. Sept., 1861, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Aug 1, 1862, kld. in battle at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

Second Lieut. Wm. L. Jennings, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. to 2nd lieut. Aug. 1, 1862, resd. Sept. 20, 1864.

Craw, A. B., e. Sept. 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
Robinson, J. B., e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
Smalley, Wm. W., e. Aug. 20, 1861, m. o. July 18, 1865.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Brown, A. M., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Morrow, Frank, e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corp. James B. McGill, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. John R. McCroskey, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Shiloh July 5, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Sergt. M. J. Umstead, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Shiloh, captd. at Atlanta, Ga., July 2, 1864.

Corp. P. J. Downing, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Baragar, Z., e. Oct. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Comstock, Wm. L., e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Gilliland, Nathan, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in battle in Georgia July 21, 1864.

Harper, Wm. F., e. March 31, 1864, captd. near Atlanta July 22, 1864, died 1864.

McKinsley, B., e. March 31, 1864, captd. July 22, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Bierley, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Franklin, E., e. Sept., 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Lillia, Geo. E., e. 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Kinport, M., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Betts, Samuel B., e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Cass, James, e. Nov. 7, 1861, wd. April 9, 1864, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Chambers, Samuel H., e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Ford, Chas., e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Shropshire, Joel S., e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Smith, Thomas, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. Nov. 16, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Davis, John W., e. April 7, 1862, captd. Oct. 13, 1864, at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 25, 1865.

Easley, John, e. March 17, 1862, captd. Oct. 13, 1864, at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 25, 1865.

McNabb, Robt. J., e. March 13, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 15, 1864, wd. May 16, 1863, Miss., m. o. July 25, 1865.

Cahoon, Wm. B., e. March 7, 1862, captd. Oct. 13, 1864, at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 21, 1865.

Chase, Jos., e. March 12, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 15, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Smith, Jas., e. Feb. 29, 1862, died July 9, 1862, at Farmington, Miss.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surg. Henry H. Maynard, com. Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. surg. 2nd Arkansas Cav. March 1, 1864, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Second Lieut. James Hoon, e. as corp. June 11, 1862, prmtd. 2nd lieut. July 1, 1865, m. o. as 4th sergt. July 20, 1865.

Ives, W. H., e. June 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.

Webb, Jas., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. June 3, 1863, disab.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Fraser, Hugh, e. Oct. 4, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Corp. Ham Vanausdale, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Barrett, J. F., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died July 10, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Disney, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.

Kelso, Evan, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 22, 1863, disab.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surg. Geo. F. Wetherell, com. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Sergt. David H. Denny, e. July 9, 1862, captd. April 9, 1863, at Deer Creek, Miss., m. o. July 6, 1865.

Hane, J. W., e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Parker, John, e. July 8, 1862, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Saiel, Z., e. July 1, 1862, m. o. July 6, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Crumb, Albert, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. June 27, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (GRAYBEARD REGIMENT).

Dairy, Henry, e. Nov. 19, 1862.

Lindsley, Henry H., e. Nov. 19, 1862.

Potter, Herman B., e. Dec. 14, 1862.

Sweet, Lorenson L., e. Nov. 19, 1862.

Yard, Robt., e. Nov. 19, 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Corp. Benj. Cope, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Burnett, Thos., e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Edgerton, F. S., e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Haines, Oscar, e. May 29, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Nason, Henry, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Phillips, Titus, e. May 25, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Ridenour, John, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Winders, Jas., e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Garrison, W. S., e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Sergt. Rufus D. Parsons, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Arnold, J. P., e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Minthorn, H. J., e. May 28, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Carter, M. L., e. Sept. 14, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Carter, J. E., e. Sept. 14, 1861.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. C. P. Maris, e. May 12, 1864.
 Sergt. R. E. Campbell, e. May 12, 1864.
 Corp. James Leicester, e. May 11, 1864.
 Bailey, Phillip, e. May 18, 1864.
 Gray, A. B., e. May 12, 1864.
 Gruell, Isaac, e. May 12, 1864.
 Hines, Geo., e. May 25, 1864.
 Maris, J. E., e. May 25, 1864.
 Mattison, Jas., e. May 12, 1864.
 Mattison, John, e. May 11, 1864.
 Todd, Oliver, e. May 18, 1864.
 Varney, J. P., e. May 12, 1864.

FIRST IOWA COLORED INFANTRY.

Sergt. Chas. E. Wilson, e. Aug. 26, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Sergt. Madison Corbin, e. Aug. 25, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Clark, John, e. Aug. 26, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Eustler, David, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

TENTH KANSAS INFANTRY.

Sergt. Josiah Kleisler, e. July 30, 1861.
 Corp. T. W. Maxon, e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Corp. N. Thomas, e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Wagoner L. Williamson, e. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Bowersock, Asa, e. July 30, 1861.
 Harris, R. L., e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Harris, Roswell, e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Lupton, J. K., e. July 30, 1861.
 Montgomery, H. C., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Miller, H. J., e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Morrison, A., e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Maxon, W. H., e. April 14, 1863.
 Southwick, A., e. July 30, 1861.
 Westfall, Jos. S., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Westfall, T. J., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Williamson, R., e. Oct. 28, 1861.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

The Fifth Cavalry, better known as "Curtis' Horse," was organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861. It was composed of various detach-

ments and companies from the western states. It did very efficient service, the details of which cannot here be given, as the regiment was constantly moving, mostly by companies or battalions, scouting, foraging, pursuing or harassing the enemy, and while not participating often as a regiment in large battles, it was constantly having smaller battles. The principal engagements participated in were the second battle of Fort Donelson, where the Fifth Cavalry followed the retreating enemy, charged and routed them; several engagements against Wheeler's cavalry at Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, and against Roddy's cavalry in several minor engagements.

The Fifth became veterans February 4, and went home to report at Davenport March 5. They returned to Nashville, Tenn., and thence proceeded on a most active campaign, tearing up railroads, and burning bridges in the enemy's rear, and annoying and crippling them in every possible way. Finally at a place called Newman, in Georgia, they, with the Eighth Indiana, were surrounded by the consolidated cavalry forces of Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson, Hume and Ross, and compelled to cut their way out, every man for himself, in which way they reached our lines. After this, with but a handful of men, the Fifth was assigned to Kilpatrick's command, and operated almost day and night in the vicinity of Atlanta; and, after going to Louisville, Ky., and getting fresh horses, they entered into another active campaign, between Nashville and Athens, having several important engagements with the enemy; and went home at the end of the war with a record of which every man can feel justly proud.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Wm. G. McElsea, e. as sergt. Co. A, 5th Inf., June 24, 1862, prmt'd. 2nd lieut. Sept. 20, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Feb. 23, 1863, prmt'd. capt. July 10, 1863, trans. to this reg. com. July 10, 1863, m. o. May 15, 1865.

First Lieut. Jacob F. Weaver, com. 2nd lieut. Dec. 29, 1864, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 5, 1865, m. o. 2nd lieut. Aug. 11, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Wm. H. Morrow, e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Wm. Zeitler, e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. Dec. 25, 1864.

Begole, Wm. F., e. Sept. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Gillette, A. H., e. Sept. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Kimmell, D. H., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Murray, Jas. B., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Olinger, Samuel H., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Parsons, N. H. M., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Rogers, N. H., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Tracy, Thos. F., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Fanninge, Walter, e. Nov. 15, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

(This regiment mustered out at Sioux City June 22, 1866.)

COMPANY A.

Todd, Benj. F., e. Oct. 31, 1862, deserted.

COMPANY K.

Cavett, A. J., e. Sept. 20, 1861.
 Lewis, Jas. M., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

COMPANY L.

Second Lieut. Hiram J. Gruwell, e. as private Oct. 1, 1861, com. 2nd lieut.
 April 5, 1866, m. o. as Q. M. S. June 22, 1866.
 Corp. Alfred R. Ohls, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Corp. Isaac E. Dixon, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Wagoner Casper Cooper, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Brown, Edward B., e. Oct. 21, 1861.
 Funk, G. W., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Shaw, Samuel J., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Ferguson, Luther, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Russell, McCollum, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Smith, F. A., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

COMPANY M.

Hoskins, A. R., e. May 4, 1864.
 Heck, Samuel, e. May 4, 1864.
 Sweeney, Edward.
 Smith, F. A., e. Feb. 28, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Company K of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry was raised in Cedar County by Capt. John Dance, while some from the county enlisted in other companies of the regiment. The Eighth was mustered into service Sept. 30, 1863, and, before being fully equipped with either horses or arms, was ordered to the front to join Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. The remainder of the animals were procured as quickly as possible, and on the morning of October 17, the Eighth left Camp Roberts for Louisville, via Michigan City and Indianapolis, where they arrived on the 21st, and went into camp near the Nashville Railroad depot. They were soon furnished with shelter tents, Colt's army pistols and about 300 Gallagher carbines. Drill was resumed, and the first dress parade, mounted, took place on the evening of the 22nd. November 4th, the regiment commenced its march to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 17th, making its first march of 200 miles in less than two weeks. On the 1st of December, the Eighth left Nashville on the line of the N. and N. W. railroad.

After a general scout through that section of the country, the regiment was detailed by battalion to three different points, with headquarters at Waverly, Tenn.

The capturing or dispersing of guerrillas was the principal duty of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, but whenever occasion offered, the regiment was not lacking in courage or coolness; and, in fact, did some excellent fighting on several occasions, among which was the engagement at Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, and at Newman. Starting from Red Clay, and including Stoneman's raid around Atlanta, the regiment was under fire every day for more than a month. At Newman, the mounted men that had been placed in position by General McCook, to protect the only avenue of retreat for his forces on their return from their "raid around Atlanta," were all captured except a portion of Company K, and a few picked men from other companies, numbering seventeen in all, who made their escape under command of Capt. Dance by cutting through the enemy's line. The Colonel of the regiment was taken prisoner, and in his report states that Major Root was missing from the time of the first charge, but it is stated on good authority, that he was not missing from the regiment until he and Lieutenant Morrow joined with Captain Dance to force their way out rather than submit to being detained as prisoners. After the raid above mentioned, the dismounted men he had left at Kingston, Ga., were mounted, and the regiment then numbered 500, while Company K numbered 54, with about 48 in the ranks. The next business of the regiment was to assist in the pursuit of Wheeler, and in driving Forrest back from his invasion of Tennessee in the fall of 1864. They were next engaged in the front of the rebel General Hood, in his advance upon Nashville, to which the regiment with other forces fell back.

At Duck River, Tenn., Captain Dance, with the first battalion, consisting of Companies A, G, K and D, was directed to hold the fords, seven in number, at and near Columbia, "as long as possible," until orders came to retreat. This battalion held the fords until after the infantry had gone and the pursuing rebels had closed in around them, when Captain Dance, finding it impossible to get orders, and having a good knowledge of the country, undertook to pass through the enemy's line, who were pursuing General Schofield's forces. By personating Major Williams, of Forrest's cavalry, and claiming to have been sent by Forrest to attack the "d—d Yankees," he was enabled during the night, to pass through the midst of the enemy, traveling six miles by the side of a rebel battery, and reported his command safely to General Johnson, who had given him up for lost.

The regiment joined in the attack upon Hood, at Nashville, and in the pursuit of his forces out of Tennessee. They then went into quarters at Waterloo, Alabama, until the 15th of March, when they joined the Wilson raid through Alabama, and were mustered out at Macon, Ga.

Major John Dance, com. Capt. Co. K, Sept. 30, 1863, com. maj. Aug. 22, 1865, m. o. as a capt. before promotion.

COMPANY C.

Shurley, F. M., Aug. 15, 1863.

COMPANY K.

First Lieut. Jno. S. Robertson, e. as 1st. sergt. July 11, 1863, capt'd. at Newman, Ga., July 30, 1864, com. 1st lieut. June 16, 1865.

Second Lieut. Smith H. Beeson, com. Sept. 30, 1863, resd. March 22, 1864.

Second Lieut. Jacob T. Haight, e. as 1st sergt., prmtd. 2nd lieut. March 23, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1865.

Second Lieut. Ephraim L. Beeson, com. Aug. 22, 1865, m. o. as regt. com. sergt. before promotion.

Corp. Giles Vanhooser, e. July 31, 1863.

Corp. A. D. Coleman, e. Aug. 11, 1863.

Farrier Wm. H. Ives, e. Aug. 15, 1863, wd. and capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Newman, Ga.

Wagoner Jacob Henning, e. Aug. 11, 1863.

Callahan, C. W., e. Aug. 19, 1863.

Collins, J. W., e. July 4, 1863.

Craighead, Jas. S., e. July 16, 1863.

Edmiston, E. C., e. Aug. 24, 1863.

Frisbie, David C., e. Aug. 5, 1863.

Gillilan, Delaney, e. Aug. 25, 1863.

Grewell, Daniel T., e. Aug. 11, 1863.

Harris, Hiram, e. Aug. 8, 1863.

Hawley, I. G., e. Aug. 23, 1863.

Johnson, Jos. S., e. Aug. 11, 1863, wd. July 29, 1864, at Lovejoy Station.

Kisenger, Philip, e. Aug. 10, 1863, capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Newman, Ga., died March 25, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.

Long, Alfred, R., e. Aug. 24, 1863.

Lyons, Morris, e. Aug. 5, 1863.

Macy, Cyrus F., e. Aug. 11, 1863, wd. and capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Newman, Ga., died Oct. 29, 1865, at Davenport.

Millett, Wm. W., e. Aug. 10, 1863.

Pruitt, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1863.

Rider, David O., e. Aug. 18, 1863, died Oct. 29, 1863, at Davenport.

Rucker, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1863.

Schooley, I. N., e. July 10, 1863.

Slater, Geo., e. Aug. 10, 1863.

Smith, Jno. C., e. Aug. 23, 1863.

Ward, Jas., Sr., e. July 16, 1863.

Ward, Jas., Jr., e. July 16, 1863.

Wright, Wm. T., e. Aug. 19, 1863, capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Florence, S. C.

Wright, V. H., e. Aug. 6, 1863.

Young, L. D., e. Sept. 1, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Capt. John W. Farmer, e. as sergt. Oct. 3, 1863, com. 1st lieut. March 9, 1865, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 1, 1865, com. revoked, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.

Farrier Basil H. Wiggins, e. Oct. 1, 1863.

Freeman, Hull, e. Oct. 12, 1863, disd. April 25, 1864, disab.

COMPANY E.

Chapman, Wm. H., e. Sept. 15, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Q. M. S. Jackson D. Mitchell, e. Sept. 1, 1863.

Clark, D. W., e. Sept. 26, 1863.

McCroskey, C. B., e. Oct. 1, 1863, died Sept. 5, 1864, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

Snyder, Henry, e. Oct. 1, 1862.

Tiller, T. J., e. Sept. 25, 1863.

Van Meter, Wm. L., e. Oct. 1, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Blood, Albion, e. Oct. 13, 1864, disd. Sept. 1, 1865, disab.

Dwigans, R. C., e. Oct. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Dwigans, Jos., e. Oct. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Wingrove, e. Oct. 13, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Bray, Wm. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Willford, Johnathan, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Cunningham, W. H. H., e. July 18, 1861, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.

Potter, Henry C., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Ford, Johnathan, e. Oct. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Gillett, Ed. P., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

SECOND CAVALRY.

McDonald, David, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Smith, R. B., e. Sept. 17, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. to Q. M. sergt, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Chase, Ed., e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Leech, Lewis, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Sergt. Seth Hartzell, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Corp. John B. Kelly, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Hilburt, J. J., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died at St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1862.

Scales, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Safley, J. W., e. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Simmons, Wm. H., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Ferguson, Daniel B., e. Aug. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Schroeder, August, e. Aug. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Q. M. S. Eugene Rigby, e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, disd. June 25, 1865.

Sergt. Geo. Heppenstall, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

- Corp. I. M. Smith, e. Sept. 3, 1861, died at Farmington July 15, 1862.
 Saddler Jas. Walters, e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.
 Embree, B. J., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, capt'd. at Palo Alto, Miss., April 21, 1863, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Gould, F. T., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Morfeitt, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.
 Crammer, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 James, Hiram, e. Aug. 30, 1862, disd. Sept. 16, 1862, disab.
 Varner, Harvey, e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Hammond, Josiah W., e. Feb., 1865, m. o. Sept., 1865.
 Leech, Chas., e. Feb., 1865, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Crozer, Chas. e. Feb., 1865, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Corp. M. L. Simmons, e. Sept., 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Sergt. Morrean Carroll, e. Aug., 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Davidson, Jas. W., e. Sept., 1861, prisr. of war, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Mann, Jas., e. Sept., 1861, re-e. as vet., wd. Dec. 17, 1864.
 Finley, John, e. Dec., 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Wade, John F., e. Sept., 1861, disd. March 6, 1863.
 Montgomery, John, e. Sept., 1865, wd., disd.
 Gill, Davis H., e. Dec., 1863, m. o. Sept., 1865.
 Varney, Allen, e. July, 1862, wd. near Prairie Station.
 Corp. E. B. Chamberlain, e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Nov. 9, 1863.
 Corp. Patrick O'Hara, e. Aug. 21, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Gill, John B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died at Corinth Oct. 1, 1862.
 Morgan, Richard, e. Aug. 14, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Speakman, T. J., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Burleston, R. G., e. Aug. 12, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 James, Jesse, e. March 23, 1864, wd. Nov. 29, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Leech, John, e. March 23, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Smith, E. P., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Smith, H. L., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

THIRD CAVALRY.

White, John, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

- Morrison, Wm. S., e. Sept. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Ferguson, Hugh, e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Miller, Jos. H., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Safley, Jas. F., e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Safley, John H., e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Com. Sergt. Wm. W. Clark, e. Sept. 26, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Sweet, Wm. W., e. Nov. 11, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Vericis, Antonio, e. Nov. 12, 1862, disd.
 Wright, Homer, e. Oct. 13, 1862, disd.
 Roberts, Wallace, e. Feb. 18, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Flattas, David, e. Nov. 21, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 McKinley, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Quinn, John, e. Dec. 19, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Scott, Thos. H., e. Dec. 25, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Thompson, Francis, e. March 5, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Corp. E. M. Stanton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Corp. Ed. Hall, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Curran, Mathew, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Downing, Henry, e. Dec. 18, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Fern, Thos., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Green, Patrick, e. Aug. 17, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Carroll, Vincent, e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Coleman, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Dolan, Thos., e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Franks, E. H., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Lewis, Jas. W., e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 McLaughlin, Jas., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.²⁵⁸

ABBREVIATIONS.

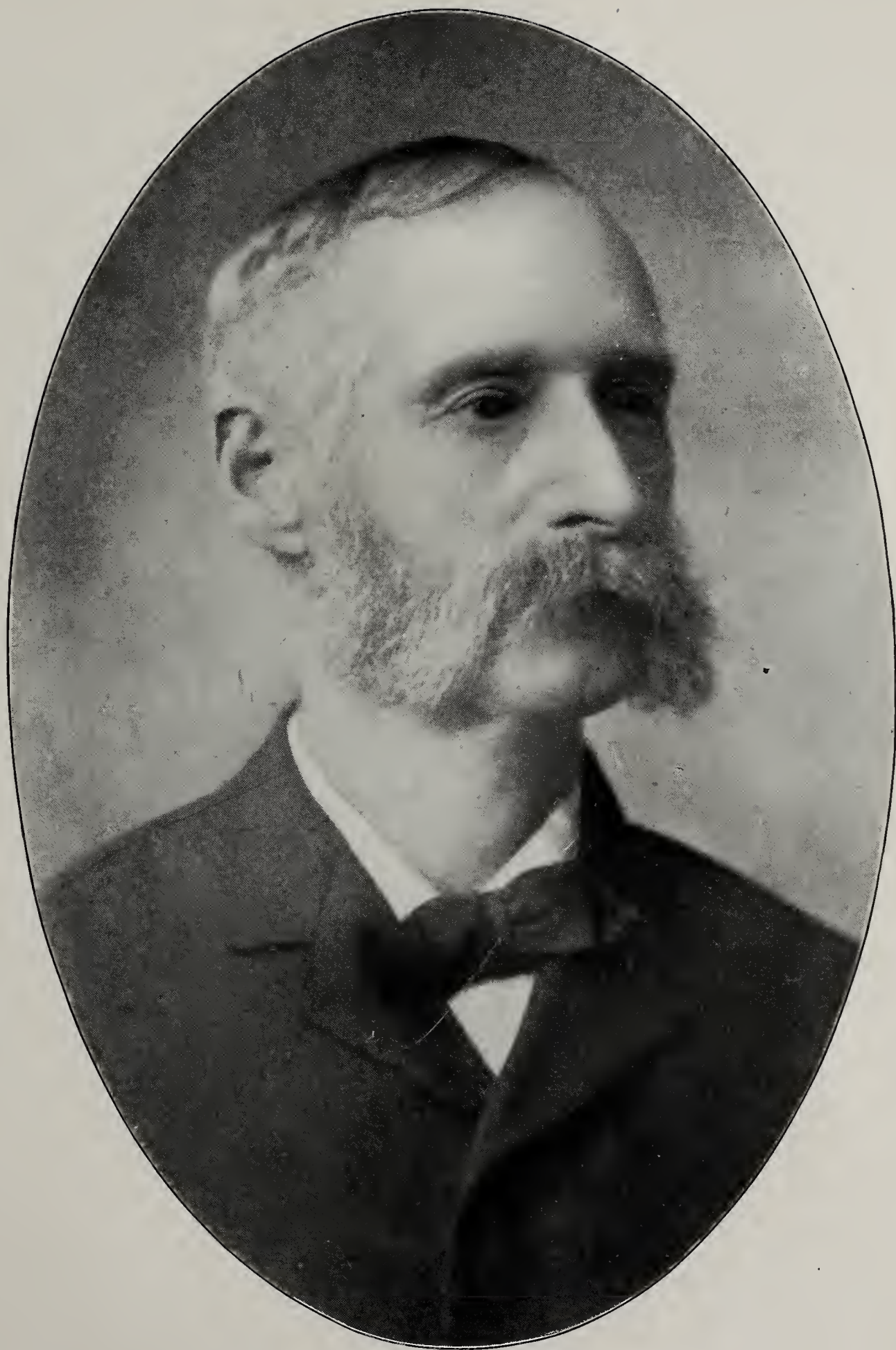
Adj., adjutant.	I. V. I., Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
Art., artillery.	Kld., killed.
Bat., battle or battalion.	Lieut., lieutenant.
Col., colonel.	Maj., major.
Capt., captain.	M. O., mustered out.
Corp., corporal.	Prmtd., promoted.
Comsy., commissary.	Prisr., prisoner.
Com., commissioned.	Regt., regiment.
Cav., cavalry.	Re-e., re-enlisted.
Captd., captured.	Res., resigned.
Desrtd., deserted.	Sergt., sergeant.
Disab., disabled.	Trans., transferred.
Disd., Discharged	Vet., veteran.
E., enlisted.	V. R. C., Veteran Reserve Corps.
Excd., exchanged.	Wd., wounded.
Inf., infantry.	Hon. disd., honorably discharged.
Inv., invalid.	

SECTION X.

JOHN BROWN IN CEDAR COUNTY.

Volumes have been written about this man whose name is forever associated with the history of this county. His history, in a general way, is known to some extent by almost everyone, but few are really concerned with the nearer history of this man in Iowa and in our own immediate vicinity. Some material in this chapter is first hand, sent directly to the editor from one immediately concerned in the living events of that time. They are much alive when one of the survivors of that interesting band will now give in his own way a description of what occurred and an idea of the character of the men whom he knew personally. Such personal accounts have not been heretofore published and the full text is given as we proceed through this chapter. No attempt will be made to cover a history of John Brown, only the portion relating to this immediate vicinity and that which came just before and after, in this way preserving as near as possible what has been written and any original matter that may be procured. One must be indebted to many sources in such summaries and the references explain these.

"It was about the close of the presidential campaign of 1856 that Brown first visited Iowa City and the Pedee settlement. He was then on his way east from Kansas and was accompanied by one of his sons."²⁶⁰ The reasons for his coming through the territory are probably more than one. The article quoted above goes on to say that, "The Hon. W. Penn Clarke (1866, colonel and paymaster in the army) was the member of the Kansas National Committee for Iowa, and his residence was in Iowa City, making this town the chief headquarters west of the Mississippi for those who were Kansas sympathizers. To this point, money, arms, clothing, and other supplies were forwarded for distribution to those engaged in Kansas relief. After leaving Grinnell, where he always found a welcome, Brown's next point of safety was found at Pedee in Iowa township, this county. He might be supplied with what he happened to need in Iowa City, but his safety could never be depended upon since many were ready to deliver him up to the authorities if opportunity offered. It was in October, 1856, that Brown alighted from his mule in front of the 'Travelers' Rest,' which was the name of the little frame tavern kept by James Townsend



LUKE F. PARSONS, SALINA, KANSAS

The only survivor of the John Brown Bond at Springdale, 1857-8, and of
the fight at Ossawatimie, Kansas

in West Branch, then a small village on the west line of Springdale township. Brown asked the landlord if he had ever heard of John Brown of Kansas, after which simple introduction the landlord proceeded to chalk John Brown's hat and mule, so that both were afterward on the free list at the 'Travelers' Rest.' As the story is told an X was placed on Brown's hat, two XX's on his back and one finally on the back of the mule. Some say that a mutual exchange of entertainment by thrilling stories from Brown for food and shelter may be surmised. As for the mule he liked his treatment so well that he continued to reside in the Pedee settlement until his history is lost, beyond the fact that he was the most petted and pampered mule in the settlement, the envied of all for ease and contentment at the home of J. H. Painter, of Springdale." "Brown was in the Springdale settlement several times from '56 to '59, but the principal events occur during his later visits. These visits to Pedee settlement generally had a two-fold object—promotion of the Kansas Free State cause and the concealment of negroes, but his last visits were made chiefly with a view to perfecting his plans for a military expedition, accumulating arms, drilling his men, and taking measures for making this region a sort of base of operations preliminary to the attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859, which, according to his plan as found later, was one year after the time scheduled."

Early in the winter of '57-'58 Brown for the fifth time visited the Quaker settlements of Cedar County determined, as it now appears, to spend the winter there in preparation for his Harper's Ferry raid, the plan of which he then disclosed to some of his trusted friends—James Townsend, John H. Painter, Dr. H. C. Gill, Wm. Maxson, and probably others. On this occasion he was accompanied by his band, consisting of the following: His son Owen, A. D. Stevens, John Kagi, John E. Cook, Richard Realf, Chas. W. Moffatt, Luke F. Parsons, Chas. H. Tidd, Wm. Leeman and Richard Richardson, the latter a colored man, who with his wife and three children had made his escape from slavery in Missouri. Stevens had been an enlisted man in the United States regular service, and getting into an altercation with a commissioned officer (Colonel Longstreet, said to be the same General Longstreet of the Confederate army) he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, but escaping had joined Brown. Kagi, Brown's favorite, was about thirty years old and a native of Virginia. He had a fair education, was a ready speaker, and an excellent stenographer. Realf was the poet, claiming to have been a protege of Lady Noel Byron, widow of the poet, and to have left England for participating in the chartist riots in 1848. During the Kansas war he was a correspondent for the New York Tribune." (He was one who failed to appear at Harper's Ferry.) The sketches of these followers of Brown are given more fully farther on by one of their associates at Springdale, Luke F. Parsons.

Besides those who came from Kansas with Brown a number joined him from the county. Among these were Geo. B. Gill, Coppock brothers, Edwin and Barclay, and Stewart Taylor. Gill became the "secretary of the treasury" in Brown's provisional government. He was detached from the party in Canada and returning to his home seems to have no further connection with the expedition.

"Brown quartered his men during the winter at the home of Wm. Maxson, three miles northeast of Springdale, in the house now known in all the surrounding country as the first cement or gravel house ever built in this state. Mr. Maxson bought the farm on which it stands from the government in 1839, and this house was built in 1849. Here Brown's men were trained for the projected raid. Brown himself had his quarters at the home of John H. Painter, about a mile distant, and the men were under the immediate command of Stevens, who was drill master.

"Each hour of the twenty-four had its particular duty. The men were required to rise at five in the morning and drill and study alternated during the daylight hours. With the exception of Tuesday and Friday, when regular debates were assigned and all required to attend, their evenings were spent much as they pleased.

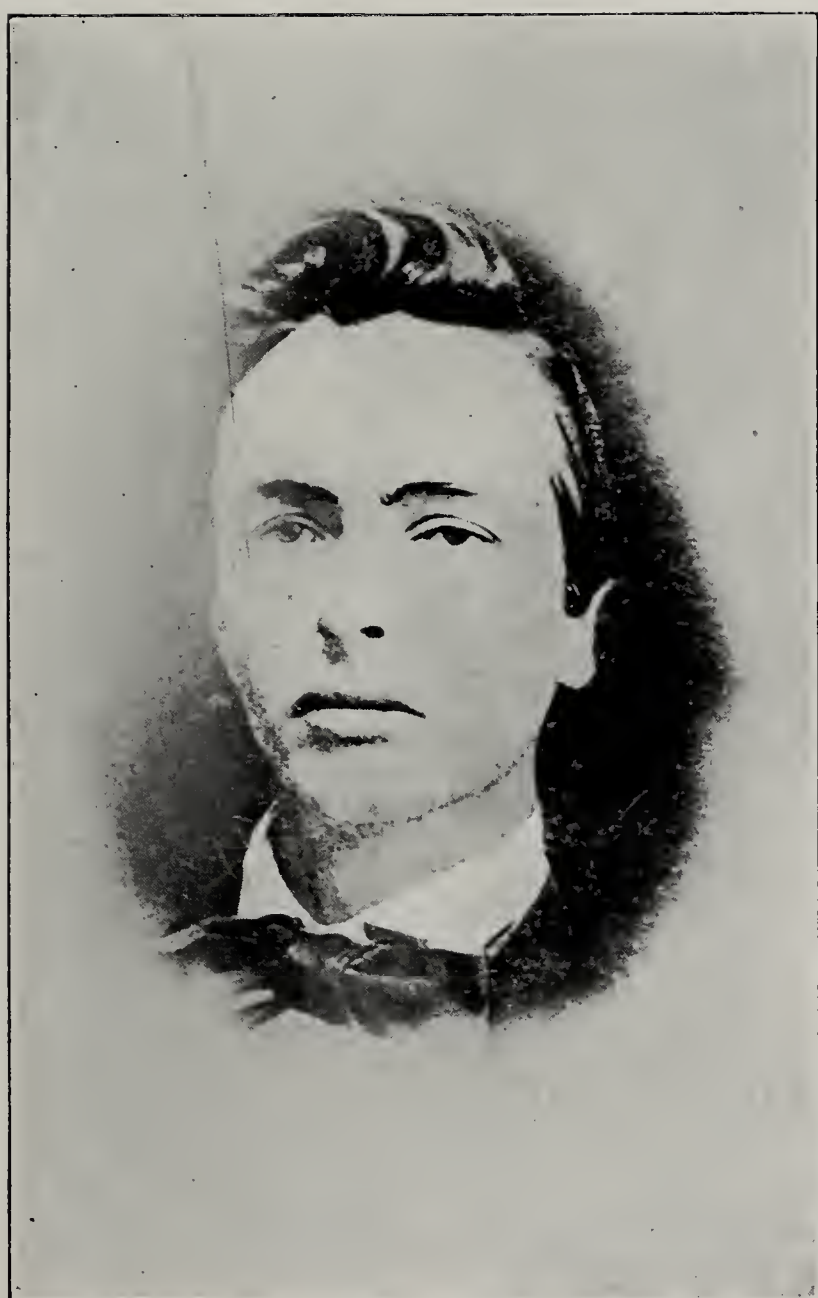
"In the mock legislature one of the sons of William Maxson remembers that he served as the honorable member from Cedar County. The sessions were held in the large sitting room of the Maxsons or in the district school building, a mile and a half away. There were the usual officers, a speaker, clerk of the house and regular standing committees. Bills were introduced, referred, reported back, debated with earnestness and no little ability, and finally brought to a vote. Kagi was the keenest debater and Realf and Cook orators of considerable power.²⁶¹

"The other evenings were spent at homes in the neighborhood. There were the Painters, the Lewises, the Varneys, the Gills, that could be visited; or Richard Realf had consented to address the lyceum at Pedee, and all Springdale was going to hear him; this in part for the pleasure of hearing so good a speaker, but more perhaps because of the anti-slavery views to which he would doubtless give utterance to the amazement and scandal of those who were not in harmony with his views.

"Brown himself did not remain at Springdale during the entire winter, but soon went east to find and send back Forbes (whom he had expected to drill the men), to raise more money, and to confer with others. Before going he took occasion to consult with his friends, Maxson, Gill, and Painter. What he disclosed to them is substantially the same as disclosed to Gerrett Smith and F. B. Sanborn at Peterboro, N. Y.—a scheme to invade Virginia. He intimated to Gill at least, that the point of invasion would be Harper's Ferry.

"These men endeavored to dissuade him from such an attempt, Mr. Maxson on more than one occasion sitting far into the night contending with Brown on the practicability of his scheme. Brown was unchanged, his faith in his band and his belief in his own mission left him still determined.

"The persons who harbored and with money and counsel assisted John Brown on the several occasions when he visited Iowa City and the Pedee or Springdale settlement, and to whom we are indebted for the facts of this imperfectly written narrative (1866), are citizens of the highest respectability, and some of the most eminent standing as will be seen from the mention of their names, and they all, though far from approving the chief act of his life which has made Brown's name historic, believed him to be actuated by the highest motives."²⁶²



BARCLAY COPPOCK



EDWIN COPPOCK

At the time John Brown's men were staying at Springdale there were living with their mother in the village in a quaint frame house yet standing the Coppock brothers, mentioned on a previous page. They were young men of strong character, but it seems one was not strong physically and had found it necessary to travel, having served for a time in Kansas with a company of liberators. They both took much interest in Brown and his men and finally enlisted under his leadership.²⁶³

On April 27th, Brown returned from the East with some funds in hand and more promised, and gave orders for the expedition to move. He wrote to his wife, "We start today from here and shall write you again when we stop, which will be in two or three days." The immediate destination of the band proved to be Chatham, Canada. The leave-taking at Springdale was an emotional one. Ties which had been knitting through many weeks were sundered. The future was in doubt and the consciousness that great danger threatened the party intensified the sorrow. Before quitting the home of Wm. Maxson, where they had spent so long a time, each of Brown's men wrote his name in pencil on the wall of the parlor, where the writing could at a time quite recent be seen by the interested traveler. The part of the wall where the names were written was protected by a door opening against it, and to this cause doubtless is chiefly due the preservation of the writing for so long a time. The old house, as shown in the picture, is still standing but for a good while has been unoccupied. It is falling into decay, yet is full of interest. The boundaries of the old drill ground can still be made out by patient attention. Old evergreen trees still shade the structure on all sides. The path that formerly led to the front door is grass grown and obstructed, but still can be traced between the two large lilac bushes that today stand on either side of it as in Brown's day. The large west front room in which the mock assembly was held is now used as a store room. Then the commodious kitchen, where the meals were served by Mrs. Maxson—a woman as resolute in her abolitionism as was her husband in his. This old kitchen was on the north of the house. And the small attic bedroom where Owen Brown used to practice his short-hand, which he was learning from Kagi, and where all the band slept. The cellar of the old house is hardly less interesting than the house itself, for in it in the days of slavery, the owner was constantly hiding small parties of fugitive negroes from Missouri. The fireplace, by which it was made comfortable in winter, may still be seen, but it is not now in working order.

The events that took place in Canada and subsequent abandonment of the attack in 1858 are told in the account of Luke F. Parsons.

The last visit of Brown to Springdale occurred in 1859 on February 25th on his return from Kansas where he had gone after the postponement of the attack in Virginia. He was then accompanied by a party of negroes captured in Missouri. He had brought them thus far through Iowa by the help of friends, and found a safe place for the time at his former headquarters. He was in danger from capture from an organized force in Iowa City and by the United States Marshal. Kagi and Stephens disguised as sportsmen walked to Iowa City and secured aid from the Wm. Penn Clarke mentioned before. By strategy a freight car was secured, brought to West Liberty, six miles from Springdale, and the

negroes put aboard after much excitement and some apprehension on the part of those immediately concerned.

In this connection it is sufficient to say that Brown and his party escaped safely into Canada by the aid of Allan Pinkerton, the famous Chicago detective. Brown continued his journey east and after a hurried trip back to Ohio and soon into Pennsylvania. On July 3 he and his two sons, Owen and Oliver, were at Harper's Ferry where they met Cook. On July 15th, Brown wrote Edwin and Barclay Coppock at Springdale requesting that they join him at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. On July 25 Barclay Coppock said to his mother, "We are going to start for Ohio today." "Ohio," said the mother, "I believe you are going with Old Brown, when you get the halters round your neck, will you think of me?"

C. W. Moffatt, who had returned to Springdale, received the following from Kagi: "We hear that a warrant has been issued to search our house (in Virginia on the Kennedy farm), so we must move eight days sooner than we had intended. Start at once, study map, will try to hold out until you come."

In November Mrs. Ann Coppock received a letter from her son Edwin. It was dated Charlestown, Va., and told briefly of his capture. It ended with these words: "Give my love to Briggs' and Maxson's folks and to all other inquiring friends for of such I feel that I have a large circle, and I trust that what I have done will not make them my enemies. My love to all the family, no more." About the same time Dr. Gill received a letter which read as follows: "Whatever may be our fate, rest assured that we shall not shame our dead comrades by a shrinking fear." After his trial on December 16, Coppock wrote to Mr. J. H. Painter: "Today we have received a box of knick-knacks from Philadelphia, and some of the citizens around here send us in a pie now and then, so you see we live fat, but it is only fattening up for the gallows—a poor consolation."²⁶⁴ His last words were to an uncle in Ohio: "I have heard my sentence passed, my doom is sealed, but two brief days between me and eternity. At the end of these two days I shall stand upon the scaffold. But that scaffold has little dread for me, for I honestly believe I am innocent of any crime justifying such punishment." The following is of extraordinary interest: "Dear Elza, Farewell. Edwin Coppock." This was addressed to a son of Wm. Maxson, but he did not receive this message until Edwin Coppock had been in his grave for twenty-six years. The reasons are given as follows: When Coppock left Springdale for Harper's Ferry he took a picture of his friend, an ambrotype, with him. The picture could be removed from the case and just before his execution, Edwin Coppock removed the picture and wrote on the back where it was accustomed to rest the message quoted. Replacing the picture it was placed among his personal effects and returned to his mother. By chance the picture remained in the possession of Mrs. Coppock until her death. Among other matter considered as unimportant it was thrown in a corner of the Coppock house and forgotten. It happened one day that Mr. Maxson, to whom it originally belonged, came upon it, and "under some peculiar spell," as Mr. Richman says, "opened the case to find the message after so many years."

The following are from the originals in the possession Mr. J. Maxson of West Liberty, Iowa:

But that scaffold has but little dread over me; for
I honestly believe that I am innocent of any crime justifying
such punishment. But as the taking of my life, & the
lives of my comrades, Virginia is not backing or
that glorious day, when the slave will rejoice in his
freedom. When he can say, that I too am a man, & am
grasping, moreover under the yoke of oppression. But I must
now close. Except this short ~~letter~~^{charge} of abundance of me.

Give my love to all the family, & the little Rose & Anne.
Remember me to all my relatives and friends.

And now I must, for the last time.

Thine very truly,

Edwin Copdock

P.S. You wished to know who was now with
me from home. Thomas Wins is now, & expects to stay until
after the execution; & then will convey my body to
Springfield. It is my wish to be buried there.

I would of been glad to hear that one of my dear
relatives: but it is now too late. I did not
like to send for any one, as I did not know
whether any of them would be willing to go.

I have been, for I know that it will be a satisfaction
to all of you that we are all kindly treated, & I
hope that the North will not take to me unjust complaints
& Captain Wins has acknowledged some of his kind
& noble notions. E

"Charlestown Jail, Va., Dec. 15, 1859.

"Mr. Wm. Maxson and Family:

"Accept with these hasty lines my love. Thanks for all your kindness and your friendship in the past and my last farewell. May God bless you one and all. Farewell until we meet beyond Death's River.

"Ever and truly yours,

"JOHN E. COOK."

On the reverse side is this message:

"Stevens and Coppoc(k) send their love. C—c(k) also wishes me to bid you farewell for him. Ever yours,

"J. E. COOK."

"Charlestown Jail, Va., Feb. 15, 1860.

"My Dear Sister:

"Yours of Jan. 30 I have received, and it is a great consolation to know that I am still remembered. My mind often travels back to Springdale, to the many dear friends I am wed to in soul and although I never expect to see you again in this world, you all will be retained in my soul until we meet beyond this green earth.

"I grow stronger in spiritualism every day of my life and I hope you will use every exertion to get brothers and sisters to investigate this great phenomena, and not condemn it until they know it is false. I shall come to converse with you from the Spirit land if circumstances are so that I can and I hope I shall be able to throw more light on the spiritual theory.

"My trial is over and I expect to take my exit from this world on the sixteenth of March. Whatever my fate may be, I am ready to meet it, trusting all to truth and justice. To die for loving the rights of man is rather hard, but it is sweet to bear.

"Give my love to all inquiring friends. Yours truly through all eternity,

"AARON D. STEVENS.

"P. S.—I am in good health, never felt better (better) in body or mind and I hope this will find you the same. Yours to the last,

"A. D. S."

Just before the departure from Springdale Cook wrote a poem in appreciation of the kindness of Mrs. Maxson. A few of the stanzas are quoted to bring out some of the sentiment that finds expression there. The original may be found at Mr. J. Maxson's with the letters above:

"The following lines are respectfully dedicated to our mother, Mrs. Hannah Maxson:

"Swift the moments now are flying,
And the parting hour draws near,
For, before this day is dying,
I shall dwell no longer here.

"But my mem'ry still will linger,
O'er the pleasant home I've known,
And I oft shall think of mother,
And the happy day that's flown.

"For a mother thou dost seem
Unto each and every one."

* * * *

"We are grateful, deeply grateful,
For the favors you have shown,
And our hearts we trust are thankful,
For the love that we have known."

"Now we part and if forever,
Then forever fare thee well."

* * * *

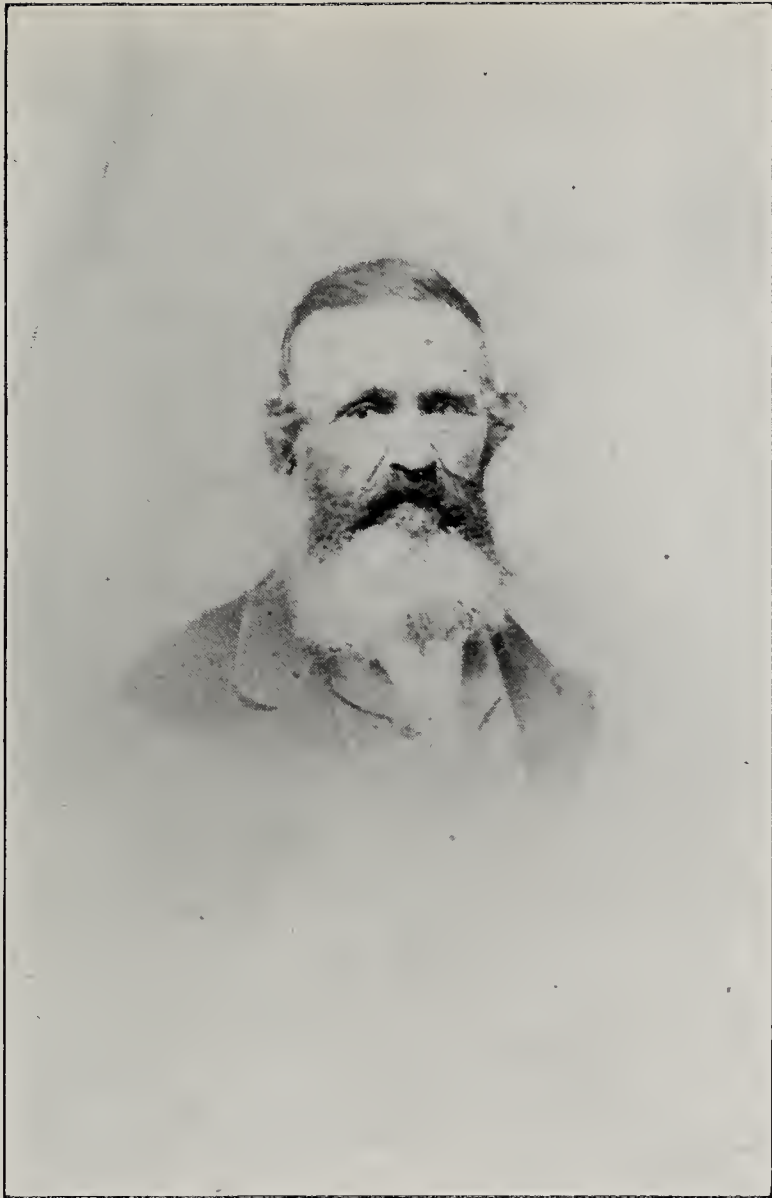
He signs himself in this manner: "The son of thy adoption."

"J. E. COOK."

Shortly before Brown's last departure from the Quaker settlement he sold such plunder as mules, harness, wagons, etc. In such business John H. Painter, then a justice of the peace, was made the trusted assistant. It was Painter who, after Brown had gone, shipped the latter's Sharpe's rifles and revolvers—196 in all—marked carpenter's tools. They were billed from West Liberty to Harper's Ferry to some unknown party.

The capture of Harper's Ferry, the battle, and all that followed, until the execution of the prisoners, was of vital interest to all the former friends at Springdale, and it came nearer when the attention of the country was centered on this part of the United States after the return of Barclay Coppock. Few who pass and repass the monument in the library square in Tipton, know or care, that it bears the name of the one person who returned to the county after that momentous event in Virginia. After a journey of many weeks through the mountains of Pennsylvania, Barclay Coppock reached Springdale on December 17, 1859. He was thin and haggard after his adventures. A warm reception awaited him since he was probably given up long before as a lost man. His brother Edwin and Cook had been executed at Charlestown the day before his arrival in Cedar County. Still he was hunted by Virginia authorities, and officers were sent to capture him or demand his surrender by the governor of Iowa on requisition from Virginia's governor. He did not want for protection since a guard was in constant readiness to appear if danger from any source threatened.

"Among those enlisted in this manner were some who, as on a certain famous occasion in Pennsylvania, afforded the unusual spectacle of the close juxtaposition of a musket and a broad-brimmed hat."²⁶⁵ A requisition from Gov. Wise was presented to Gov. Kirkwood for the delivery of Coppock to an officer from Virginia. The papers in the first case having been found defective a second attempt was made, but friends kept him warned of all that was occurring. He could not be induced at first to leave his friends, preferring to fight it out in Cedar County. The following letter from Hon. J. W. Cattell was written in an endeavor to put Coppock into a safe place, and was published for the first time in the Davenport Gazette of February 2, 1878:



WILLIAM MAXSON

My dear Mr. Maxson & Family,
 Dec. 10th 1857.
 I have just received your letter of the 7th inst.
 and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope
 these few lines will find you the same. I am
 very much interested in the friends of our
 cause and hope you will be able to meet
 them at the Convention. I am, dear friends,
 ever and truly yours,
 John E. Cook

FAREWELL LETTER OF JOHN E. COOK TO WILLIAM MAXSON AND FAMILY

"Des Moines, Jan. 30, 1860.

"H. C. Gill, Esq., Dear Sir—Yours of the 25th inst. is received. I am astonished that notwithstanding all the advice given and all the circumstances, he (Coppock) will as implied in yours, and others, (letters) persist in staying at the hazard of his life and that of some of his friends. I cannot for the life of me see how he or his friends can justify his staying when in doing so he is liable at any day to involve all in difficulty and may be the cause of bloodshed, and that too without the possibility of any good result. . . . I have no doubt from what I have heard expressed but that if C. stays and should fall into the hands of the Virginians and their abettors and entangle some of his friends, or lead to loss of life, many who are now his friends will cease to be such, and much of the sympathy will disappear. The governor will, as a matter of course, indeed he could not do otherwise, than give the man up whenever the papers are presented in legal form. . . . The staying then places the governor in a very unpleasant predicament and others with him. One object in sending the messenger (Coppock had been warned by special messenger from friends in Des Moines before this of the presentation of the papers) was that he might get out of the way. We suppose, and are indeed fully persuaded that they will either attempt to arrest him without warrant or return as soon as possible to Virginia for papers in proper shape and apply again to the governor. Should they return here it will be in the course of a week and if they should get the authority it would be impossible for us to get any word to you ahead of the writ without sending a special messenger, and if he and his friends are disposed to take the law into their own hands and disregard all advice I don't know that it will be of any profit or benefit to send special messengers at so much expense. Before his friends advise him to remain, they should weigh well the consequences. . . . Should the writ be granted delivering him for trial, and should resistance be made it will become the duty of Governor Kirkwood to order assistance to the point, and it will thus place him and many of his party and friends in an unpleasant position. Coppock should get out of the way as soon as possible—this is the sentiment of all—and thus save compromising any one, and more especially prevent blood being shed. I do not believe any one outside of Springdale would advise him to stay and they would not if they understood the consequences should arrest be attempted.

Yours truly,

"J. W. CATTELL."

In spite of advice and in defiance of Virginia officers, Coppock continued to remain about home. At times he was engaged in organizing "Union Leagues" and then he would disappear for a time. When the proper papers finally came the sheriff of this county was ordered by the governor to go to Springdale and make the arrest. So there he went in duty bound to seize the person named in the writ. He innocently enough asked every bystander if he had seen a young man named Barclay Coppock, adding that he came to arrest him and would be much obliged for information as to his whereabouts. He peeped into sheds and overturned boxes in his careful (?) search and finally after all these efforts returned the papers after certifying that no such person could be found after diligent search had been made. Then Virginia sent a special detective to Muscatine who offered fifty dollars to any one to secure the prisoner wanted. He finally

ventured himself after being taunted on account of his failure. Coppock and Dr. Gill were walking leisurely along the streets of Springdale when the Virginian approached. Coppock recognized him, having seen him several times. He was for shooting him then and there, but Dr. Gill prevented him from so doing, thus averting another bloody tragedy. No attempt was made to arrest Coppock at this time and the officer returned to Muscatine.²⁶⁶

It was now thought best for Coppock to go to Canada until the public mind should quiet down. He finally consented to do this and accompanied by T. W. Maxson, now residing at Springdale, a son of Wm. Maxson, they crossed the county to Mechanicsville, took the C. & N. W. for Chicago and from there crossed into Canada by way of Detroit. They did not remain here but went into Ohio where they met the two sons of John Brown and two other friends. Here they remained for three weeks.

Afterward Coppock went east and was finally commissioned to recruit men for Montgomery's "John Brown Regiment," the 10th Kansas Infantry. On his return from Iowa a train passing through Missouri when the bridge over the Platte river had been partially destroyed by "bushwhackers" went down and Barclay Coppock was instantly killed. This occurred on the night of Sept. 3, 1861, and he was buried at Leavenworth, Kansas, with military honors on September 6th. Five years afterwards his aged mother made a pilgrimage to his grave, there to shed a mother's tears.

Poor Edwin Coppock met his fate bravely on Dec. 16, 1859, and his body was taken to Columbiana County, Ohio, for burial and the remains left in their first resting place only a short time when they were removed to Salem cemetery to be placed beside his father. A Salem paper of the time said: "The man whom Virginia branded as a traitor and murderer, the people of Salem have honored as a patriot and an honest man. Charlestown gave him the gallows, Salem will build him a monument and on that monument will be inscribed the vindication of his acts."²⁶⁷

"Charlestown Prison, Dec. 10, 1859.

"Old and Tried Friend,

"Dr. H. C. Gill:

"I have just received your welcome letter, and I now proceed to answer it at once. Let me assure you that the letter did not fail to cheer the gloomy prison hours, within my lonely cell, as all letters from you have done. You who were the personal friend of my brother, and who administered to his wants in his last hours, and served as a comforter to him, are still true to duty. * * * Thos. Winn has been to see me, but has gone back to Richmond. He did not get in when he first came, the reason being, I suppose, that the commander-in-chief did not think it prudent. I do not think, in my humble opinion, that there would have been much chance for him to rescue me, as there was at that time only fifteen hundred troops in town, and nine pieces of cannon, which were all drawn up to receive him. * * *

"I suppose you have heard, ere this, of the execution of the captain. He came into Cook's and my room to bid us farewell on the morning of his execution. There have been some false reports of the interview between him and us. It has been stated that the lie passed between him and Cook, but it is false. He



EDWIN COPPOCK'S MONUMENT AT SALEM, OHIO

charged Cook with making some false statements in his confession, but Cook thought not. The captain then told him that he must have a treacherous memory; he then turned to me and said he had heard that I had made false statements, too, but was glad to learn that he had been misinformed. * * * Before leaving us he said he had a little change that would be of no value to him and he would give it to me. It was fifty cents he handed me. I did not wonder that he had heard I had made false statements since the papers are full of them. They undertook to report the remarks I made just before the sentence was passed in the court, but they got very little I said and many things I did not say. It stated that I said I had been induced to come into the affair by Captain Brown, but it was false—I did not say that I was induced by anyone. I notice in some of the papers that they are trying to make it appear that we are very much frightened, and have a great fear of death, but citizens and tenants of the prison will all testify that it is false.

"Mrs. Spring of Egelswood, N. J., sent us five dollars to be divided among Copeland, Green and myself. * * * I received today an address read before a society in Columbiana County, Ohio, called for the purpose of sympathizing with Brown and his confederates, which I will send back along with Thomas (Winn). If it has not been published, I want it published along with some letters I will send that I have received while here. Thomas (Winn) expects to remain here until after the execution, and then by my request will convey my body to Springdale, (for) it is my wish to be laid by the side of my brother and sister (not his brother Barclay).

"This is probably the last letter you will ever receive from me; my stay on earth is short; only six more short days, and then my race is finished. When you write to Barkley (his brother) tell him to keep dark, for I do not want Virginia to glut her vengeance on any more of our little band, who sought their country's good—who interposed in behalf of the four and one-half millions of (men) who are now groaning under the yoke of oppression.

"I must now close. Give my love to all. Tell L. and C. I should have written to them had I time. I have many letters that will not be answered. I hope none will think hard.²⁶⁸ Yours truly,

"(Signed) EDWIN COPPOCK."

The letter following was received in answer to one of inquiry concerning Edwin Coppock's last letter. It contains some references to the facts of his life that have been found nowhere else and therefore is included:

"Thy letter was sent to me as there is no Joseph Coppock here. I have a brother by that name who lives in Iowa and Edwin Coppock had a brother there until his death last winter.

"We have the original letter written by his own hand to my father Joshua Coppock, who, when he received the letter, started in a very short time to see him before he was executed. He saw him with chains on and when my father came near he fell in his arms and wept. This was in the evening of the morning before the execution. My father asked Gov. Wise for his body, which request was granted and it was brought to Winona (Ohio) and buried in the Quaker graveyard here, but on account of the large reward offered for the body it was thought best to watch the grave, so it was done for nearly two

weeks, when the body was taken up and placed in a vault in the cemetery at Salem, where a monument marks the spot.

"I just want to say that the funeral was held on a Sabbath day and a throng of people began to come at nine o'clock and kept coming and going until four in the afternoon before the people could go to the cemetery.

"The letter is kept between glass and could not be sent, but I enclose a copy.
* * * The name is Coppock not Coppoc as so often spelled.

"(Signed) RACHEL G. COPE.

"Winona, Ohio."

In the research for information on the John Brown history in Cedar County it was the fortune of the editor to secure the assistance of the former boys of that day, Jont Maxson and his brother, T. W. Maxson, both of them being willing to give of their time and information in any way, and they are deserving of the credit for a great many things in the chapter. Through the suggestion of T. W. Maxson the correspondence was begun that furnished the original matter from the only survivor of the fight at Ossawatimie in Kansas and also the winter at Springdale—Luke F. Parsons of Salina, Kansas. He has furnished the information concerning certain movements and certain feelings among the men who were quartered in this county in the winter of '57 and '58.

This man Parsons in speaking to the assembled people at the anniversary of the battle of Ossawatimie—the fiftieth—said of himself: "I was born in Brookfield, Mass., June 28, 1833, therefore I am now in my 74th year." This was in 1906 so that Mr. Parsons is now at the time he writes these words for publication in his 78th year. He has complied cheerfully and has given considerable that has not appeared before. He says further: "I was reared in Northern Illinois on Rock River and came to Kansas the first day of May, 1856, together with four others, one of them my brother. All were pledged to stay until Kansas was admitted as a free state. We landed from a Missouri river boat at the Westport landing, where Kansas City now stands, at that time only with a few dwellings and a few large warehouses along the river front; the town of Westport proper was four miles distant. The next day we walked to Lawrence. When I registered at the Free State Hotel I found that the clerk was my cousin, and when I ask him concerning the prospect for a job he replied that he was sick and wanted me to take his job until he was able to resume his duties.

"I was still in charge of the books when the hotel was ordered to be destroyed by order of the Federal Court. The hotel and the two printing houses, the 'Herald of Freedom' and the 'Lawrence Journal,' had been indicted as nuisances by the grand jury. The court ordered the sheriff to abate the nuisance.

"He procured a posse of four or five hundred men, mostly from Missouri, and they appeared on the top of Mt. Oread on the morning of May 21, 1856. Leaving a guard they descended to the town and ordered Colonel Eldridge to remove his furniture as they were going to destroy the building. Eldridge refused to remove a thing. The sheriff then ordered the men to remove it.

"They commenced but soon found the store below where there were liquors and provisions of all kinds. They soon became loud and boisterous. I took particular note of all I saw and heard. While going up to secure some pillow

(Charleston, S.C. Feb. 16, 1860)

My dear sister,

Hearts of friends have been pained, and it is a great consolation, to know that I am still remembered.

My mind often travels back to Spring Dale, to the many dear friends, I am used to in a rural, and although I never expect

to see you again in this world, you still will be retained in my mind until we meet beyond the grave.

I am stronger in this situation than I was before, and I hope you will use every exertion to get to the spirit land, and not condemn it until they know it is so.

I shall come to converse with you in the spirit land, if circumstances so that I can, and I hope I shall be able to ~~show~~ ^{show} you light on the other side.

My trial is over, and I expect to take my exit from this world on the 15th or 16th. What ever may be, I am ready to meet it, trusting all is built and paid for.

So die for loving the world, if man is better than it, but it is not to bear.

Give my love to all inquiring friends, your truly,
(A. D. Stevens)

My dear sister, I am in good health, never will I be in a better state of mind, and I hope the world will be a better place.

LAST LETTER OF AARON D. STEVENS TO HIS SISTER

slips from some of the beds I met a man who said to me: 'Who are you?' I replied: 'I am a ranger.' 'All right,' he said.

"Going to the store room I began to fill my pillow cases with candy, nuts and raisins, etc., when a big ruffian addressed me: 'Who are you?' I replied: 'I am a ranger.' 'Well, what in h—l are you going to do with that stuff?' I replied: 'I will take it to the boys we left on Mt. Oread.' 'All right, my boy, take this, and this,' handing me two bottles of liquor.

"I passed out and delivered my two sacks of plunder to the women and children who had fled for safety to the other side of the ravine in the west part of town. When I returned they were trying to batter the walls down with cannon, but soon became tired of this and were too drunk to operate the cannon. So they kindled a fire in one corner and when the wood work burned out the walls fell in. The next day my brother said to me: 'Brother, I am going home; this is no place for me.' (The other three who came had been gone more than a week.) I said, 'to tell my mother that I was going to stay until Kansas was a free state.'

"On the morning of June 2, Major Hoit said to me: 'Parsons, Brown will likely have a battle with Henry Clay Pate today; let's go down there. I will hire the horses if you will go with me.' We were off in a few minutes and rode as fast as we could, but arrived in time to find the battle over. I tendered my services to Brown, who made me a guard over the prisoners, while the married men could go home. Many of them rode horses that they never rode before. I said to Lieut. Bocket as he lay in the grass, 'You had better let me have those spurs as you won't need them any more.' He said to me, 'You will have to take them off.' I took off one and then asked him where the other was when he answered: 'I go on the principle that if one side of the horse goes the other must; if you will adopt this plan, you won't need but one.'

"Colonel Sumner of the U. S. Dragoons soon came and released the prisoners.

"July third I went with the rifle company that was forming at Lawrence to Topeka to protect the free state legislature that was to convene there on the fourth. The legislature did convene in due form, but Colonel Sumner with the U. S. Dragoons, who was always present to do the bidding of a pro-slavery government, dispersed the gathering.

"Not long after this I went with Captain Sam Walker and others to meet the train of emigrants under Lane who had been refused landing at Kansas City or Leavenworth, and who came by way of Iowa and Nebraska. We met them at the Missouri and on the way up marked the fords and the road by tying red rags on the weeds and brush. Richard Realf and R. J. Hinton came with this train."

After numerous adventures of thrilling sort in the border warfare of the state, Mr. Parsons goes on to say that he met Brown in the latter part of August in the streets of Lawrence. Brown was then preparing for the Ossawatimie fight and said to him: "Parsons, I want you to go with me. I want all the men I can get." I had no gun and he borrowed a Sharpe's rifle from Captain Harvey, the same I believe who was afterward the governor of Kansas. I went with Brown to his camp at Middle Creek. On the morning of August 30, 1856, just fifty years ago today (1906) we were camped east of here (Ossawatimie) at Mr.

Crane's place. While in camp here the news came of the killing of Fred Brown and Garrison, and Brown started right off saying: "Come on, men." Brown and I walked silently for sometime when he said to me: "Were you ever under fire?" Not catching his meaning, I replied: "No," when he said to me, "Take more pains to end life well than to live well."

To read the personal account of this man one must conclude that the fight was almost continuous during the year of 1856. It was in the fall of the next year that the events which follow took place.

In the fall of 1857 John E. Cook came to my cabin four miles west of Lawrence, Kansas, and said that John Brown had sent him for me; that he, Brown, was in Tabor, Iowa, and had sent him back after me. He had a scheme on foot that he knew I would approve, and he wanted me to help make it go. He said that Kagi, Realf, Stevens and Moffatt were there and all wanted Brown to send for me; he also mentioned others whom I did not then know. Brown had given him money to pay my way on the stage to Tabor. I left my claim and went with Cook, not knowing why or for what.

I had been with John Brown in 1856, was intimate with him then. I fought under him August 30, 1856, at Ossawatimie. He knew also that I was with Jim Lane at Franklin, and Sam Walker at the capture of Colonel Titus. I had implicit confidence in Brown as a leader. I thought "if the other boys are with him I ought to be." Cook and I arrived at Tabor in due time and found Brown ready to start the next morning.

There were in camp there, as I now remember, John Brown, Owen Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Realf, Aaron D. Stevens, Charles Moffatt, C. P. Tidd, Richard Richardson, John E. Cook, William H. Leeman and myself. We had one mule team and a covered wagon, bedding and provisions. Most of us walked most of the time. We camped out, made a big log fire, and our tent was opened on the side to the fire sloping back to the ground. We slept with our feet to the fire and were not uncomfortable. Brown seemed to take it as a matter of course that I had enlisted, and I made no remonstrance. One day while walking together he told all he thought I cared to know. I found that most of the boys knew even less. Kagi knew all and he posted me. Kagi was Brown's confidant, and they often consulted together. He was next to Brown in all things and the smartest of the lot.

Brown's plans at this time, as revealed to me by Brown and Kagi, was to drill and prepare us for captains of squads or companies. On arriving at Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa (a Quaker settlement), Brown took us to the farm house of Wm. Maxson, where we were to be quartered during the winter.

Maxsons had a large family of their own, and from this time on until we left Mrs. Maxson and daughter Louisa had a strenuous time.

Brown had employed an Englishman by the name of Hugh Forbes to be our drill master and instructor. I never saw Forbes, for some reason he never showed up. Aaron D. Stevens, who had been a soldier in the war with Mexico, became our drill master. We drilled military style (Scott's tactics), twice each day, studied army regulations, and read books on insurrectionary or guerrilla war by some Italian patriots, I think, Orsinna and Massinna. For recreation Kagi organized a mock legislature.

Soon the neighborhood was aroused with curiosity to see the strange doings of the men from Kansas. We kept our own secrets and the curious went away as wise as they came; but they must certainly have seen that those ten men were preparing to be heard from in the near future.

Cook, Realf, and sometimes Kagi, spoke by appointment at the various school houses in the neighborhood. Brown told me one day that Mr. Painter said to him, "Friend Brown, I can't give thee money to buy powder and lead with, but I will give thee twenty dollars to defray thy expenses."

Brown spent most of this winter in the East. He kept up a correspondence with Kagi; Owen often heard from him also. I was ordered by Brown through Kagi to examine and oil if needed the arms that were boxed and stored in a barn. I found something like seventy-five Sharpe's rifles, and six hundred pistols, mostly of a Massachusetts manufacture, I think Chicopee Falls.

Thus the winter passed quickly by, and Kagi announced that Brown would soon be here to take us to Canada to a convention to be held at Chatham. I took Kagi to Byron, Ill. (my home), where we visited for a week or two, till Brown came with the rest of the boys, when we went with them. The convention at Chatham was called Brown's Provisional Constitutional Convention, and was largely attended, many of those present being colored men of education and influence.

A constitution was formed and signed by all the men who went there with Brown, and many others. At this convention officers of this new government were elected. I think Kagi was made secretary of state, Geo. B. Gill (who had come from Iowa with Brown) was also elected to some office.

Soon after the convention we crossed Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio. Kagi was left in Canada to have the proceedings of the convention printed. At Cleveland Brown expected to find money to carry out his plans, but found there was no money in the banks for him.

Brown's plan then was to enter the mountains in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, get the arms and ammunition in there (pretending to the people if necessary that we were geologists), fortify strong natural positions where a few resolute men could hold their position against a force till aided by concentration; to send colored men from Canada down among the slaves to tell them that there were white men in the vicinity prepared to help them on to Canada; to, in fact, open a thoroughfare from Virginia to Canada. We were not expected to fight except in self defense; to arm the slaves and help them to defend themselves.

The pikes found at the Canada farm were formed like a dirk knife taken from Henry Clay Pate, a Virginia "border ruffian," captured by Brown in Kansas. It was two edged, straight, the blade was six or eight inches long. Brown had them made with a socket so they could be fastened on a pole like a fork handle. These were intended for the slave women to defend themselves in some mountain fastness till they could be further assisted.

Brown returned in a few days saying that everything was declared off for one year; that Hugh Forbes had informed the secretary of war what was going on; that we were watched and would be arrested as soon as we entered Virginia. He had no money with which to care for us, we must look out for ourselves for one year, and, if things quieted down, then the money would be forthcoming next

spring. He thought we ought to be willing to do this. He said, "Scatter out, get work, but keep in touch with each other so we can easily get together in the spring." Realf asked Brown's sanction to go to New York City, find Hugh Forbes and assassinate him, but Brown would not countenance this for a moment. Realf said, "He is an Englishman, and I can kill that Englishman just as readily as a dog." Realf went back to England.

Kagi had not yet returned from Canada. Moffatt had a married sister in Cleveland, but he soon drifted back to Iowa. George B. Gill returned to Iowa. John E. Cook went to New York City where he had relatives, and later went to Harper's Ferry, taught school, and married there. Richard Richardson was a Missouri slave and was left in Canada. Owen Brown went home. William Leeman worked in an oar factory in Cleveland. I worked for Wm. B. Gorton at Kinsman, Ohio, in his carriage shop.

After some months I found that Brown, Kagi, Stevens and Tidd were in Kansas keeping up the racket. I wrote to Brown and asked him why he took care of part of the crowd and left the rest of us to shift for ourselves. He replied, "You have a good trade and can take care of yourself anywhere; Kagi is supporting himself by his pen, as to Stevens and Tidd, they had to be cared for. Hope you will keep in correspondence with the rest of the boys. Think all will be well in the spring." I was mad and did not reply.

Soon after I went to Byron, Ill. During that winter, with four others, I fitted out with oxen and a covered wagon and, early in the spring of 1859, crossed the state of Iowa on the way to Pike's Peak gold fields. When at Council Bluffs waiting for grass to grow on the plains, I got letters from Brown and Kagi saying they had been to my home in Byron, "that I must surely turn back, sure go, we depend on you, etc., etc." I also got a letter from mother saying, "You have fooled away time and money enough with Brown, keep on to Pike's Peak. Brown will come to some bad end, and then you and I will be glad you are out of it." So I kept on and thereby slipped my neck out of the halter.

Owen Brown escaped from Harper's Ferry with Tidd, and went to his home in York state. Years after he went to California and settled on a mountain near Pasadena. Here he lived the life of a hermit till he died about ten years ago.^{268a}

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

Charles Plummer Tidd was from Maine. I know nothing of his previous history. After the separation at Cleveland he came back to Kansas with Brown, Kagi, and Stevens. At the attack on Harper's Ferry he and Owen Brown were driving a team to haul arms from the Canada Farm, and when they met armed resistance they escaped. During the Civil War Tidd was under Burnside; he was color sergeant of his regiment and, as he planted his colors on the ramparts at the Island of Roanoke, he fell mortally wounded.

Aaron D. Stevens was born in Connecticut. He was a little more than medium height, of florid complexion, had dark auburn hair, small dark eyes, high cheek bones, wide forehead, round face, had a heavy, strong jaw, thin,



JOHN BROWN'S OLD HOME AT SPRINGDALE

closed lips and a small chin. He was a man of strong passions, just the man to do and dare. He could lead a forlorn hope. His education was neglected. While a young man unrequited love drove him from his home. He wandered for miles and then to hide himself completely from the world he joined the regular army. It was the time of the war with Mexico and he was taken to Mexico. One night he with some other soldiers attended a Mexican "fandango," or dance. They were late in getting to camp and were captured by the guard. At guard mount the officer was so insulting that Stevens knocked him down. Such conduct in the regular army is a very serious offence. He was arrested and a chain fastened around his ankle with a heavy iron ball attached. He was brought to Fort Leavenworth, tried by court martial, convicted, and sentenced to wear a ball and chain for a term of years. During the winter of 1855 he, with a soldier who was also wearing a ball and chain, were taken out into the timber to cut wood with one soldier to guard them. While warming around the fire they snatched the gun from the soldier and made him stand and watch them chop the chains off each other. They then crossed the Missouri river on the ice, but in a day or two recrossed and hired to a Delaware Indian to cut cord wood. In the spring of 1856 he went to Topeka and assumed the name of C. C. Whipple. Here I first met him. He was captain of a company who went up to the Missouri river to meet Lane's train. He was conspicuous in the Free State movement in that part of the state. In the fall of 1857 I again met him in Brown's camp at Tabor, Iowa. He went with us to Springdale, Iowa, and drilled the Brown men; went to Chatham, Canada, and to Cleveland, Ohio. He returned to Kansas with Brown, Kagi, and Tidd in the spring of 1858. During this summer he went with Brown on several raids into Missouri after slaves which were eventually taken to Canada. On one occasion Brown divided his force, telling Stevens to take Tidd and go with some of the slaves to Cruise's plantation, while he, Kagi, and the other slaves went to another farm. Stevens knocked on the door, and Cruise said, "Who is there, and what do you want?" Stevens said, "We are from Jackson County going down to Ft. Scott. Old Brown is going to burn the town; they want help; we want you to go with us." Cruise said, "All right," and opened the door, then still in his night shirt proceeded to light a candle. Then Stevens said, "We are Brown's men and have come after your slaves." Cruise sprang like a tiger at Stevens, got him by the throat, and commenced backing him up in a corner, all the time growling with rage. He called to his wife to bring him his revolver. Stevens tried to quiet him, told him he would not be hurt, all he wanted was the slaves, but Cruise was crazy mad and after his wife handed him the revolver Stevens shot him. Then they told the slaves to take a team and wagon, provisions, and all their own plunder, and moved off and joined Brown with a lot more slaves. When Brown was told about the death of Cruise he was very much worked up over it. He accused Stevens of being too hot headed. Tidd told Brown that he had to do it or be killed himself as Cruise's wife had given him his revolver. Brown said to Tidd, "What were you doing? Were you afraid of a woman in her night-gown?" Stevens and Tidd were very angry at Brown's rebuke, and but for Kagi's good judgment and timely talk, both to Brown and Stevens, there would have been an open rupture right there. The

next year in the attack on Harper's Ferry Stevens was terribly wounded, taken prisoner, tried for treason, convicted, and hung.

Richard Realf was an Englishman by birth and came to Kansas in the summer of 1856 as a newspaper correspondent. He was small of stature, with dark complexion, black hair and eyes. He was a man of considerable culture; had a good education. He was always neatly clad and would make a good impression anywhere. He was reared and educated by Lady Noel Byron, widow of Lord Byron, the great poet. Realf himself was a poetical genius. Realf and R. J. Hinton were great friends; both were English, both were newspaper correspondents, both were small men (Hinton the smaller of the two); both made headquarters at the "Herald of Freedom" office in Lawrence. G. W. Brown was the proprietor of the Herald of Freedom. The office was reached by a flight of stairs on the outside of the building. Hinton and Brown got into a controversy, and Brown, who was a large man, took Hinton by the coat collar, dragged him to the head of the stairs and dropped him. Realf took this as personal and challenged Brown to fight a duel. Brown accepted the challenge and chose rawhides as the weapons. The seconds were chosen and they arranged to fight at eight o'clock at "Delaware reserve," just across the river from Lawrence. Realf was on hand first, but Brown was on time. Brown sent his second to Realf's second saying he must not strike above the belt. Realf's man replied, "All arrangements have been made; we are here to fight; are you ready?" Brown and his man took to their boat and returned. Realf went to Canada and then to Cleveland with us, from here he went to New York and then back to England; he returned in time to serve in the Union army during the Rebellion. He married, but domestic troubles drove him mad. He jumped off a vessel in San Francisco harbor and was drowned.

John Edwin Cook was from New York City, a lawyer by profession. He was a regular blonde, small of stature, round shouldered; he was nervy and possessed of great physical endurance. He had a good education, was a ready writer; he often wrote rhymes, or jingle, and perhaps poetry. He was a good conversationalist and seemed to take well with the ladies. He had wealthy relatives and seemed to have money when he wanted it. He wore two large Colt's revolvers, one on either side, with John E. Cook engraved on the handles. He loved to shoot them, and often challenged his friends to shoot with him. He spent the winter of 1857 and spring of '58 in Springdale with the rest of the Brown men. After the Virginia expedition disbanded in Cleveland, in 1858, Cook went to New York, but, thinking to help out Brown's plans and be on hand in good time for the next spring, he went to Harper's Ferry, taught school, and married there. He made the acquaintance of the Washington family, who are the descendants of George Washington, "the Father of his Country." They were possessed of certain family keepsakes in the shape of Revolutionary arms, the identical sword worn by Gen. George Washington, guns, pistols, etc. Cook was very much interested in these things, and when Brown moved on to the Canada Farm, near Harper's Ferry, Cook posted Brown in regard to these arms. So when the attack was finally made Brown had Mr. Washington brought in and held as a hostage, while he girded on the sword of Yorktown. Cook was put on the outside to guard some road leading to the Ferry, and when he thought

that all hope had fled he made good his escape, but, owing to his own indiscretion, he was captured and the engraving on his arms gave him away. Cook's relatives in New York made a desperate effort to save him. They secured the services of Gov. Willard of Indiana who was a good democrat. He went to Gov. Wise of Virginia and tried to get a pardon for Cook. He promised that Cook should make a confession, which was hoped would implicate many rich New England philanthropists. Cook did make what was called a confession, but he didn't know much to confess, or was careful not to implicate any within their reach. Gov. Wise was obdurate, and Cook had to share the fate of his captain.

John H. Kagi was the most intellectual of Brown's men. He was tall and slender, slightly stoop-shouldered, with dark complexion, long face and high forehead. He was untidy and careless in dress. Born at Bristol, Ohio, his mother died when he was four years old. He was taken to his uncle in Virginia near Harper's Ferry, where he grew to manhood. His uncle was a slave owner and had a son near John Kagi's age. The two boys imbibed abolition views. They assisted one of the slaves to run off. When the uncle found out the situation he ordered John to leave and never return. John left, but, by previous arrangement, the cousin soon followed with some of his father's money. After a time they found themselves "dead broke" in Charleston, S. C. The cousin wrote to his father for money to come home with. The father sent the money with the injunction, "Don't you bring John home with you." The cousin started for home, but first divided the money with John. Kagi then went to Tennessee, where he taught school. Here the large girls had the habit of chewing snuff, or rubbing snuff as it is sometimes called. Kagi thought to break up this aristocratic practice, so he put a box in the middle of the room and made the girls go there to spit. The school board would not stand for this, so they discharged Kagi. He next went to Washington, D. C., where he got a position to report speeches for the "National Era." He was the only Phonetic, or short-hand reporter, in Washington who could report C. C. Burley's speeches verbatim. In the spring of 1856 he came to Kansas as special correspondent for the National Era. Judge Ellmore was holding court in Tecumseh and Kagi wrote something about him that he took exception to, so when he met Kagi he asked him if he reported for the National Era over the signature of "K." Kagi told him that he did; then Ellmore struck him with a heavy hickory cane on the side of his head which cracked his skull for four inches. Kagi staggered a few feet to a pile of brick, then, steadying himself with his left hand on the brick, he fired at Ellmore, the ball taking effect in the thigh; then Ellmore got behind a brick column of the court house and fired three shots at Kagi, one shot striking him in the breast, but it did not pass through a diary and several letters; then both men fell, Ellmore from loss of blood and Kagi from the shock to his brain. The pro-slavery men gathered around Ellmore, and the free state men around Kagi. For a time it looked as if more blood would be shed. As soon as Kagi came to he was taken to Lawrence, and when they got the blood stopped on Ellmore they began to cool off. Kagi was a leader among the Brown boys in Iowa. He wrote for some eastern paper, and delivered several lectures in the neighborhood. He went with the expedition to Harper's Ferry and, at the time

of the attack, was second in command. He had Wm. Leeman with him in the armory. They escaped from the armory by swimming out to some rocks in the Shenandoah river below the bridge. Here they were shot by men on the bridge.

As to John Brown what can I say that has not already been said a hundred times, for he has been the theme of newspaper writers for the last fifty years. To me his pictures, with which we are all familiar, look very like him, either with full beard or smooth shaven. He was tall and slender, round shouldered, with light complexion, sharp gray eyes that saw everything about him. He had a prominent chin and aquiline nose. His head was high above the ears. His favorite posture was standing with his hands clasped behind him under his coat. He was a man of few words, but was a good listener. He said the Lord had created him to be the deliverer of the slave from bondage, the same as he did Moses to free the children of Israel. As all know, he died upon the scaffold at Charleston, but the end for which he freely gave his life was accomplished. His soul went marching on to Appomattox.²⁶⁹

It has been stated that the song of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave" was written and sung first in this county. That the author was a teacher formerly of this county in Springdale Township, but this is not true as to the song mentioned.²⁷⁰ How this impression obtained is very evident from the song quoted below which was published in January, 1860, and which is due to the writer referred to above whose name was Sallie Bonsall.

"LINES ON THE DEATH OF JOHN BROWN."

AIR—MIDNIGHT HOUR

"O, Hark! a peal has rent the air,
And bids, in shame, our nation quake,
The very sky seems crying there
And doth almost shake."

CHORUS.

"But mourn no more for the good old man,
So brave and bold in freedom's light,
For Angels welcome to the throne
Few hearts more truly right.

"We've sung the song of martyrs oft,
Of noble ones who died to save,
And now we praise the name of Brown,
Who died for bleeding slave.

"His death the noblest death to die—
A martyr to God's suffering poor;
And willingly that strong old heart,
Did much of wrong endure."

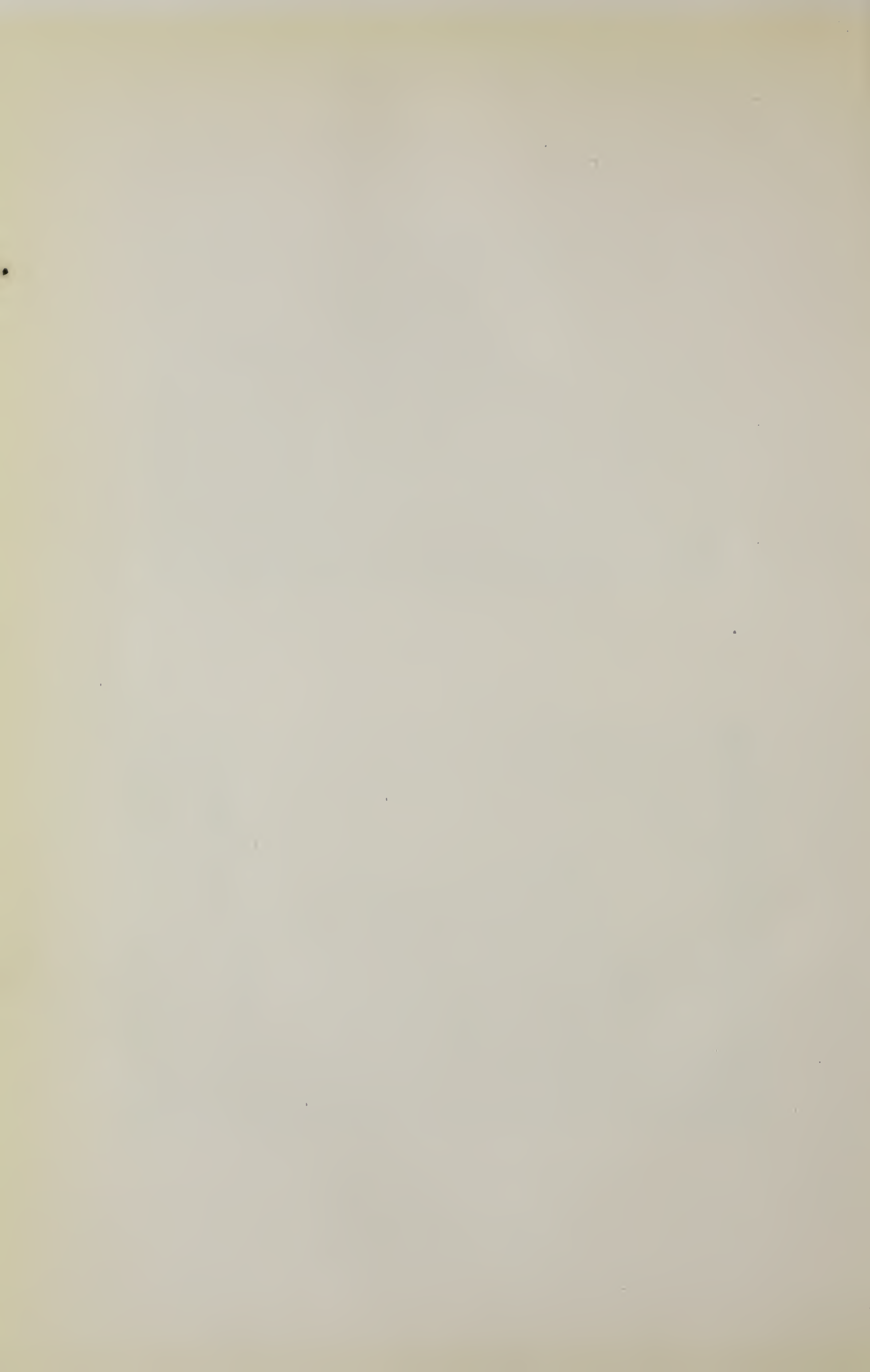
"His silvery locks so white with age,
His bended form of courage too;
The old man on his way to death,
Sees nature's beauty too.



COURTHOUSE AT CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA



“TRAVELERS’ REST,” WEST BRANCH, IOWA



"Behold him on the scaffold stand,
How firmly he has borne the test,
How truly calm and how reposed,
His peaceful soul at rest." ²⁷¹

The song known as the one sung by the soldiers during the civil war was written by Edna Dean Proctor and it was published in the "Independent" for January 15, 1863, two years after the one suggested above and is quite different in the original from the manner in which it was sung.

The first lines of that song run as follows:

"John Brown died on a scaffold for the slave;
Dark was the hour when we dug his hallowed grave;
Now God avenges the life he gladly gave,
Freedom reigns today!
Glory, glory hallelujah, etc."

From the last stanza one line was taken that has furnished the repetition for the song which we have been accustomed to associate with the name of Brown and it reads as follows:

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave;
John Brown's body lives in triumph of the brave;
John Brown's soul not a higher joy can crave;
Freedom reigns today!
Glory, glory hallelujah, etc."

The complete song is published again in the Independent for July 7 of the present year. This should settle the discussion as to the authorship of this song and also explain how the two might be confused.²⁷²

On Saturday, June 18, 1898, there was an assemblage at the famous old Maxson homestead in Iowa Township, of the surviving friends of "Old John Brown." In 1839 William Maxson and Ebenezer Gray, of Harrison County, Ohio, came with their families to the then newly-organized territory of Iowa. The public lands were not yet in market and these two young men who had married sisters, had almost the whole of Iowa to choose from in selecting their future homes. They came by river from Ohio, landing at Bloomington (Muscatine) as so many others did. Leaving their families in a log cabin on Muscatine Island they journeyed with team to explore the prairies. After two days journey they camped on a beautiful woodland on sloping down toward the Cedar River, in what is now Iowa Township, Cedar County. Here they staked out claims. They felled trees for homes and erected log cabins and prepared to clear up some of the land for farming. In the fall the families were moved here. They were remote from other settlers being the first in this part of the county. Wm. Maxson was a man of great decision of character who formed his own opinions on all subjects regardless of public opinion. At that early day in the history of the anti-slavery movement he was a radical abolitionist. Then and for many years after such doctrine was little short of anarchistic. But he held firmly to his beliefs and his home was open to slaves escaping from bondage.

He became a prosperous farmer and in time erected a gravel or grout house constructed of stone, gravel, sand and lime in properly proportioned amounts, which formed a wall almost indestructible. For that early day this house was one of the most commodious and well furnished in all that region of the country. By this time the farm was widely known as one of the best and safest stations on the underground railroad extending across the county. (Elsewhere the basement of this house is described as a refuge for colored guests.)

This house, remote from any thoroughfare, was a suitable place for the gathering of forces and preparing for the events discussed in the previous pages.

"All Quakers were known to be foes of American slavery. Yet they could not agree with Brown in his doctrine of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' and his belief that rifles and revolvers were the proper means to secure direct results. Wm. Maxson, while of Quaker ancestry, had his own views, not exactly in harmony with these Quaker principles. He had unlimited confidence in the old patriarch and opened his house to him."

"As I mingled today with the surviving friends of John Brown on ground made sacred by the tread of the feet of martyrs forty years ago (1898) I heard the recital of their recollections of the little band who here prepared for the tragic enterprise that was to shake slavery's hold and leave a permanent record upon all American history and this particular portion of Cedar County. There was not a disreputable character in the little company quartered in the Maxson house. They enlisted from the purest motives. They may have erred in the means adopted, but when men give their lives for humanity criticism is disarmed."

"The reunion at the old Maxson house was planned and carried out by the sons and daughters of Wm. Maxson and Ebenezer Gray. Jonathan Maxson (now residing in West Liberty, 1910) directed the interesting exercises. The Maxsons and Grays were visible everywhere and better representatives of the best citizens of Iowa can nowhere be found."

"The exercises were held in front of the old Maxson house among the great cedars planted by its builder nearly fifty (1898) years ago. The stars and stripes waved above us; portraits of old John Brown, Wm. Maxson, Edwin and Barclay Coppock looked down on us from the trees; on the table were the Sharp's rifle and revolver carried by Coppock in the Harper's Ferry campaign."

"The address of welcome by Thad Maxson, Edwin Coppock's friend and schoolmate, was eloquent and pathetic. One of the most touching of all the tributes of the day was a poem dedicated to the old Maxson home, written and read by the wife of Thad Maxson:" ²⁷³

THE OLD GRAVEL HOUSE.

"Old House! we're standing in thy shade,
Thou structure gray and fading,
In memory of a bygone time,
A day long since receding.

"The skies above are blue and fair,
And nature still renews her glory,

But thou, lone relic of the past,
Must soon live but in story.

"Full threescore years have come and gone
And sun arose and set,
Since first the ground thou standest on,
The foot of man had met.

* * * * *

"But not as now were smiling lands,
Nor nature lavish of her blessings,
Through weary years with toilsome hands
They came to their possessions.

* * * * *

"And thou, old house, that reared thy front
A mansion in thy day,
Rose on the fanes of cabin home,
The early settlers' stay.

* * * * *

"And loved have come and loved have gone,
And passing left a sting.

* * * * *

"They sleep, still looking toward the West,
Beneath the deep woods shadow,
As if they still would see the sun
Sink down on wave and meadow.

"But through each change of time and scene,
Though human life be brief,
New dreams will grow and memories come
To take the place of grief.

"For still thy portals open swing
To welcome friendships bright,
The lone and cheerless wanderer
At evening blessed thy light.

"And still thy days rolled on and on,
Till bondman at thy gate
Besought the help and sympathy,
Denied, alas! by state.

"A hero with his God-sent band,
Unheeding threats or frowns,
'Across thy threshold planned and wrought
And gained a martyr's crown.

“And thou, old house, that in thy prime,
Saw freedom’s dawning day,
No fears of clanking chains and strife,
Shall mock at thy decay.

* * * * *

“Old house! We’re standing in thy shade,
That shadow made sublime,
Through solemn years and memories,
Of strange and wondrous times.” ²⁷⁴

Springdale is a little country village away from railroads and the world of business. Its beautiful homes are quiet retreats from turmoil of money making, political strife and daily papers (1898). Here the peaceful Quakers live in repose and amid plenty with but few more houses than I saw there forty-six years ago in crossing the great unsettled prairies that then reached almost continuously from the old Rochester ferry to Iowa City, then a state capital largely of log houses.²⁷⁵

In 1865 the old Maxson homestead was sold and Mr. Wm. Maxson retired to West Liberty where he spent the remainder of his days a much esteemed citizen until his death in 1877 at the age of seventy-one.

The home of the Brown’s men in Cedar County is now fast disappearing. The relic hunter is making sad havoc of what remains, and this coupled with cares of business found in all communities will soon leave no trace of what happened in the trying times of slavery days when this region was constantly alert to what might lead to a tragedy. The “old gravel house” no longer belongs to the Maxsons for the homestead has passed into other hands. Hidden in the rear of the present farm house, surrounded by traces of those other days filled with farm machinery or grain, it still does service, although held together in places with iron rods to prevent collapse. The old house yet suffers when some visitor from far away is determined to carry off an entire window casing to make for himself a cane. The choicest of black walnut was used to finish the windows and doors and these casings furnish the best of souvenirs for those who deem such things essential to their happiness. When this house was built the heavy timbers from the woods were hewn out sufficiently large to make supports for them unnecessary when they were placed in the foundation. These are best seen from the cellar when it is written that the colored man kept concealed when emergencies arose. Here is the old fire place, but the door leading out on the west end has been closed with a wall. One must go down through the trap door under the stairway and take a lantern in order to see. No longer is this cellar hospitable. It is damp and full of rubbish. One would not regard it as a safe place now from any danger. No locks now are necessary, no one cares to break in or out. It is possible to imagine the meetings of the followers of John Brown held in the west room and to imagine also the work that must have been required in the large kitchen, now torn down, and altogether it is sorrowful to contemplate the old ruin after reading and hearing of the times in which it was the center of national interest. Standing in the front door one may see at the right hand some roses, if in June, long since put there and still giving

out their portion of the good things of earth in silent approval of the kind acts of those who put them there. The old house has done its share in protecting those who built it and in defending the helpless. It has served its day as home and now does humble duty as a shelter for inanimate things. To the distant comer, to the one seeking a place that goes down in history for all times, it is a solemn place, but to the local interest it is a mere passing event. But this is always true. It is true of Plymouth, and Lexington, and Concord as well. Long acquaintance with events and places makes them common. To the younger generation these things are not generally familiar even in our own county. They do not realize the meaning of what occurred here and it would not be out of place to use some special effort to preserve the past in this particular since so long as history is written we must have some direct connection with national affairs. The picture gives a very fair impression of the old house as it fronts the south on the driveway of the old homestead formerly the early possession of Wm. Maxson.

SECTION XI.

THE PRESS AND LITERARY ORGANIZATIONS.

"Cedar County News Letter."

"This is the title of a neutral paper about to be issued in Cedar County under the control of N. C. Swank, Esq., well known as an unassuming, upright, and energetic citizen, fully competent to the discharge of the duties he is about to take upon himself. A good newspaper is what 'Old Cedar' has long needed and she is now about to have it. The paper will be printed at the flourishing town of Rochester, on the Cedar River, and we miss the mark mightily if it will not be worth double the price of subscription and afford our business men a first rate advertising medium. See prospectus in our columns."

The prospectus referred to includes about one-fourth column in the "Iowa Democratic Enquirer" for August 21, 1852.

The above article appeared at the time of the founding of the first paper printed in this county. It was the beginning of the plant afterwards moved to the old court house referred to in the reminiscences by Mr. N. C. Moffett.

The heading of this paper does appear on the first files of the Advertiser showing conclusively the connection.

Mr. N. C. Moffett in his "Early Recollections of Tipton," after describing various experiences in 1852, says:

"The next year the subject of starting a newspaper to represent the interests of Tipton and the county generally was seriously discussed by the more enterprising citizens. The main difficulty seemed to be to find some one willing to take the lead in the matter, and to give it that substantial backing which would insure it success, and when it was learned that a practical printer was residing in the community I was solicited to take upon myself the publication of the paper. To this I replied that having come to the west with the idea of becoming a farmer I did not care at this time to engage in the field of journalism, offering, however, to give the benefit of my services in getting out the first issue. There were those living in Tipton well qualified for properly conducting a country paper, with resources for sustaining it until it became self supporting, but none of this class came forward with offers.



CARNEGIE-TIPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

"In this emergency Charles Swetland, a man of very little schooling but inspired with a large degree of energy and public spirit, quietly announced that the county needed a representative newspaper and that he was going to see that such was supplied.

"There seems to have been, at one period, some kind of a paper published at Rochester which had ended its life on the bank of the Cedar, and its remains were offered for sale. The name of the luminary I have forgotten, but think it was not of colossal dimensions, judging by the quality of material used in its production, and which, as a preliminary, had been purchased and taken to Tipton. At this juncture I was employed to make an estimate on the requirements for an up-to-date seven column newspaper with job office attachment. After inspecting the Rochester materials and making deductions for what could be used, an order was sent to the type foundry for what was necessary to meet the requirements. I will add, however, that it had been decided to make use of the Rochester press for printing the new paper, and in giving a partial description of the same I shall need a full paragraph.

"The press I found, after getting all its parts together, was unique indeed, and of such apparent antiquity that I really spent some time in trying to find some clue to its name and date of production, without avail, but after consulting all the books and illustrations on the subject of early printing we finally settled down to the conviction that it must be the one used by Gutenberg or Schoeffer, pioneers in the art of printing with movable types (1460). We afterward learned that it was known as the Ramage press.²⁷⁶ But at last when the forms were locked in the chases and laid upon the press bed, the first page was run under the platen by the pressman and an impression taken; then the bed was run on until the fourth page came under the platen to also receive a like impression—and this was the procedure that always had to be undergone in running off our entire editions. Our office was in an upper room of the court house, and curiosity had brought together quite a collection of those wishing to see the initial number of the new paper. When the sheet was raised from the two pages a general expression of approval was given at its nice, attractive appearance, although representing but half the completed copy, and the aged press went up many degrees in my estimation as to the good work it was still able to perform.

"I said there was a general expression of approval from those present—with one exception. At the outset the question arose as to what name should be given the young advocate, and suggestions came in from all quarters. The Star of the West, the Tipton Banner, the Voice of the Prairie, etc., until the matter grew to be rather perplexing. At last when the order was ready to be sent to the foundry, Mr. Swetland came to me and said he wanted me to name the paper and to select suitable type for its display at the head of the first page. And here is where the strange part of the story comes in. I had been so occupied with other matters as to give very little thought as to what the paper should be called, but as it was expected to be the advocate of the interests of the entire community surrounding it, why not call it 'The Cedar County Advertiser?' Furthermore, I then had in my own mind a goodly number of eastern papers bearing that title, in part which had been long lived and if the name 'Advertiser' was to act as preservative, why not make use of it now? I well know that

it was but a passing whim, at the same time I have seen many papers with very high sounding titles come and go and are now forgotten within the fifty years that the Advertiser has existed. But I must say that I think there was some feeling of disappointment at the very plain as well as very lengthy name which had been placed at its head.

"The publication of the paper having been decided upon, the next question of importance was to whom should be intrusted its editorial management. I believe at that time there was not a person in Tipton who had ever had practical experience in journalism, but a very popular young gentleman by the name of Wells Spicer was offered and accepted the position. Spicer was then studying law in the office of Judge Bissell, and with the material to select from probably no better choice could have been made. His very social, jovial, unassuming personality had made him a general favorite, not only with Tipton people but with many old settlers throughout the county. And as the paper began to circulate and to receive the criticism of the public, it was justly admitted that the originality of his witticisms was self-evident, although the language with which they were expressed was sometimes rather crude and unfinished. I wish I had access to those old files of the Advertiser that I might enjoy the pleasure of re-inspecting those 'Funnicalities' and flights of fancy which appeared from week to week to be read and laughed over and enjoyed at leisure afterwards.

"At about the end of two or three years Judge Spicer became the proprietor of the Advertiser, when a new press of the most approved pattern was installed in the office, the paper enlarged to an eight column sheet, and the little old time-worn Ramage press was disposed of to again move onwards toward the great northwest, to enter upon new conditions and new labors. That venerable specimen of typographic art, if still existing, should have a conspicuous place in some museum of ancient relics, or, if consigned to oblivion, should have a marble shaft erected to its memory for the long life of usefulness it has given to the world.

"In the meantime I had given up my position as printer for the Advertiser and sought other fields of labor where the remuneration was double what the local paper could afford to pay. Eventually proposals were made to myself and others to buy out the office and continue the publication of the paper under a new firm name. The new firm consisted of Simeon S. Daniels, my brother, Henry P. Moffett, and myself. The Advertiser was then published as a four page, eight column paper, at that time one of the largest weeklies circulating in the state of Iowa." 277

The Advertiser files were completed when Mr. D. C. Mott was the editor during the first year of his service. He is now editor of the Marengo (Iowa) Republican and he tells in what way he happened to find the missing numbers: "Upon obtaining control of the Advertiser at the beginning of 1893 we found that the bound files were continuous from 1853, the first issue being Nov. 12 of that year, to the present time excepting '58, '59, '60, '61, '62 and part of 1863. We learned that S. S. Daniels was editor during that time and that he was in Washington, D. C., where he has (1893) a position in the government printing office. We wrote him, found he had the complete files for that time, purchased them from him and brought them to this office.

"These files are the most valuable part of the early history of Cedar County in existence. They show to some extent the struggles of our hardy pioneers, the development of our free school system, against the prejudice it encountered, to the system that it now is, they give in detail the gathering of the great storm of the Rebellion showing the feelings of the loyal people in Cedar County as the great crisis approached, the patriotic action they took, the organization and equipment of companies, and hurrying them to the front, and the anxious and terrifying suspense of the people during the long conflict. Each week the columns have letters from the boys in the field telling of camp life, of the march, of battle, of death of comrades, and of the suffering of sick and wounded. Then the returns of the decimated ranks when they were met with joy and yet with much sorrow."

The letter from Mr. Daniels written then to Mr. Mott is of interest.

"714 3rd St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1894.

"D. C. Mott, Esq.

"Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th inst. received. I have written my son, W. E. Daniels, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to arrange and send you the Advertisers I send all. I don't like to part with the papers as I may never be able to see them again. I feel that there are many things in them that are a part of the history of the county (if not the country), especially in those prior to and including the war, and as there are no other copies of a part they should be preserved. There are letters from soldiers in the field who are now honored residents of 'Old Cedar,' most of them under a nom de plume.

"The Advertiser, Tipton and Cedar County have a warm place in my heart for the best sixteen years of my life were spent there and many warm friendships were formed, and I take credit for helping in some improvements that yet remain.

"Excuse me, for these memories may not interest you. I would be remembered to old friends; I am always glad to hear of their prosperity.

Respectfully,

S. S. DANIELS."

After his government service ended Mr. Daniels returned to Mount Pleasant where he died several years ago.

Research tells of the establishment of twenty-four newspapers in Cedar County. Time assisted by poverty, and competition, or the allurements of the golden promises of fairer fields, have caused the death of seventeen of them, only seven remaining to tell the tale. Of those established, eleven have been in Tipton, and one each in West Branch, Mechanicsville, Stanwood, and Clarence. In writing of these papers we shall treat of them in the order in which they were founded as nearly as we can, accepting the statements in the Cedar County History of '78 as to the more remote facts, and acknowledging aid from Brothers Gruwell, Smith, Shipley, and Dorcas as to events in their respective localities.

The Tipton Times and Cedar County Conservative was the name of the first newspaper published in Cedar County. It was a monthly paper, was printed in Davenport and had Wm. H. Tuthill and John P. Cook, attorneys of Tipton,

as editors and publishers. It was Whig in politics. The first number was issued Saturday, April 6, 1850, and it was continued only one year.

Nelson C. Swank, of Rochester, owned the first printing press and printed the first newspaper within Cedar County's limits. It was The Cedar County News-Letter and was established at Rochester, Sept. 13, 1852. It continued one year when its publication was suspended and the press and material was sold to Chas. Swetland, who moved them to Tipton and founded the Cedar County Advertiser.

The Cedar County Advertiser was issued at Tipton in November, 1853, Chas. Swetland, a merchant, being the owner, and Wells Spicer and H. C. Piatt the editors. The old Cedar County News-Letter head had to be run for the heading for the first three weeks, as the new heading had not arrived from the east, wherever that was. With the exception of a suspension for about a month in the first year of its life, when the old material of the office was being exchanged for new, the paper has been issued regularly up to this date. The name was changed to The Tipton Advertiser at the end of two years. There have been many changes in ownership of this paper. Mr. Spicer soon became the sole editor of the paper and remained such until 1857 when S. S. Daniels succeeded him, continuing until Feb. 1866. He had associated with him at different times as part owners N. C. and H. P. Moffett, E. W. Clark and L. M. Mulford. In Feb. 1866, Wm. P. Wolf took editorial charge, continuing a little over a year, when Chas. L. Longley succeeded him. Mr. Longley was editor from March 7, 1867, to Oct. 9, 1890. He had at different times associated with him in proprietorship L. M. Mulford, W. P. Peet, and J. M. Rider. A. C. Brande and J. M. Rider succeeded Mr. Longley for six months, the former being editor. The paper was then sold to the Advertiser Printing Co. with J. M. Rider as manager and W. R. Boyd as editor. This management continued a little over two years, or until Nov. '93, when D. C. Mott bought the company and became editor and proprietor. This paper has been a factor in the history of the county. It has advocated republicanism almost since the birth of the party. Among its editors have been at least some men of accomplishments, character, and ability. When the present editor took possession he found the files of the paper complete except about four years, from 1859 to 1863. These were in the possession of Mr. Daniels, who was editor at that time. They were obtained of him and bound, so that now the Advertiser has its complete files from the date of the first issue, Nov. 12, 1853, with the old Cedar County News-Letter heading, to the present time. Very much valuable history, local, county, state, and national, is contained in them. Secretary B. F. Gue, of the State Historical Society, has said he believes the Advertiser's files to be the oldest continuous files in Iowa. Mr. D. C. Mott continued the publication of the Advertiser until about June 1, 1897, when Sherman Yates became the editor. He has continued to edit the paper since that time, the firm of Yates and Ripley owning and publishing the paper for many years. The files are kept up and the old ones of the fifties and of the war period being in a bank vault. The Post of 1872 and '73 is also among these files.

The Cedar Democrat was the next newspaper venture. It was issued at Tipton in the spring of 1856. A stock company was the owner and A. C. Appler

was the first editor. In 1857 Carlisle Curtis and Richard B. McGill became the owners and editors. David Roush became possessed of it in the winter of '59-'60. The paper was democratic and Mr. Roush was a war democrat, but the paper was discontinued for want of support in 1864.

We think the next paper to be established in the county was the Onion Grove Record, published at Onion Grove, later Clarence, editor M. Cummings. It must have been in the late '50's. It only continued a few weeks. The editor was a great wag.

The Mechanicsville Press was founded in August, 1866, under the name of The Journal, by Ragsdale and Bundy. The name was soon changed to the Press. During the next four years the paper had many changes, having as part or complete owners, C. W. Andrews, Weeks, West, John Galding, Hugh Leslie and Edward Connible, they confusing history by their complicated partnerships and changes of ownerships. Finally in March, 1870, F. H. Williams, an original character, obtained it and conducted it successfully until about '96, when it was bought by H. F. and W. A. Dorcas, the former as editor and the latter publisher. It announced itself Republican, and is a good local paper.

N. F. Purcell is now the editor and publisher of the Pioneer-Press which name he gave to the last-mentioned paper. It has a well equipped plant publishing an eight page paper.

Aug. 30, 1871, W. H. Morrow and Jesse James founded a second republican paper in Tipton, the Cedar County Post. Later A. Kerns became a partner, but in August of the same year Mr. James became the sole editor and proprietor. It was a well edited paper, but the field being too limited, it was sold to the Advertiser Dec. 31, 1873. The files are now in the Advertiser office.

The Cedar County Advance was established by W. H. Morrow, at Tipton, in the interests of Greeley and Brown, commencing Aug. 31, 1872, but suspended Oct. 20, 1875.

The Patrons of Husbandry was a small publication printed in the office of the Post, and published in support of the order from which it took its name. Wm. Knott was president of the company that published it and L. L. Sweet was the editor. The first number appeared April 30, 1872, but it only continued one month.

The Cedar County Clipper, democrat, was established at Tipton in the summer of 1866 by J. T. Rice and David Roush. It did not prosper, however, and was discontinued in December of the same year.

The first printing press brought to Clarence was owned by Judge E. R. Thayer, when in 1868 he established his Iowa Age at that place. It was democratic in politics and ably conducted, but the field was too limited and in less than a year Judge Thayer removed the paper to Clinton where it is now conducted, it being recognized as one of the able papers of the state.

In Oct., 1870, there were a number of the enterprising citizens of West Branch, among whom was W. W. Gruwell, the present editor of the Times, (1897) attended a meeting to consider the question of establishing a newspaper in the village. The result was a few weeks after, a little paper, printed on 8 by 12 manilla wrapping paper, was issued, with Geo. Barrington editor. This was only issued occasionally. In the fall of '71 A. M. Russell and C. E. Craig-

head established a printing office and issued a larger paper called the Index. In April, 1875, L. W. Raber superseded them and called the paper the Times. E. Grinnell became owner for two years, he in turn selling to L. Warrington, who sold in the fall of '78 to C. H. Wickersham. The latter changed the name to the Local Record. After these years W. W. Gruwell became owner, retaining it eight years, when he sold to S. E. Albin, who changed the name back to the Times. In June, 1892, it was bought back by W. W. Gruwell, who, with his son, A. C., continued to issue it. Ross Leech succeeded the Gruwells in this paper in 1901 and is now the editor and proprietor. It is published every Thursday. It has the largest circulation of any paper outside the county seat.

The first paper in Stanwood, the Express, came into existence in the spring of 1872. E. L. Derby was the editor. It is said that he published a paper big enough for a city, but the patronage failed to materialize sufficiently to support it, and it yielded to its cruel fate and died the next year.

The Cedar County Farmer was published at Tipton for about one year. Commencing in Feb., 1874, L. W. and W. L. Raber were publishers and Isaiah Doane, of Webster City was editor. It was democratic in politics. It failed for want of support.

The Tipton Conservative was established March 31, 1875, by M. R. Jackson. It has since then given the county news and proclaimed democratic doctrine. The Conservative founded by Mr. M. R. Jackson in 1875 continued to be edited by him until the year 1902 when he sold it to Wm. Wisener, the present editor. Mr. Jackson had the longest continuous service of any man who occupied such a position in the county. Only one man in this section of the state had a longer service—John Mahin of the Muscatine Journal—at the time of Mr. Jackson's retirement. Mr. Wisener continues the paper and maintains its reputation.

In Feb., '96, F. W. Casterline came from Kansas and established the Bennett Independent, which was true to its name. After about one year at Bennett the plant was moved to Tipton and published under the combined name of Cedar County Republican and Bennett Independent. It was Republican in politics, and among the last newspaper ventures in the county seat. It was sold to the Advertiser.

In Feb., 1897, the Clarence Gazette was established. It was started by Crane and McLaughlan, law partners, according to the Cedar County History; while the Clarence Sun states that it was founded by Chas. E. Cosley who was succeeded by Geo. F. Couch. After about two years the paper suspended publication.

The Gazette was followed by the Independent established by E. L. Derby, who soon sold it to D. W. Carothers, who in turn sold it to Wood and Wooster. The publication, however, lived but a brief time. It is also stated that after the Independent came the True Delta, which was published for a few months by Burton and Company.

The Clarence Sun was established by Geo. Williams, later of Minneapolis, in April, 1879. A year or two later John W. Owen, from Illinois, obtained possession of it, and conducted it prosperously for eight years. In Feb., 1892, he sold it to Geo. Crawford, formerly of Mineral Point, Wis. In July of the same year he sold it to Clark Smith who came from Lansing, Mich. Mr. Smith was

successful, owned his building, and possessed a good plant. Chas. A. Seaton succeeded Mr. Smith and is the present editor and publisher of the Sun.

The Cedar County News of Tipton was established about July 15, 1889. Its editor was Harry Hazlett. It lasted about two years. Independent in politics and an interesting local sheet, it finally failed in 1891.

The Stanwood News began publication Oct. 7, 1892. Floyd and Ranenbush editors and publishers. Floyd soon retired from the firm. The paper was continued until Aug., '93, and the publishers fled and the paper died.

The Stanwood Herald, edited by Harry J. Burke, began publication April 10, '94. In Oct. of the same year, to use the words of Mr. Shipley, "One M. E. Shipley, of the sand hills of Nebraska, became seized with the publication," and continued it with good success as an independent local paper.²⁷⁸

A number of editors have had charge of the Herald since the date mentioned above. J. N. Boling controlled it for some time. One Thompson had an interest in it later. W. A. Spry, pastor of the Methodist church, conducted it, then Gau and Evers. They were followed by Bushnell and Evers, and since 1905 A. W. Bushnell has managed the paper. It is an eight page paper with two pages of home print.

The "Lowden News" is published from the office of the "Clarence Sun," George Mueller being the local editor.

The present editor of the Durant Star came to this county to work on the Bennett Independent at the time of its establishment by Mr. Casterline and he came with Mr. Casterline to Tipton when the Republican was started there. The Stanwood Herald was once in his charge, 1898 to 1900. The history of the papers in the eastern part of the county included in the following which comes largely from C. W. Hamilton. He was postmaster at Bennett and resigned this office to take charge of the Durant Star.

Bennett's first paper was the Bennett Independent, established in January, 1896, by F. W. Casterline, who presided over its destinies until March of the following year when the plant was moved to Tipton where Mr. Casterline established the Cedar County Republican. In January, 1902, C. W. Hamilton started the Bennett Opinion which he conducted until July, 1907, when the management passed to Thos. P. Barnes. Mr. Barnes presided over the destinies of the Opinion until September, 1909, when the ownership reverted to the former publisher who moved the plant to Durant where the paper was consolidated with the Durant Star, the subscribers being furnished the Star instead of the Opinion. The Durant Star still maintains a representative at Bennett to look after the news and whatever advertising and job printing may be needed.

The Durant Star was established in October, 1898, by Herman Kuehl who conducted the paper until January, 1902, when its destinies passed into the hands of Harry C. Ellingsworth. After two years at the helm Mr. Ellingsworth was succeeded by W. S. Price who published the paper for three and one-half years, being succeeded July 1, 1907, by the present publisher, C. W. Hamilton. Mr. Price, during his editorship of the paper, added a page devoted to the town of Walcott, carrying the news and advertising from that town. This page is being kept up under the present management, and the consolidation of the Bennett Opinion with the Star in September, 1909, gives the Star a large territory to

cover in the southeast corner of Cedar, the southwest corner of Scott and the northeast corner of Muscatine counties.²⁷⁹

In 1860 a real organization of a library association was formed in Tipton. Before this time some individual plans had been formed for loaning books. At the time of organization the books in their possession for circulation numbered about 160 volumes. This movement continued for some years under different management, sometimes under the control of literary organizations and on one occasion was cared for by the Ancient Order of United Workmen which fraternity had at that time a lodge in the place. Some of the old books purchased at that time are not yet out of circulation so far as being off the loaning lists. The public school library was made the beneficiary of the old books, the remains of, no one knows how many, different purchases and collections when these institutions ceased to exist. Some of the old tags are yet visible as one may see by examining the copies, some of which are now in the Public Library, if he takes the trouble to turn back the present possessors' stamp of ownership.

The titles of the volumes suggest their day and they are chiefly valuable to the one interested in history or theology. They were not trivial books by any means and those who made the selection must have been serious minded people. Library movements did not cease during the years following the preliminary efforts from the very beginning in the time before the war and it may be interesting to know that in 1858 there was a lecture course and an association to procure books and a room where they could be secured from some one who volunteered to be responsible. Books were procured from New York. A fee of \$1.50 was charged and dues of ten cents. S. S. Daniels, the war editor of the Advertiser, announced the information to be furnished at his office concerning the books on hand, and the number loaned in a single week reached seventy-two.

There was a library tax proposition in 1872 since the books on hand furnished the nucleus for a public library.

Springdale had an organization of the same nature and the movement was further emphasized by the Burns Club that held its meetings at stated times. Special mention is made of a meeting at Clarence in 1871.

The first reading room opened for public use was in 1891. A few periodicals were on file and a small library was loaned by Mr. Glines. In March, 1901, the free Public Library was opened in the Rowell building as mentioned in the concluding part of this section of library history.

It was in the afternoon of a day in 1896 that a few friends visiting together discussed the work of women's clubs in general. A comparison of facts brought out the one that the individual club work was strengthened by the union or federation of all the clubs in the vicinity. The suggestion was there made that the four study clubs of Tipton unite for mutual benefit and this was accomplished by July first of that year.

The first meeting was at the home of Mrs. J. H. Gunsolus where the Search-Light club gave the program. These programs were continued during the year at stated periods and resulted in "mutual improvement" as the constitution of the federation read. But this was not all the women had in view. Then they saw somewhere in the distant future the building now (1903) in process of erection but to them it seemed a long way off.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, WEST BRANCH

At a business meeting of the federation in 1897 a plan of enlarging the club and its mission was discussed but no definite action taken, later, however, resolving itself into "The Village Improvement Society." The committees were appointed—one to work for the beautifying of the city and the other to work for a library. The first committee was soon abandoned for good and sufficient reasons and all the efforts centered on the one idea of a library.

In January, 1898, the club was entertained by the one division called the Nineteenth Century Club and at this meeting Mrs. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids, President of the State Federation was present. She pointed out the wisdom of opening the doors of the club to all women who were interested in the same object that we were working for. At this suggestion the Federation of Clubs was changed to the "Women's Club." Any woman willing to give something of her time and strength was eligible to membership. The membership has averaged thirty-five.

At this time the program feature of the club was given up and the mercenary side entered into with spirit fitting the cause. The thought now was to convert the effort into dollars and cents as fast as able that the desired end might the sooner be reached.

Very little encouragement was received from the men. No one openly opposed the movement but there was a feeling of indifference, that while the library might be a benefit to the community, it would be an expense to maintain, and, recalling the previous efforts to do such things without sufficient equipment, that it could not be made a success.

The nucleus for a library fund had been raised in 1897 by a concert given under the direction of the Women's Clubs Federation, Athene, Nineteenth Century, Treble Clef, and Search-Light, and amounted to fifteen and one-half dollars. Mrs. Van Vechten, on her trip to the federation donated her traveling expenses and this was the first donation to the public library. The earnings of the club from that time to the laying of the cornerstone were more than one thousand dollars. The most discouraging thing occurred at the first—something that would have led men to abandon the enterprise very likely—the lecture course conducted by the organization left them with a deficit of fifty dollars. The largest sum ever received from an entertainment was "The Darktown Swells," which probably suggests some assistance from the men of the community.

Among the few cash donations the largest came from the Universalist Society when the church was discontinued here.

The determination that the club held, not to open a library until it could be "free," proved to be the right attitude, for the movement was now being agitated in the entire state. Finally in the winter of 1899-1900 the lawmakers at Des Moines passed a law allowing, by amendment to section 727 of the Code, a town to vote at a general or special election upon the question, "Shall a Free Public Library be Established?" February 1, 1900, found the club with a bank deposit of \$700 when the request was made to the city council to place the matter before the people. When put to a vote it carried by a majority of 141 votes.

An act to create a library commission and to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries in the state was of much help to the local interests allowing a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Mayor of the town.

August first, 1900, the Board, consisting of five men and four women, was appointed under this law, and into their hands the work was placed.

The buying of books, arranging for rooms, and preliminary work required several months and the rooms were not opened formally until March 4th, 1901. Under the supervision of Miss Alice Tyler of the State Commission, all the modern methods of library work were employed and the whole effort begun in an up-to-date manner.

The popularity of the library exceeded all expectations and the demand for more room became imperative. The generosity of Mr. Carnegie to other towns in the state led the club to hope for assistance from him in securing a building, but meantime the president of the Board having the same thought in mind had written him concerning the matter as explained later and with the result as now known.

No separate account can be given of the work of the Women's Club and the public library so far as the present building is concerned. Its inception was a matter first considered by this club, and Mrs. Anna S. Yates, who was one of the leading spirits of the organization and for many years a much appreciated librarian is the one to whom credit should be given for the facts as here enumerated leading to the results as found in the present library equipment. At the laying of the cornerstone, Wed. May 6, 1903, the paper written by Mrs. Yates, and read by Miss Addie Dean, then Secretary, gave a full history from the time the Women's Club took it up to the date of the exercises.

The President of the Board of Trustees, Judge W. N. Treichler, introduced the president of the club, Mrs. I. J. Hamiel, who spread the cement upon the spot where the stone was to lie while the derrick held it in readiness for its position. This stone contains a copper receptacle which holds a copy of the Bible, the constitution of Iowa, constitution and by-laws of the Women's Club and of the Board of Trustees, copy of Andrew Carnegie's letter making the gift to the city, copy of the city council and board of trustees records of acceptance of the same, an account of the public library opening, a roll of the Women's Club, and of the Board of Trustees, a copy of the paper read by Miss Dean, written by Mrs. Yates, copies of the Tipton papers and coins of the years 1902 and 1903.

At the exercises of laying the cornerstone Rev. R. D. Parsons, who used to play upon these grounds as a school boy referred to the changes that had come since he had known the old school building that stands just across the street. His address was full of appreciation of the gift of the donor of the building, Mr. Carnegie.

January, 1902, a letter came to Judge Treichler which reads as follows:

"New York, Jan. 9, 1902.

"W. N. Treichler, Esq., Tipton, Iowa.

"Dear Sir:—Responding to your letters. If the city of Tipton will pledge itself to support a free library (by resolution of council) at a cost of not less than one thousand dollars per year, Mr. Carnegie will be glad to provide ten thousand dollars for a free public library building. The city must also furnish a suitable site.

Respectfully yours,

"JAS. BERTRAM, *Private Secretary*."

The first steps taken to secure the above offer were during the fall of 1901, when Judge Treichler wrote Mr. Carnegie, giving him a history of the efforts made by the Women's Club to establish and maintain a free public library, and the support afterward given by the city. Not much publicity was given to the effort to interest Mr. Carnegie, not even the members of the library board being aware of the correspondence. No response was received from the first letter and hope of any result was about given up when a second letter was sent, this time bringing a prompt answer asking for information concerning the city, population and details in other particulars.

The letter quoted was the result of information furnished. The city council immediately passed the desired resolution and Mr. Carnegie was notified that his conditions had been accepted.

The question of a site for the library was for some time under discussion when it was finally settled by the county board of supervisors granting the use of the Monument Square. This necessitated the moving of the soldiers' monument to its present position and its resetting.

Measures were soon taken to beautify the grounds under the direction of the board advised by a competent landscape gardener who came here for the purpose.

The library building was completed and occupied in December, 1903, but the dedication proper did not occur until the following July when a formal program was followed, Mr. Johnson Brigham, State Librarian, giving the principal address. The students from the library summer school at the State University came with Miss Tyler to hear the program but more to see the library itself as a model for others to be built in the future. Reports were given by the secretary and officers of the club that helped to erect it.

The total cost as reported then was \$13,957. The furniture was purchased by the Women's Club, that organization that kept the matter moving until the present equipment was secured. They have kept contributing to the building improvement ever since and their plans are always to add a little more to the grounds in appearance or to the funds to buy more books. The number of volumes at the present time is about four thousand.

The last annual report of the present librarian, Miss Milligan, gives the following summary of all reports: Total number of volumes in library, 3,850, but since then the number is much above four thousand. Five hundred volumes were added in 1909, the total circulation for that year being over 9,000 volumes. One-third of all the children's books were at some time drawn out and one-half of the adult books that go into circulation. About one thousand borrowers' cards were then in force and this number is now largely increased. The library was open for 308 days during the year, for an average of thirty-nine hours per week. In April, 1910, the township of Center entered into a contract through the board of trustees with the trustees of the Tipton public library whereby the township levies a tax of one-half mill for library support and the citizens of the township have the same library privileges as those of the corporation of Tipton. The present officers and trustees of the library are: W. N. Treichler, Mrs. H. L. Huber, Mrs. C. R. Aurner, C. S. Neiman, Sherman Yates, Mrs. W. A. Grove,

Miss Mattie Coutts, Geo. H. Kellogg, and J. C. France. Miss Flora Milligan, Librarian.

The financial report shows total receipts of \$2,557 and expenditures of \$1,968, leaving a balance at the end of the year 1909 of \$580 when figures are given in round numbers.

On Oct. 22, 1901, a meeting of representatives from the young people's societies of the various churches met to organize a Young People's Union in West Branch. A good citizenship committee was elected and this committee decided that the town's greatest need was a public library. A canvass of the town was made to secure literature, and a hundred and fifty books were secured besides magazines for the reading table. Three good rooms were obtained and Mr. Ross Stratton was elected librarian. The expenses were met by subscription and a small charge for the use of the books. The first year \$211.00 was raised mostly by socials, suppers, etc. In 1903 "The Spinster's Return" was given, which netted \$145 which was expended in books.

In the fall of 1903 one of the public spirited citizens, Mrs. Hulda Enlow, informed the city council that she would donate to the town a public library building if the town would vote the necessary taxes for its support. This was done, and in July, 1904, the library was moved to the new building, which had been erected at an expense of \$2,000. Sept. 30th the dedicatory exercises were held, the citizens expressing their appreciation of Mrs. Enlow's generous gift. The Young People's Union donated their books and magazines and are still giving what aid they can.

The library board formerly was composed of C. H. Hathaway, president; S. H. Mott, vice president; G. H. Hoover, secretary; O. L. Townsend, Dr. C. J. Leech, A. C. Hunter, E. L. Hollingsworth, Miss Cora Varney, and Miss Bertha Armstrong, a number of whom are still members according to the librarian's report which follows:

"The library year just closed shows a remarkable gain in the library over preceding years. During the last year there were 5,080 books and magazines issued. The magazine circulation alone was 1,226 numbers. There are 24 different magazines on the library tables, and all but the current numbers are allowed to circulate under the same rules which govern the circulation of books.

"In the last twelve months 7,573 visitors came to the library. An appreciable number of these came for the use of the reference and class books. While the reference department is not as well stocked in volumes as could be desired, yet the material is good and the library attendant is willing at all times to aid in the securing of reference material by the use of the Poole's Index, Reader's Guide and other available means. Material on special subjects can be obtained for clubs and students, from the Library Commission at Des Moines, and held exclusively for their use.

"The juvenile department has been a source of pleasure to the little folks. A table, exclusively their own has been placed in the juvenile corner, and the books for children have been put on shelves where they can easily be obtained by them. By the addition of the parent's signature to the reader's card, the little folks can get books under the same rules as govern adults.

"This year there has been added 124 books, several of these being donations. As it is very hard to keep the library as well supplied with books as is desired, the donation of books, either fiction, reference or class books is very acceptable. All books added are classed, listed and placed by the Dewey decimal system of classification.

"The Priscilla club presented to the library twenty-six elegantly bound volumes. Of these twenty-five were class books and one was fiction. They were Irving's works in twelve volumes; Roosevelt's works in ten volumes; two books by Steiner; one by Edison and one by Ralph Connor. Such gifts have more than pecuniary value to a library that is striving to reach a high standard both in number of volumes and merit of work.

"There were 58 new readers registered last year. Country residents are urged to make use of our library both for reading and reference purposes. The fees for non-residents of our town are twenty-five cents for three months or one dollar a year. Or by paying five cents, a country borrower can have the use of books for two weeks. This fee only refers to the circulating department as everybody whether resident of the town or not is welcome to the use of the reading and reference department.

"The library trustees—G. C. Hoover, Dr. L. J. Leech, Dr. M. W. Munger, E. L. Hollingsworth, A. C. Hunter, H. H. Michener, Mrs. Laura Gray, Mrs. Elizabeth Stauffer, and Miss Bertha Armstrong have done much to raise the library to its present place of efficiency, and deserve much credit for their faithful and conscientious efforts in promoting the library movement.

"This is the library's sixth year in its own building and each year has shown an advancement in the library work and a better record of things attained.

"Donations, however small, are very acceptable, and the donor will receive due credit in the library records for any gift made. Each gift aids at least a little in the increasing of our stock of books. Perhaps if more people understood that good books which they themselves have read and put aside, would be eagerly read by others, they would be anxious to put them in the library where they can be read by everyone.

"The people of the town have shown sincere interest in the library movement, and credit is due the patrons for their care of the books and magazines when they are using them and for their promptness in returning them.

"Until every person who cares to avail himself of good reading material has become a patron of the library the mission of this institution is yet unfulfilled.

"GOLDA BRANSON, *Librarian*."

The largest private library ever in the county belonged to Judge Tuthill and at his death in 1886 it was broken up and sold at auction as announced by public notice to take place commencing March 7, 1881.

The catalog contained 190 pages under 2,305 titles which included more than five thousand volumes of rare and uncommon nature in a private library.

Parts of these were shipped to New York and sold, the freight on the rarest portion amounting to a large sum. The history of 1878 makes the statement that the library was once written up for the Chicago Inter Ocean by an interested investigator. It is unfortunate that such a valuable collection should ever have been allowed to leave the county.

Judge Tuthill contributed to the *Annals of Iowa* a number of articles bearing on political topics, chiefly, but rather in a humorous vein. Among the list is one entitled "The Garry Owen Vote" and it relates to the election of a judge in which the center of interest is not in this county but the northwest corner of Jackson where the vote was withheld on account of the failure to understand the facts of the candidates stand on public questions then under consideration. The result was the election of the Cedar County candidate.

"Harry Hatton's Sermon" deals with a character who had "suffered" conversion under Mormon influence and then becoming somewhat lawless was about to be indicted when he announced that he would preach to the multitude, which he did while the grand jury were in session. He escaped the indictment threatening him.

"The Woodbridge Sell," is not clear to the reader unless he knows the facts connected with the references. It is enough to say that it related to the disposal of the postoffice to a candidate not supposed to be on the winning side suggesting the "sale" of his right, or on his part the "purchase."

"Hummers Bell" is a poem of several stanzas taking off an event of the time in Iowa City but facts are wanting to carry it farther. John P. Cook is referred to as the one who could set it to music.

In 1892 the literary club called by the name of "Searchlight" grew out of the meeting of four ladies who assembled for the enjoyment of good company in a reading circle. These four, Mrs. Huber, Mrs. Pine, Mrs. Shipley, and Mrs. Hamm began by reading aloud one at a time while the rest did needle work. The circle was soon enlarged by the addition of sisters of two of the members.

It was in 1895 that the organization was effected, name selected, and constitution adopted, the purpose stated as being, "to promote systematic study, social intercourse and to become mutually helpful."²⁸⁰ They united with the State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1895.

From the minute book of the "Cultus Club" of Tipton the following account is taken of the first meeting: "The Cultus Club met Jan. 12, 1903, at the home of Miss Oral Argo. The meeting was called to order by the vice president, Mrs. Bartley and a motion was made by Mrs. Mearl Clarke 'that we be known as the Cultus Club.'" It does not say whether the motion was carried or not but judging from the later developments the name remained with them. The officers for that first year in addition to the vice president mentioned were, president, Mrs. Grassfield; and secretary, Miss Clare Carl. According to this first book the membership was eighteen. The object as stated in the constitution is, by union to create a center of social enjoyment and culture and the mutual improvement of its members. It requires a three-fourths vote to elect the officials. "The Women's Manual of Parliamentary Law" shall govern in all things not otherwise provided for.

The Nineteenth Century Club of Tipton was organized in 1895 by Mrs. Jennie Vevier, now of Clinton, Iowa. Of the charter members only Mrs. A. N. Filson, Mrs. Hattie Fields and Mrs. Mary Collins remain. The three with the following now constitute the club. Miss Mattie Coutts, Mrs. Clara B. Grove, Mrs. Myrtie Dean, Mrs. Martha Wolf, Mrs. Ella R. Brotherlin, Mrs. Lillian

Peters, Mrs. Rose Maxson, Mrs. Mary L. Boling, Mrs. Ella R. Hamiel, Mrs. Ida Nash, Mrs. Sue H. Rowell.

History and literature study has been the chief work of this club since its organization. They meet for social recreation as well as study commencing in the month of October and continuing the meetings until the first week in April. For the coming year they study Holland as outlined in the Bay View course and in connection with this some miscellaneous work on Domestic Economy. The present officers are Mrs. A. N. Filson, President; Mrs. Rose Maxson, Vice-President; Mrs. Sue Rowell, Secretary and Treasurer.²⁸¹

The Cedar County Chautauqua offered its first attraction in 1895 and for six years has maintained an organization incorporated under the laws of the state. It is an institution for culture and entertainment and not to make money. No one expects profit, the aim being to pay expenses, and every stockholder must buy his way to the sessions. The officers give their time and the stockholders their money to make up any deficiency that may occur. It is unnecessary to say that such an institution should never be abandoned but continually improved. No such organization is managed on a more economical plan than the one in this county. The public school grounds have been furnished by the school authorities, the large tent has been procured and put up by a committee serving free of all expense and when the situation is compared to others of like nature there is an ideal condition in favor of the Cedar County Chautauqua.

The Priscilla Club of West Branch is limited to twenty members having for its object work of a literary character but not confined to that exclusively, for their assistance in school and library circles has been noted. The organization is one of long standing, beginning in 1895, and they have used one course of study for nine years—The Bay View. Other efforts in helping the public library to secure books and to aid the public school in art instruction have been successful. Since the library was established by Mrs. Enlow, they have had her portrait painted and hung in the reading room, besides contributing cash from entertainments for additional equipment. Entering into competition with other organizations they won a prize offered for the best appearing turnout in a recent celebration.²⁸²

In Springdale Township, in the vicinity of Springdale and West Branch there are seven women's clubs, the greater part of them including women from the farm homes. Among these, the Self Culture Club of Springdale is one of the most prosperous. The object stated is, "to promote a literary spirit among its members," and its motto, "We are builders, and each one should cut and carve as best he can." It began its work in 1901 with a membership of twenty-five, and owing to the demand for admission they were obliged to limit the number to thirty. These industrious people hold their meetings from September until May. They occasionally are liberal and entertain the men of the families at a social gathering, not omitting the things that make such attentions remembered and even furnishing a program of literary character in addition to the lighter entertainment. Their programs are arranged for a year in advance and published in booklets for the benefit of the members and the leader of the club. For four years the club has secured books from the State Circulating Library to aid in the work of its members. The club is ambitious for in their study one finds the subject of "Parliamentary Practice," one of the most neglected

subjects in lists of all student bodies. Large topics of History, Rome, England, Germany, Russia and Japan, the United States and its possessions are among the important ones. The club provides for a Round Table gathering in January on the notable events of the preceding year in which the members all report their findings. At the meetings of the county clubs at Chautauqua the Self Culture Club had a place on the program at each session. The member who reports the work sums it up in this way: "We are all busy women, yet aim to do thorough work; therefore the one year course of study was made to extend over two years. Our membership has been scattered but the attendance and the perseverance in keeping the work in hand has demonstrated the fallacy of the statement 'that literary clubs cannot succeed in the rural districts.'" ²⁸³

The object of the "Wednesday Literary Club" of Clarence is stated as, "for the mutual improvement of its members in Literature, Art, Science, and the vital interests of the day." Its first name was "The Wednesday Lookout Club" when organized in 1896, but the change was made in 1903 to the first title above. This club arranges for its study a year in advance through the committee for the purpose. In 1904 it became a part of the State Federation of Clubs and in the county meetings had its representative. Their motto is suggestive, "Agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." Twenty is the limited number of members and the work is mainly for study, social affairs holding a minor place. Time has changed its membership but the club continues to keep its work in order and has an ambition to be one of the enduring kind.²⁸⁴

"The Columbia Circle" of Clarence has had an existence of thirty years being one of the oldest clubs of a literary character in the state. It received its impetus from a few broad-minded women who desired a greater intellectual life and more frequent social intercourse than they then enjoyed. Perhaps there was no one person more zealous for the formation of the club than Mrs. Howard Bell whose motto was,—"To agitate is to educate." At least it is certain that the question was agitated thoroughly enough with the result that twelve ladies gathered at the home of Mrs. W. D. G. Cottrell one day in March, 1880, and organized the society known then as, "The Clarence Reading Circle," with Mrs. H. G. Coe as president. Inasmuch as the work at that time did not extend beyond an hour or two for reading and social enjoyment it was not deemed necessary to elect either a secretary or treasurer. Of these twelve ladies to whom the members of later times always refer as charter members, and in a most respectful and reverent way, four still remain as members, the others are lost to the club either by death or removal. Some have been members for a short time only but have left their influence on the organization in cheering the efforts of the regular members who have followed the "Circle" from the first. The membership is limited to twenty but altogether fifty members have at some time been on the rolls. Later in their history the "Circle" claimed the truly feminine privilege of "changing its name," so that in 1903, about the time it was federated it became the "Columbia Circle," in honor of the Exposition held that year.

During this long period of organization the study has been varied. At one time a serious study of United States History and Civil Government and the History of England was undertaken which proved profitable, and while it did not fit the members to run the government at the time it gave them the oppor-

tunity and the ability to criticise the subjects of the day, which the writer of the club history says is "the first step toward statesmanship." During the Spanish-American War the club gave their attention to Spanish History and like attention was given to the troubles between Russia and Japan. South America, Mexico and the Panama region have each been considered. Literature in its real sense has not been neglected but has had its share of consideration and the Circle members feel that the thirty years of attention to the intellectual side of life has been a period of profit and has not damaged the community.²⁸⁵

A club of recent origin is called the "Bay View," from its course of study, and it admits any one so far as its rules are concerned since its only object is study. The club was organized at Stanwood in 1908. Mrs. C. L. Rigby was chosen the leader for the first year, Mrs. Clyde W. Jackson for the second, and they have followed the course of study as given in the magazine for the Bay View course. The club has one rule that is interesting and instructive—no member is to use any book during the club exercise or recitation period. No papers have been prepared for reasons given, among them being the need of a library of reference and the large amount of time required to use the work laid out in the regular course. This club is composed of ten members.²⁸⁶

The most recent addition to the organization exclusively for women and one that counts among its numbers in the state some of the most accomplished of the sex began its history in Tipton in April, 1910. This is Chapter DY of the P. E. O. Its standing among the other similar groups is very high. The charter members are Mrs. Edith Bartley, Miss Emma Chappell, Mrs. Clara Britcher, Mrs. Ella Brotherlin, Mrs. Nettie Ocheltree, Mrs. Louie Hender and Mrs. Ollie Thiel. They have increased this original number to eleven since the first meeting.²⁸⁷

SECTION XII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Some of the history of Cedar Lodge, number eleven, A. F. & A. M., is mentioned in the organization and government of the county when its lodge room was occupied in connection with the Odd Fellows in the room on the second floor of the court house built for the county under the supervision of John P. Cook. Through misfortune due to a fire the records of that day were destroyed and Alonzo Shaw is the only man living who can give that record. In 1909, by request he sent to the lodge, of which he is still a member, the history of the time as he knew it: "When I arrived in Tipton, July, 1845, Cedar Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., was working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The members of that lodge at the time, as I remember them, were Col. Henry Hardman, Wm. Hoch, Patterson Fleming, Samuel Long, W. R. Edgar, Asberry Richman, T. W. Harris, Wm. Murray, J. Davis, and Dr. Silas Swan. April, 1847, I was accepted as prospective member of the lodge and in the meantime the lodge had applied for a charter, which being granted, Grand Master Humphreys and T. S. Parvin, then residents of Muscatine, set the date, the twenty-fourth of June, to install Cedar Lodge under its charter.

"My initiation had been reserved for that occasion, the lodge being then held in the second story of the old court house. On the day appointed these officers came to Tipton and performed their duty as installing officers and made me a Mason. My occupation then was county surveyor.

"Williard Hammond came to Tipton in 1848 (from Gower's Ferry, now Cedar Bluffs.—Ed.) and bought the store building built by S. Long, Jr., and David Davis in 1846. (This building is the one north of the square occupied now by Wilson's plumbing shop.—Ed.) Here Hammond kept his store of dry goods until his death in 1864. He joined the Masonic lodge in Keokuk.

"In 1848 Cedar Lodge rented the second story over his store and used that room until 1857 when the lodge moved to the third story of the building built by Shaw and Bagley, where the First National Bank now stands. It burned, I think in 1869, and the Masonic records and jewels and almost everything burned.

"I think Col. Hardman²⁸⁸ was the first master of the Cedar Lodge. I was Master in 1852-53, then Dr. Witter, '54. In 1865 I moved to West Liberty and have no record of the six years I was there. I returned to Tipton in 1871."

Alonzo Shaw is the oldest member of any Masonic Lodge in the state. He is now in California, it is true, but his membership is retained here. At the time this letter was written he was eighty-seven years old and had been a Mason and a member of this lodge for sixty-two years. He wished in this letter to be especially remembered to Wm. Dean and Henry Hecht, his old time associates.

A special feature of the work of the Masonic lodge of Tipton should not be omitted. It was at the suggestion of Hon. J. T. Moffit, some years ago when the cemetery lots needed attention, that a trust fund was placed in the hands of the lodge for the care, perpetual care it should be said, of the lots of families whose owners wish them to be kept in order. The income from this fund is all that can be used for this purpose, the principal remaining in the bank or secure investment to produce interest sufficient for the care of these lots. Sometimes the principal is increased when the fund so created is more than is necessary for the purpose. This privilege is not limited to the members of the lodge or their families but any one who wishes this perpetual oversight may deposit an amount sufficient for the purpose and thereafter it will need no attention.

The Masonic cemetery was first opened for the purchase of lots in 1862, when it was described as "six acres lying between the roads leading to Mormon Hollow and Miller's Mill." Since then additions have been added. Ten acres at least. On a time-stained sheet of foolscap paper in the Masonic Library of Cedar Rapids the original petition of the charter members of Cedar Lodge No. 11 may be seen if one cares to inquire. It may be interesting to give its form and signatures as it appears today:

"To the M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Iowa:

"The undersigned petitioners being Ancient Free and Accepted Master Masons having the prosperity of the Fraternity at heart and willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the general principles of masonry respectfully represent,

"That for the convenience of their respective dwellings and for other good reasons they are desirous of forming a new lodge in the town of Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, to be named Cedar Lodge.

"They therefore pray for letters of dispensation to empower them to assemble as a legal lodge, to discharge the duties of Masonry in a regular and constitutional manner according to the original forms of the order and the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

"They have nominated and recommended Br. Thos. W. Harris to be the first Master, Br. Saml. Boyles to be the first Senior Warden, and Br. A. B. Richmond (Richman) to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge.

"If the prayer of the petition shall be granted they promise a strict conformity to all the constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

(Signed)

WM. R. EDGAR,
SAML. LONG,
ROBERT G. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM HOCH."

HENRY HARDMAN,
S. C. HASTINGS,
STEPH. WHICHER,
S. S. SWAN,

There is no date on this sheet of paper, but according to the letter of Mr. Shaw it must have been not later than 1847. There seems to be some difference

in the spelling the name Richman or Richmond. In the petition it certainly has an ending like the second form and it is presumed that Asberry Richman referred to in the letter and A. B. Richmond are the same individual.

Another of the older lodges of the Masonic Fraternity meets regularly in the old brick building in the center of the town of Rochester. They have about forty members and none of them live nearer the lodge room than two or three miles, yet they are much more patriotic in their membership than many who have quarters more conveniently at hand.

This lodge was instituted in 1850, Sept. 7, and has the distinguished name of Golden Rule, No. 24. Its first Master was Henry Hardman and charter members included the pioneers of that vicinity, M. Phelps, E. E. Edwards, J. H. Leach, M. B. Taylor, A. C. Barrack, Jacob Wymer, J. H. Creese, Wm. Hoch, Amos Witter, S. Searls, and Silas S. Swan. It is noticeable that a number of these were on the original petition for Cedar No. 11. The first petition for membership bears the name of A. H. Armstrong, and the first work was of the third degree upon A. L. Healy. The charter bears the date of June 3, 1857; W. D. McCord, Grand Master, and T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary.

Henry Hardman was made a Mason in Golden Rule Lodge in Fairfield, Ohio, in 1827, and it is probably for this reason the name Golden Rule happened to be applied to the lodge at Rochester.

June 6, 1866, Euclid Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Clarence was chartered with the membership of Wm. Flanagan, Thomas Coates, James Huff, M. K. H. Reed, W. N. Hoag, John Dickinson, O. J. McClure, Moses Polley, O. L. Stour and H. W. Phelps. Its first regular communication was held June 23, 1866. This lodge was No. 177. After three years of work this lodge moved into rooms of their own. Mount Hope Lodge has succeeded Euclid, having a present membership of something over sixty. It owns its own room as before and its present officers are E. C. Dean, W. M.; Dr. Nicoll, S. W.; Ed. Simons, J. W.; S. S. Crittenden, Secretary; Geo. F. Peabody, Treasurer.²⁸⁹

Siloam Chapter No. 19, R. A. M., of Tipton, was organized in September, 1857, the petition being dated Aug. 27, 1857. The petitioners include the names of Wells Spicer, J. C. Turner, W. R. Edgar, J. W. Casad, A. B. Turner, A. Shaw, T. W. Harris, Samuel Daniels, Adam Bair. The first officers were: Wells Spicer, H. P.; Wm. P. Edgar, Scribe; J. R. Hartsock, K., and John N. Clark, C. H.; A. Brown, P. S.; William Bryant, R, A. C.; A. B. Turner, G. M. 3d V.; Alonzo Shaw, G. M. 2d V.; T. M. Harris, G. M. 1st V.; J. H. Hartsock, Secretary. The present membership numbers thirty-nine. G. H. Kellogg is the present H. P., W. B. McBurney, K.; John Vaughn, Scribe; F. Beatty, Treasurer; H. R. Ripley, Secretary; H. L. Brotherlin, C. H.; P. A. Grassfield, P. S.; H. H. Rath, R. A. C.; W. M. Furnish, M. 3d V.; P. H. Schneider, M 2d V.; J. C. Reichert, M. 1st V.; Frank Hirschfield, Guard.

Mechanicsville Chapter, R. A. M., No. 134 was granted dispensation July 10, 1907. Charter was forwarded Oct. 9, 1908. First officers, Geo. M. House, H. P.; O. L. Whitson, K.; Scott Russell, Scribe; J. C. Ferguson, C. H.; E. L. McConkie, P. S.; Geo. Davidson, R. A. C.; H. P. Stoffel, Treasurer; J. H. Onstott, Secretary. The membership now is forty-eight. Where the officers are

different than above they are now as follows: Geo. Davidson, H. P.; W. A. Jackson, Scribe.²⁹⁰

Wapsinonoc Lodge, No. 381, A. F. and A. M. of West Branch is in charge of B. A. Gill as W. M. and Ross Leech as Secretary.

Patmos Lodge, A. F. and A. M. number 155, of Mechanicsville was organized under dispensation granted in January, 1860. Charter was issued in June of the same year. The charter members were, J. S. Eisenhart, W. M.; M. H. Begole, S. W.; Henry Bagley, J. W.; P. M. Begole, I. B. Johnson, N. P. Reynolds, I. I. Thompson, M. L. Jackson, E. L. Day, F. L. Knott. This lodge owns the second story of the brick building in which it has held its sessions for more than thirty years. The present officers are, C. J. Lynch, W. M.; John Boden-hoffer, S. W.; W. A. Jackson, J. W.; J. H. Onstott, Secretary and A. P. Stoffel, Treasurer. The present membership is ninety and the lodge carries no indebtedness.²⁹¹

Tipton Chapter, O. E. S. was instituted in 1904 under dispensation from the Grand Chapter, and the direct supervision of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stuart, Mr. W. E. Cottrell, P. W. Van Metre and Mearl Clark were instrumental in the securing of the chapter at this time. Mrs. Stuart gave the rites of the order to some twenty-four candidates, three men and twenty-one women. Of these death has taken one. The most of them still reside in the home of their organization and the total number to date is seventy-six. The first chief officers were, Mrs. Emma Van Metre, W. M.; F. B. Cobb, W. P.²⁹²

The O. E. S. of West Branch holds its meetings in the Masonic hall and is called Juanita No. 274. Its officers in chief are, Mrs. A. B. Randall, W. M.; Miss Mae Shrader, Secretary.

Manitou Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., was organized February 29, 1848, and continued its sessions until 1860, when it surrendered its charter to the grand lodge of the state.

It was reorganized under the original charter in 1866 with only sixteen members. At that time its financial condition was commended as of high rank among the lodges of the order in the state.

The charter members in 1848 included the names of W. H. Tuthill, Robert Long, William K. Whittlesey, J. S. Tuthill, Samuel P. Higginson, Richard Hall, J. H. Leech, Chas. Swetland, Henry Coffey, Noah Walters, Chas. Foresman, and James H. Robinson. In an address given in 1876 by Judge Tuthill, he sums up the history of the order: "In 1847 there was but one Odd Fellow residing in Cedar County—an odd fellow in fact as well as in name, and it affords me some pleasure to be enabled to inform you that he is now living, and at this moment addressing you."

In January, 1848, the number of Odd Fellows in the town had doubled and these two persons, assisted by J. G. Potts of Galena, Illinois, organized Manitou, the eighth in number in Iowa.

W. H. Tuthill was the first presiding officer and he said owing to the limited number of members he often had several offices at the same time.

The charter members of this fraternity were all prominent men in the early history of the county and at its organization it included most of the county of-

ficials. They originally met in a room in the old court house, occupying it jointly with the Masons in order to save expenses.

During the war the charter was surrendered, as mentioned, but later on petition of W. H. Tuthill, Thomas Godden, David Foy, Wm. Kettell, Jacob Hardacre, James H. Ripley, T. M. Curtis and Samuel Wirick it was restored.

After temporary residence in rented halls, the lodge became part owner of the city hall block and in possession of the home where they now meet. Since the lodge was organized more than three hundred persons have signed the constitution and therefore been members at some time.

Part of the record of the Tipton Odd Fellows was lost in connection with the transfer of the books at the time of the fire and for that period from 1856 to 1874 there is no complete history of the fraternity. Judge Tuthill was a prominent member of the order as well as Wm. K. Whittlesey. The latter is buried in the Odd Fellows lot in the Masonic cemetery and his grave is cared for by the lodge. The fraternity has recently purchased a building of its own through the assistance of Jacob Hardacre who gave a sum to that end making the hall one for Odd Fellows only. The present officers of the lodge are: N. G., H. M. Hanna; V. G., F. J. Casterline; Rec. Sec., C. O. Henderson; Fin. Sec., H. A. Pitman; Treas., A. C. Laubscher; Trustees, C. F. Simmermaker, W. C. Neiman and Earnest Sheppard.²⁹³

"Died, at Tipton, Ia., on Saturday, the fifteenth inst. (September, 1849), William K. Whittlesey, aged 36 years, after a few days' illness.

"It is with unfeigned regret we make the foregoing announcement. In the deceased the county has lost an upright and trustworthy officer, and the community a respected and much esteemed fellow citizen, whose loss will long be felt among us. He was the first recorder of Cedar County, and filled the station, with the exception of one term, up to the time of his decease. In selecting him for the office party strife seemed to lose its influence. Attentive and unremitting in the discharge of his duties he gained the confidence of all. Firm in truth, undeviating in friendship, and inflexible in honor, yet never losing that suavity of manner that characterizes a gentleman, it seemed that,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.'"

The proceedings of the brethren of the order of the Odd Fellows are an honorable tribute to his memory, and as such we publish them:

"At a special meeting of Manitou Lodge, No. 8, Tipton, Ia., convened pursuant to notice on the fifteenth inst., the Lodge having been opened in the usual form, and the object of the meeting stated by the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by P. G. Wm. H. Tuthill, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, In the dispensation of His inscrutable and All-wise Providence, it has pleased Almighty God to cut down in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness, our beloved brother, P. G. William K. Whittlesey, who departed this life on Saturday, the fifteenth inst., therefore,

"Resolved, That we the officers and members of this Lodge feel with deep sensibility the loss which the order, as well as the community, sustained in the death of our departed brother.

"Resolved, That in the integrity and uprightness of his official conduct, and in the estimable conduct that characterized him as a brother, a neighbor, and a citizen, his course has been such as to command the respect of the public, and awaken the kindest feelings of all who knew him.

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect, we will attend the funeral clothed with the appropriate Regalia of the order and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That the secretary transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased as token of sympathy for their melancholy bereavement.²⁹⁴

JOHN S. TUTHILL, N. G.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, V. G.

WM. H. TUTHILL, Secretary."

The foregoing resolutions refer to an officer of the county and to one who left his mark upon the records so clearly that he cannot be forgotten. Yet there is not the scratch of a pen upon the records to show when he died, or that the officials who had to do with him daily, thought to leave a memorandum of that event. He dropped out and some one else took his place which is well known on the books he was accustomed to keep. One cannot help but wonder, where the change occurs, why it so happened until the reason is traced to other sources like the above. He held no State or Territorial office but his influence was so great in shaping the county affairs that he will head the list of official mention.

Tipton Encampment, No. 46, secured its charter October 19, 1870. The charter members are generally drawn from the fraternity. N. J. Hawley, H. Hammond, James H. Ripley, Jesse James, Amos Wisener, W. H. Hammond, L. D. Ingman, John Wisener, E. Snyder, John S. Tuthill, Samuel Wampler, S. T. Smith, Samuel Wirick and W. H. Tuthill. In 1852 Judge Tuthill was the Grand Master.

West Branch Lodge No. 680, I. O. O. F., was organized October 16, 1901, with seven charter members, A. G. Hoffman, A. L. Coy, H. B. Coy, H. C. Lewis, C. W. Ross, U. E. Dawson, and J. E. Stratton. Since that time eighty-four have been added to the membership. The lodge at West Liberty assisted in the organization of the lodge here and at that time there were forty-one initiates. From that occasion to the present the remainder of the ninety-one members at highest point in the growth have been added and now by removals from the vicinity or for other reasons the membership is but seventy.

On April 1st, 1910, this lodge moved into its own building. They own the fine bank building on the corner occupied by the Citizens' Savings Bank of West Branch. The ladies' organization of this fraternity, Thelma Rebekah Lodge No. 544, I. O. O. F., was organized in October, 1903, with thirty-four charter members. Since that time they have admitted fifty-four.²⁹⁵

Helping Hand Rebekah Lodge No. 517, of Tipton, auxiliary to Manitou Lodge, was instituted in 1901 by Mary Richards, Deputy Grand President, and staff from the Home Rebekah Lodge of Cedar Rapids. The officers for the first term included the members as follows: Addie Griffis, N. G.; Bessie Harris, V. G.; Zephyr Gilpin, Rec. Sec.; Clara Casterline, Fin. Sec.; Ella Fields, Treas.; the remaining officers, Mamie Gaige, Myrtle Hobstetter, Lou Frasier, Lulu

Hambright, H. R. Ripley, Dee Rigler, Sarah Harmon, Alice Crisman, and Sarah Focht. Fifty charter members altogether formed the organization.

The purposes are expressed in the language of one of their chief officers as: To visit the sick and relieve the distressed, to assist their own members and families of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs in trouble, sickness, or want and to cultivate and extend the social and fraternal relations of life among lodges and the families of Odd Fellows.

This lodge has helped to establish the fine home in Mason City, where sixteen aged and forty-seven orphans are cared for by the fraternity. The membership of the order is limited to Odd Fellows, their wives, sisters, mothers and single women above eighteen years of age. There are two other lodges of this order in this district, Thelma of West Branch, mentioned elsewhere, and Verona of Mechanicsville. A district deputy has charge of the work in the district, Miss Pearl Murray holding that office. The membership in Tipton reaches ninety-one.²⁹⁶

There are fourteen active officers in the order.

Tipton Lodge No. 93, Knights of Pythias, came into being on January 4, 1883. Grand Vice Chancellor J. S. Hart of Clinton, assisted by uniformed knights from Clinton, Lyons and elsewhere, instituted the lodge on that date. The organization occurred in the Masonic lodge rooms, where twenty-seven charter members were admitted, many of them gone from the county to other points of residence and many others removed by death. Among the number were C. L. Longley, now of Vicksburg, Miss., and Herbert Hammond, of Chicago. A number remain in Tipton—S. V. Loudt, W. T. Gilmore, M. A. Parsons, J. C. Reichert, G. W. Dean, J. W. Reeder, C. S. Neiman, J. Sweinhart, H. L. Brotherlin, J. D. Dickinson.

The one who comments on this first meeting makes special mention of the entertainment following and then at a subsequent meeting the organized lodge returned grateful thanks to their visitors for their assistance.

J. C. Reichert became the first presiding officer. Other officers in order of election are included among the charter members not mentioned: Vice Chancellor, C. Jewett; Prelate, J. H. Reichert.

This lodge, something more than five years later, passed the courtesy on and assisted in organizing the Clarence lodge of twenty-four charter members. The visiting party from Alhambra lodge numbered twenty-eight, nine of whom at least are now in active service as business men. The first officers of the Clarence lodge were: Fred Hecht, Emmor Collins, H. M. Anderson, G. F. Skinner, W. K. Miller, Fred McNeil, Chas. Brown, Ira Long.²⁹⁷

The present officials of the order in Tipton, Alhambra Lodge No. 93, are: C. H. Foy, C. C.; C. A. Cottrell, V. C.; M. A. Parsons, Prelate; P. H. Schneider, M. W.; J. D. Patterson, K. of R. S.; F. H. Milligan, M. F.; Mearl Clarke, M. of E.; Robert Sproat, M. A.; Geo. H. Kellogg, I. G.; Ed. S. Stofflet, O. G. The membership is 132 at the last report.²⁹⁸

Knights of Pythias of Durant, No. 265, was organized May, 1902. Its first officers were: E. E. Diedrich, C. C.; F. C. Langfeldt, V. C.; R. Meyer, Prelate; W. C. Schlapkohl, M. A.; E. Lautz, M. of F.; R. Tagge, M. of E.; Fred Denkmann, K. of R. S.; D. H. Snoke, M. W.

The Temple of Pythian Sisters of Durant began its work in August, 1904. As its officers the following were chosen: Frances West Johnson, Celia M. Tagge, Bertha Langfeldt, Ivah Dodd Crecilius, Ida P. M. Schiele, Edith B. Huchendorf, Laura Branch, Matie Bierkamp, Elfreda Diedrich.²⁹⁹

Ellwood Temple No. 140, Pythian Sisters, of Iowa was organized July 22, 1901, with the following officers: Jennie Witmer, P. C.; Mary Dean, M. E. C.; Hattie Fields, E. S.; Addie Griffis, E. J.; Edith Bartley, M. of T.; Addie Dean, M. R. C.; Bertha Reeder, M. of F.; Minnie Taylor, P. of T.; Winnifred Fullerton, G. O. T.

It has for its purpose the promotion of the moral, mental, social and physical elevation of its members; the cultivation of the spirit of fraternity, ministering to the sick, distressed and needy; and carrying out the great principles of the order of Purity, Love, Equality and Fidelity. The past chiefs are Jennie Witmer, deceased; Minnie Taylor, Mary Dean, Alice Pierce, Edith Bartley, Margaret France, Jennie Gregg, Lizzie Rath, Emma Stout, Hattie Fields.

Present membership, 22 knights and 41 sisters.³⁰⁰

Burr Oak Camp No. 2,869, Modern Woodmen of America, of West Branch was organized April 11, 1895, by Chas. F. Brayton, Deputy Head Consul. There were sixteen charter members: Chas. Brinkman, J. S. Butler, J. K. Carran, C. E. Endsley, I. S. Enlow, A. C. Hunter, W. S. Mackey, F. K. Michener, G. W. Palmer, C. W. Ross, G. C. Shrader, R. H. Smith, Wrigley Smith, A. L. Schwartz, D. Van Patten, and D. O. White.

Of these charter members seven still retain their membership in this Camp. Since the organization one hundred and ninety-eight members have been added and at this date there is a membership of one hundred and thirteen. David Van Patten was the chief officer at the time of commencing the work in West Branch. Since then there has been but one change, G. C. Shrader being the present head official, and he has held this position since 1896.

This camp owns its own hall, the West Branch city hall, valued at two thousand dollars. Since the establishment of the fraternity it has had but two death losses.³⁰¹

Stanwood Camp of Modern Woodmen was established in 1895 with seventeen members and now has a membership of ninety-two. Since organization three deaths have occurred. They have had popular meetings of a special nature both at home and in company with their fraternity in other parts of the county.

Center Grove Camp, M. W. A., No. 2961, is located in Durant. Its date of organization is quite recent, and its officers are: V. C., J. W. Petersen; Ad., J. Bierkamp; Banker, E. F. Jockheck; Clerk, Paul Samberg; Escort, Peter Peters; Watchman, Mads. Madson; Sentry, Nic. Lamarack; Chief Forester, Wm. Reimer; Managers, Henry Rholfs, O. A. Graves, and Henry Guelik.

Henrietta Camp No. 4617, Royal Neighbors of America, was organized in 1906, and is auxiliary to the M. W. camp of Woodmen in Durant. Its first officers include the names of some mentioned above in that organization of men.

Oracle, Mrs. Emma Denkman; V. Oracle, Elfrieda Puck; P. Oracle, Mary Bierkamp; Receiver, Dora Meese; Recorder, Doretta Samberg; Marshal, Miss Laura Steterau; Chancellor, Adele Wiebener; I. S., Mrs. Catherine Puck; O. S.,

Mrs. Katie Graves; Managers, Mrs. Henrietta Guelik, Mary Peters, Henry F. Stutzer.³⁰²

The Bennett Camp of Modern Woodmen is fifteen years old, having begun its history in 1895 with fourteen charter members, who are: Wm. Baker, S. C. Fulton, Wm. F. Hostler, Perry Leatherberry, F. Regennitter, Geo. Regennitter, Geo. H. Schoper, John E. Spitler, C. R. Stephens, H. A. Walker, Lewis Hamper, J. H. Webb, H. G. Willey, E. B. Willey.

John E. Spitler was the first V. C.; J. H. Webb, Clerk, and C. R. Stephens, Banker. The lodge has a membership of eighty-four at this time. The officers now are: H. R. Chapman, V. C.; H. C. W. Werner, Banker; C. C. Barrett, Adv.; O. S. Smith, E.; Gus Wiese, W.; Managers, E. E. McQuillen, E. J. Cryder, G. C. Bannick.

Mechanicsville Camp No. 11056, M. W. A., was organized with eleven members in 1903. Deputy Elmer Deal of Davenport assisted in the matter when the following were chosen as officials of the camp: V. C., N. F. Purcell; W. A., Geo. M. House; Banker, E. S. Helmer; Clerk, O. J. Davison; Physician, C. S. Stookey; Managers, W. R. Park, D. Willey, and John Thimmes.

It has a membership of 152. Present officers: V. C., W. E. Soesbe; W. A., D. W. Keller; Banker, Chas. L. Hatcher; Clerk, D. McKibben; Physicians, J. W. Richards, C. S. Stookey, and Scott Russell; Managers, Geo. Miller, E. Webbles, John Thimmes.

There is also an auxiliary camp of the Royal Neighbors in Mechanicsville.³⁰³

Briarwood Camp, M. W. A., of Tipton is the oldest of the fraternity in the county, having its date of organization in 1886. It has a membership now of 226. Among its charter members are a number who still attend its sessions. Many of those are absent from this vicinity. Among these first members are the names of P. Dean, W. G. W. Geiger, C. W. Hawley, L. E. Safley, G. W. Moreland, J. C. Mitchell, M. H. Miller, N. Shoemaker, J. Sweinhart, G. H. Dickinson, A. C. Allen, C. E. Brown, H. C. Carr, D. W. Clarke, S. D. Coffman, W. H. Congdon, E. M. Elliott, W. R. Fields, O. H. Helmer, J. T. O'Hara, J. F. Leefer, M. A. Parsons, W. H. Pratt, J. B. Staininger, H. W. Sutphens, W. S. Woodis.

The officers of the Camp today include but one of these charter members, that of M. A. Parsons as W. A. The remaining officials are members since that first organization: H. W. Dodge, V. C.; H. C. Bolton, Banker; F. K. Gregg, Clerk; C. F. Curtright, E.; Geo. Siple, W.; and John Henderson, Secretary.

Dickinson Camp, R. N., was organized with twenty-one members in 1899 and is auxiliary to Briarwood Camp.³⁰⁴

In August, 1885, the M. W. A. camp at Clarence was established with seventeen charter members. Its number is 107. Present membership numbers ninety-three. Officers: V. C., Hosea Ballou; W. A., S. A. Robinson; Banker, Frank B. York; Clerk, S. S. Crittenden. The camp of the Royal Neighbors auxiliary to Cedar Camp was organized about two years ago.

The Woodmen are also represented in Lowden among the strongest of the fraternities.

Golden Rule Camp of Royal Neighbors, No. 1485, Bennett, was instituted in

1908 with twenty-four members. Its present officers are: Josephine Lamp, Alma Spoo, Mrs. Emma Cern, Mrs. E. B. Wingert, and Hulda Thomas.

In connection with the Spanish-American War the Modern Brotherhood did a deed worthy of notice and the following are the resolutions adopted at that time:

Whereas, This country is now engaged in war with Spain and President McKinley has called for one hundred twenty-five thousand troops, and

Whereas, It is the duty of all able-bodied citizens to respond to their country's call; and,

Whereas, We believe every citizen should be free to take up arms in the defense of his country without sacrificing the safeguards he has built up around his family in the way of life insurance;

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Modern Brotherhood of America that any person now a member of the society is at perfect liberty to engage in the military or naval service of the United States during the pending war, and that such action on the part of a member shall in no way affect or invalidate his certificate of insurance in this order anything in the laws of our society to the contrary notwithstanding; and that during the continuance of such member in the service of his country any per capita tax due from him to the supreme lodge is hereby remitted and canceled.

The above was unanimously adopted April 25, 1898.

In the report of the Supreme President of this organization, whose office was then in Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, but now in Des Moines, is given an account of the organization:

"In March, 1897, the Supreme Officers of the Modern Brotherhood, together with one not now a member of our society, first considered the advisability of organizing a new fraternal beneficiary society having for its distinctive features: (a) the creation of a reserve fund for the purpose of limiting the number of assessments and at the same time making certain the stability and performance of the Order; (b) the admission of both sexes on the same terms; (c) the payment of benefits for certain accidental injuries; (d) the payment of one-half of the face of the certificate for total permanent physical disability; (e) the payment of stipulated portions of the face of the certificate, beginning with the seventy-first birthday. At that time, so far as known to us, only one or two societies had adopted the features above referred to, and we thought the time was ripe for such a society, and believed, that if properly presented, it would commend itself to the people.

"We felt very timid, however, about undertaking the task of organizing such a society, especially as the business was one which none of us had given any special study. We held several secret preliminary meetings after night and were extremely careful to allow no one to learn what we were doing or considering. We discussed the whole matter as best we could, and after many secret meetings concluded to organize. I have no doubt whatever that had we consulted and advised with our friends the society would never have been known.

"Finally, on March 20, 1897, articles of incorporation were prepared and executed, fundamental laws adopted, and our first officers and directors elected.

The articles of incorporation were filed for record in Cedar County, Iowa, on March 24, 1897, and soon thereafter it became generally known in Tipton that our society had been organized.

"On April 5, 1897, we obtained from the Auditor of Iowa our charter or license authorizing us to do business, and opened out at once without any preliminaries. We commenced our work at Tipton, West Branch and other towns located in our own county. We were well aware that similar societies often did their early business away from home, and fully realized that it was more difficult to get endorsements near home than farther away. Just why this is true need not be discussed, but it is a matter of common knowledge that it is true. A stranger can go into almost any town and interest the people in a matter on which they would refuse to give a fellow townsman a hearing. However, we had confidence in our plan and knew if we could get the endorsement of our home people and of surrounding towns it would be of great value to us. Hence, with Tipton as the central point, we worked out in all directions and succeeded from the first beyond our most sanguine expectations. Now, after over three years of work, our home people have changed their minds, acknowledge the success of our society, and are amazed because we have accomplished so much in so short a time"

July 25, 1874, the Durant Turngemeinde was instituted with the first officers as here given: First Speaker, Frank Haller; First Turnwart, Claus Blunk; Second Turnwart, Bernhard Krabbenhoeft; Secretary, Martin Beuthien; Cor. Secy., Peter Stoltenberg; Treasurer, Wm. Diehn.

The Durant Damen Section, Auxiliary to the Turngemeinde, has the four officers: President, Mrs. Chris Sorgenfrey; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Joens; Secretary, Mrs. Doretta Samberg, and Vice President, Mrs. Chas. Diehn.

Then there is a third organization in Durant among the German societies called the Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, which began in May, 1890. It was officered at that time by Eggert Alpen as President, Jacob Carsten, as Vice President, Chas. Steffen as Secretary, Frank Joens, Secretary of Finance, and Hans Kuehl, Treasurer. Trustees: Nic. Muehlenstein, Wm. Petersen and J. Carstens.

This society, as its name indicates, has in its purposes the charitable idea.³⁰⁵

Early in 1855, when the temperance movement was in earnest in all parts of the country, an organization of the Good Templars found a place in Tipton. It had at one time more than a hundred members, but ceased to exist as a lodge in 1858. After three years of inactivity it was revived in 1861 and continued many years to exert an influence on the question of control of the strong drink traffic of the day. After reorganization the number grew to one hundred and sixty. Among the first lecturers was that noted Dr. Whitlock, who at the time was said to have been so much under the influence of strong drink that he made numerous efforts to keep his balance. But his biography is not entertaining in any palatable sense. Temperance then meant something different from the present standard.

In accord with all other parts of the state the Patrons of Husbandry had many organizations in the county commencing about 1871 and continuing for many years after. Their aim was to conserve the forces of agriculture and to form co-operative concerns for the handling of farm products and to distribute

the goods of manufactured stuffs at the wholesale rate. Stores were managed by these secret organizations and elevators were established to handle the grain of the farmer. Like all of the co-operative concerns tried they had their ups and downs until the gradual decay of the head organizations and the indifference of the persons composing the local lodges and probably the independence of the purchaser as to where he must go for his goods destroyed the institution as a fraternity.

An Anti-Secret Society movement was inaugurated in this county in the seventies, and lecturers were employed to speak against the customs of all such organizations without regard to kind, but particularly directed against the Masonic order. Public meetings and challenges were issued by persons supposed to be competent to decide on the merits of the case.

SECTION XIII.

CEDAR COUNTY IN THE STATE AND NATION.

The first member of the Territorial Council from Cedar County was a member of the Whittlesey family, Charles Whittlesey, who was one of three brothers. The old Whittlesey mill was near the south line of the county. He served in the Council during its first and second sessions. From the account of one who knew him we may learn that he came from the State of New York, and was not skilled in the ways of the Iowa farmer or in the life of a great prairie state.³⁰⁶ Of his record in the assembly of the territory we find little account to guide us at this time. In the third session of the council Cedar was represented by S. Clinton Hastings, a prominent man in the territory and later in the history of the courts. The recent work on the Courts and the Legal Profession gives a good account of this man. He served as a member of the council during the third, fourth, seventh, and eighth sessions. He located in Bloomington (Muscatine) in 1837 and began the practice of law, wherein he was not only prominent but successful as well. Among his associates of that day some will be mentioned in the connection with the professions as coming to this county for practice in the courts. There were R. P. Lowe, afterwards governor of the state; Stephen Whicher, Wm. G. Woodward, the son of the man by that name in the famous Dartmouth College case; J. Scott Richman, who was in Tipton in the day of the sale of the town lots by the county as his name appears in the list of buyers.

Hastings does not belong to this county altogether, but he was the member for this county and practiced in the courts here in the very beginning. At one time he was the president of the territorial council. He was associated with James W. Grimes in the publication of the "Blue Book," which included the laws of Iowa then. He became chief justice of this state by appointment, holding the office one year. He was the editor of a leading paper in Indiana during the presidential contest resulting in the election of Martin Van Buren. He removed to California late in the forties and became attorney general and afterwards chief justice of its supreme court.

John P. Cook went from Cedar to the fifth and sixth sessions of the Territorial Council. He was among the first citizens of the county and is mentioned many times in connection with all phases of the early county history. One

could not tell all that he had to do with the events that helped to make this county in a single book. He was recognized later as one of the leading lawyers of the state, and one may as well mention here his election to congress from the second district in competition with Lincoln Clark in 1852. These same men had been the opposing candidates in the election two years previous. Iowa had but two districts at that time.

These were the members of the council and the assembly had from this county the familiar names of Robert G. Roberts, Van Antwerp, S. P. Higginson, John Culbertson and Joseph K. Snyder. The first established a reputation for certain attributes and one expression that he Robt. G. Roberts uttered in this assembly has remained with the record wherever his name is mentioned—"Is Cedar in that 'ar bill?" In the old cartoon referred to in another connection in the historical library at the State University these words are put into his mouth as expressing the chief method of recognizing the man. He was among the earliest settlers of Iowa township and Charley Crawford remembers when he came to the house of his father to leave his hunting dog in the boy's care until his return from whatever expedition he happened to have in mind. The return saddened the boy for the fine hunting dog was much appreciated.

In the second session of the territorial assembly the member for this county did not reside within its limits, as three counties were included in the district. The member's name was Geo. H. Walworth, according to the authority of the State Historical Department.

The name of VanAntwerp was one to juggle with when the county seat contest was in full swing. In the conventions held for the nominations Rochester and Tipton named the candidates, and the man under discussion was an avowed favorite with the Rochester party, and against him was pitted always some one who could win the contest for Tipton. He was once a candidate for the council when John P. Cook won the office. Antwerp was one of the towns set up as a beacon to the commissioners who were to relocate the county seat. It took its name from the member mentioned.

Samuel P. Higginson has been written about enough in this study to make him familiar enough to most people. He gave the county its start in business by loaning the money, it is remembered, to pre-empt the quarter on which the original of Tipton is located. Like a good samaritan that he was he took his pay in town lots at ten dollars per lot. He got the first mortgage recorded in the county, and Stephen Toney gave it to him. Captain Higginson went to the assembly of the territory at the fourth session and we may suppose he used his sea experience to keep his head in the whirl of business at the capital. He it was who used to own the "Bunker Hill Stock Farm," but long before it had its present reputation.

In the fifth and sixth sessions of the territorial assembly John W. Culbertson went from Cedar County. He came to the county just in time to fit into the new county seat and became one of the first residents and business men of the place when he said, "not a building here, only a shanty used as a claim house."

He put up a small house and the county commissioners proposed that if he would put up an addition to his house and keep a hotel they would furnish the lumber. It was necessary to have some one to keep the traveling public com-

fortable. The firm of Friend and Culbertson is stamped on the memory of all the pioneers of the county. But they have been mentioned very often.

Joseph K. Snyder was the last man to represent the county in the lower house of the assembly until the territory became a state. He served two sessions, the seventh and eighth. He had to do with many county affairs and completed the first court house on the square after the first contractor had failed to finish the job.

The territory of Iowa made two attempts to make a constitution before being admitted as a state. At the first convention S. A. Bissell and James Gower were the delegates from Cedar County. The convention was called at Iowa City in October, 1844, and adjourned on November 1. This constitution was rejected by the people August 4, 1845, because of dissatisfaction with the boundaries fixed. Another convention was called May 4, 1846, to which Judge Bissell went alone from this county. This convention was short, adjourning on the 19th of the same month. The constitution drawn at this time was approved by the people August 3, 1846, and by Congress in December of the same year, the state being admitted December 28, 1846.

At the third convention for revising the constitution in 1857, January 19, Robert Gower was the delegate from this county. The constitution was approved by the people in August, 1857, and went into effect by the proclamation of the governor in September of the same year.

In the assembly of the state from its admission there have been thirteen men in the upper house, and twenty-seven at least in the lower house from Cedar County. It is impossible to give the complete sketch of each even if all the details were at hand.

S. A. Bissell, county judge afterwards, and one who assisted at the time of the railroad bond issue, was the first state senator. There was an extra session which he attended during his term of office. Those who knew him early in his life as a young man out of college say that his health was so precarious that he was turned loose in the woods by his father, given a gun, and told to hunt his health which he did and found to his great satisfaction. He spent some time in this very way when he first came to the county.³⁰⁷

John P. Cook appears again, in the office of senator this time, always at the front of the political field. His record continued to be made in this county until about 1852, and this marks the close of his service as senator, he having held the office two sessions.

George Smith represented the county in the fifth assembly in the senate. He was the county judge during the years '58 and '59. Came here from the east and taught school in Cass township where the Gower boys went to school to him, unless perchance there are two Smiths, which, of course, might happen.

In the sixth and seventh sessions of the Senate one of the men best known to the county served Cedar—J. W. Cattell, of Springdale township. He is one of the citizens of the county to hold an executive state office, that of State Auditor, which position he held from 1859 to 1865. He was in the state office when the officer from Virginia came to arrest Barclay Coppock and take him back for trial. In the history of the locality from which he went to Des Moines he is men-

tioned as the first president of the first agricultural society to be organized in this county.

J. M. Kent, whose postoffice was at Onion Grove at the time, was the senate member in the eighth and ninth sessions. He came to the county in 1852. His first election was to fill a vacancy in the twenty-first senatorial district, in 1857, and he was re-elected in 1859. He was appointed army vote commissioner in 1864. Henry Wharton, Sr., is mentioned as holding this office in the tenth and eleventh assemblies. Wm. P. Wolf succeeded him for two terms. He was elected to the house in 1863, and to the senate in 1867. He was commissioned Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue by President Lincoln and in 1870 he was chosen to complete an unexpired term in congress from the district. He was the Speaker of the House in the twentieth assembly which met in 1884. Later, in 1895, he was chosen as judge of the district court for the eighteenth district.

In the two assemblies following Judge Wolf, J. C. Chambers, of Springdale township, represented the county. He was then cashier of the West Branch Bank. He came to Springdale in 1863, where he resided for five years. After the expiration of four sessions of the senate, he was again elected serving for the twentieth and twenty-first.

H. C. Carr, a well known attorney of Tipton, held the office during the sixteenth and seventeenth assemblies. He did not come to Tipton until 1867 and about twenty years later he went to the far west where he died in 1891, within a year almost of the death of his former law partner, H. C. Piatt. He was the mayor of his adopted town and a highly respected citizen.

One of the older physicians of the county, Dr. E. B. Bills, of Durant, was chosen to the senate in the twenty-second and twenty-third assemblies. He was a pioneer of Farmington township.

The last member but one to be elected to the senate is John T. Moffit, who served in the twenty-eighth and ninth sessions. During his term in the assembly he introduced the bill making provision for the Vicksburg Commission.

The present occupant of this office is Dr. H. R. Chapman, of Bennett. He is the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

Of the house members from this county, Nelson W. Rathbun, of Pioneer township, comes first, who served the first session and the first extra. Away back in 1854 we hear of him as exhibiting a patent loom at the county fair, and then the name has constantly been before the people of this county through the record of his son, Captain Rathbun.

In the second assembly Jeremiah C. Betts, who was the last of the county judges, had the honor of representing Cedar and he was followed by Goodnow Taylor, of Pioneer Grove.

Amos Witter began his career as a member of the house in Cedar County in the fourth assembly. He went from Scott to the fifth and the fifth extra, and then he appears from Linn in the eighth and eighth extra. His experience seemed to prove valuable.

Allen D. Graham was the member in the fifth and he was succeeded by Ed Wright, of Gower township, who had a long career as an official of the state. He served in the house in the sixth, seventh and eighth assemblies. He began his history in this county near West Branch on a farm in 1852. He was a farmer, a

carpenter, a millwright, and had been a teacher. Having become a leader in his community, he was urged for county clerk in 1855. At that time it appears he was requested by a delegation from another part of the county to wait, which he did to become the representative from the county in the last assembly to meet at Iowa City. He was reelected to this office until 1859. When the war broke out he was commissioned major in the Twenty-fourth Iowa and when he came home he ranked as Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General. But he returned to the farm where he was not long allowed to remain, being once more chosen as member of the assembly in the eleventh session and became the speaker of the house. In 1866 he was chosen as secretary of state, which office he held six years. As one of the capital commissioners he assisted in the supervision of its construction and then became its custodian when it was finished. At the World's Fair in Chicago he was the chief of the bureau of information and after his return to Des Moines he became a city officer. At his death in 1895, he was buried with the highest honors ever paid to any private citizen from the capitol building he had helped to construct. General Ed. Wright he was called during his last days.

There seems to have been two members of the assembly for each session during the next eight terms for we find two names for each. In the ninth, H. C. Loomis, of Farmington, and J. H. Rothrock, of Tipton, both serving, also in the extra session following the regular. In the tenth, John W. Stanton and Judge Wolf, as mentioned elsewhere, filled this office. When Ed. Wright was in the assembly and was chosen speaker, John G. Safley was also a member. Wm. S. Chase, of Springdale township, and C. P. Sheldon, of Center, were the members in the twelfth. Mr. Sheldon had held this same office in Michigan before coming to Iowa in 1854. After the law was passed providing for the board of county supervisors, he was one of the first chosen for six years and held the office of chairman for five years.

James W. Beatty, of Clarence, served for two terms in the lower house with John Q. Tufts, of Farmington township.

Alexander Moffit, of Linn, one of the pioneers of that township, filled this office in the sixteenth session with Robt. G. Scott as a second member. He was followed by Elwood Macy, of Springdale, now a resident of Mount Vernon, in the seventeenth. Robert G. Scott, of Sugar Creek, was in the eighteenth, and the next two sessions Judge Wolf, as mentioned, was returned to his former position.

Robert G. Cousins was the member from Cedar in the twenty-first assembly and afterwards served as the fifth district member of the lower house of Congress from the fifth-third to the sixtieth sessions inclusive, or from the year 1893 to 1909. For many years he occupied a very prominent position in the lower house of Congress.

H. C. Piatt, of Tipton, one of the well known attorneys of the county and at one time county treasurer, was a member of the assembly at the time of his death. In the two sessions following the term of Mr. Piatt, Wm. J. Felkner, of Downey, represented the county from the far southwest corner. The next member came from the southeast corner in the person of D. H. Snoke, the man who laid the foundation of so many banks in the county.

R. W. Hinkhouse, of Sugar Creek, served in the twenty-sixth and the extra following it. Thos. B. Miller, of Stanwood, served the two immediately after him, when Dr. L. J. Leech, of West Branch, held the office for three terms. This

takes the record to the thirty-first session when Hiram Dewell, the present member, began his service. He is chairman of the Judicial Committee.

In another department of national service we find Lawrie Tatum, who was born of Quaker parents in New Jersey May 22, 1822, and came with them to eastern Ohio when he was six years old.

His schooling was quite meager, being confined to a few terms in the public schools of the vicinity and one term in an academy. His education still continued for he was a great reader and thinker with a good memory.

He came to Iowa in 1844, and taught one term of school in Henry County and later in the year came to Cedar County, and entered the land on which he made his home until he sold it to his youngest son, W. W. Tatum.

In the spring of 1848 he married Mary Ann Dean of Winona, Ohio. Four sons and one daughter were the result of this union.

After selling his farm he removed to Springdale, which was his home until the time of his death, January 22, 1900.

He was active in all lines of work for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was the first Quaker to locate in this part of the county, and with a few other families they soon started the first Quaker meeting in this part of the state. He was one of the most prominent members of the meeting until the time he was called to the home above. (See history of Friends church at Springdale.)

Under Grant's Quaker (Indian) Policy he was nominated by the church and appointed by President Grant to be U. S. Indian Agent for the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches located at Ft. Sill in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory. His administration of Indian affairs was a great success. A school was soon started for the education and training of Indian children. A number of captive children were recovered and many wrongs and abuses were corrected.

He published a book called "Our Red Brothers," in which he gave a very interesting account of his work among the Indians and also outlined Grant's Quaker policy, and some of the work of Captain Pratt at the great Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

He also wrote a treatise on Baptism and the Sacraments, in which he set forth the Friends' views from the Bible standpoint. He also wrote a history of the Friends' church at Springdale, which he read at one of their business meetings and which was directed to be inserted in the minutes and kept for future record.³⁰⁸

He was very prominent in starting the Springdale Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of the first in the state, and secured the services of his friend, the Hon. Wm. P. Wolf of Tipton, in introducing a bill into the State Legislature legalizing mutual co-operative assessment fire insurance.

He was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the People's Bank of West Liberty and for many years was a director.

He was a great Sabbath school worker not only in his own school but attended conventions and other schools in various parts of the county.

His was a life of usefulness in the home, the school, the church, the town, the county, and the government.³⁰⁹

SECTION XIV.

THE PROFESSIONS.

In following the professions from the first settlements it will be unnecessary to repeat what is said concerning men in other situations when they have been chosen to fill some important position outside their usual vocation.

To discuss the county in its relation to the state and general government is to discuss the men who lead in any occupation or profession and therefore the part dealing with men aside from their social or political connection must be very brief. Law, medicine, and dentistry hold certain definite relations to the life of a community and have a history of their own. The ministry cannot be separated from its connection with the church history, nor more the teaching from the educational history. Not all lawyers reach political preferment, but very many have. Many physicians are chosen to occupy high positions in state and national affairs, and the associations of all these professions must have at their head the leaders of the day.

Lawyers were called to exercise much influence in the organization and conduct of the first affairs of the county. The departments of legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government were supposed to be represented in the very beginning, and while it was often in a very crude way these may be traced from the start. The commissioners in the territorial day assumed the department of legislation, the sheriff appointed by the governor and regularly commissioned carried out the will of the executive, and the justice of the peace, also under appointment by the authority of the governor, was located conveniently near to the centers of population that the man who felt himself wronged might have a place of refuge. But it was essential that some one should be at hand to plead his case, and this brought to the vicinity the practicing attorney, who came with his saddle bags even as the itinerant preacher only on a smaller circuit and usually with more remuneration.

"To constitute the earliest bar there came from Muscatine Stephen Whicher, smooth-shaven, sharp-featured, slow-spoken, with a deep voice."³¹⁰ In the case of Clark vs. Gibson (Morris 328) Whicher was for the defendant and was then a partner of Rorer in Bloomington (Muscatine), and he was then mentioned as a lawyer of great industry and acumen, one of the stars of the bar of

that town. He figured in the Switzer case, mentioned elsewhere very fully. This man came to Kentucky from Vermont and read law with Henry Clay in Lexington. From there he went to Indiana and in 1839 came to this territory. He was appointed by President Fillmore United States district attorney.

Judge Scott Richman, as he was known afterwards, was admitted to the bar in this county. He came here from Illinois in 1839, but soon removed to the river town, Bloomington, where so many went to begin their professional career. He was a partner of S. Clinton Hastings, fully written about in his official capacity of legislator and judge of the state court here and in California. Judge Richman was a member of the convention that framed the constitution under which Iowa was admitted as a state. In the fall of 1863 he became judge of the district court by appointment to fill a vacancy, afterward being elected to the same position. He resigned this position in 1870 and returned to the practice of his profession. His son, Irving Richman, has achieved a reputation as a writer on historical topics, some of them belonging in this county.

"There came also Henry O'Connor, the Irishman, with the wit and blarney of his countrymen. He was young then and figured conspicuously during the Civil War and later. Whoever heard him would have remembered him.³¹¹ He was born in Dublin and came to this country very soon after becoming of age. He entered the political arena early and achieved prominence. In 1857 he became district attorney, and when the war began was one of the first to enlist in the First Iowa Regiment which went out for ninety days as was supposed. Later he was made Major of the Thirty-sixth Iowa and served until discharged. He became attorney general of the state in 1867, and before him came the question whether a woman could hold the office of county superintendent of schools, which so far as known was the first of its kind in the country. He decided in the affirmative, which decision has furnished a guide to other states. In 1872 he went to Washington as solicitor for the Department of State, remaining there under the secretaries, Fish, Frelinghuysen, Evarts and Blaine.

"And there was M. G. Woodward, solid and able. This man was the son of the plaintiff in the celebrated case of Woodward vs. Dartmouth College, one of the leading cases in constitutional law. He afterwards became a judge of the state supreme court.

"Of Tipton's own, Hon. John P. Cook stood at the head. Among the foremost in business, in politics, early elected to the county offices and to the assembly he represented his district in congress after he had removed to Davenport. This was in 1853-55. When he left the county seat he sold his house, one of the best of its time, to Mr. John Starr. The house now stands just across the C. & N. W. track on Sixth street.

"For years Judge Bissell might have been seen walking the streets with his cane under his arm." He was known as the "old war horse." But as one has put it:

"No longer seek his merits to disclose or draw his frailties from their dread abode."

"Wells Spicer began his career with the rising city, and was school teacher, lawyer, county judge, editor, being identified in many ways with public affairs." Upon the books in the office of county clerk his signature frequently appears

during the years of 1856-7. He went to the far west soon after and was associated in the trial of John D. Lee, for the Mountain Meadow massacre, the noted Mormon event. "He became interested in mining and going out into the mountains he disappeared from the sight and knowledge of the living."³¹²

"H. C. Piatt came from the east with classical and legal learning, but as he himself has said, 'with only money enough to get him here.' He came to Iowa in 1853 and walked from Iowa City to Tipton. Elected treasurer of the county, he served in that office from 1856-59. At the time of his death he was a member of the legislature.

"It was not an infrequent custom of the legal lights, especially in the earliest times, after the business of the court was finished and something of the day yet remained, but not enough to warrant the starting by carriage to Muscatine or Davenport, to constitute themselves a legislature or lyceum to discuss such questions as 'the right of habeas corpus,' of 'trial by jury,' or some question relating to the structure of the government. A wondering boy was sometimes an interested listener."³¹³

In the first cases tried in the county Judge Williams was the presiding officer, a man very popular with his associates and afterwards a member of the supreme court. R. P. Lowe was prosecuting attorney and appeared in the county at stated intervals. He was governor of the state 1858-60.

There was Wm. H. Tuthill, whose name is mentioned on almost every occasion in which the public affairs were concerned. He was judge of the district court from 1855-7. One name among the attorneys who came to practice here and who served the people of the county in the railroad bond case, has become a name that stands for authority in the study of jurisprudence, that is the name of John F. Dillon. He began his career as a physician and practiced about two years, when he turned his attention to the law and this study he began in the office of Hon. J. P. Cook in Davenport. He reached a very high place in the courts of the country, being a member of the supreme court of the state and then in 1870 was appointed by President Grant judge of the United States Circuit Court.

J. H. Rothrock came to Tipton in 1860, from Ohio. The very next year he was elected to the assembly and became speaker pro tem of the house. At the special session called during the beginning of the war, Judge Rothrock took his seat, but before the session closed volunteered and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. On his return from the field he became a partner in the practice of law with W. P. Wolf. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the position of district judge. He was twice reelected to this office, and without opposition. During his third term he was appointed to the supreme bench, where he served for twenty years after repeated re-elections.

W. P. Wolf began teaching in this county in 1856. Later he studied law with Rush Clark, of Iowa City, and after being admitted to the bar he opened an office in Tipton, where he continued to reside until his death. He served in the senate and house as mentioned, and was elected judge of the district court in 1894 where he served until his death. Tributes were paid to his memory at that time by W. R. Boyd and Judge Rothrock.

Sylvanus Yates was the only member of the bar to be elected to the office of Circuit Judge, which position he held during the years 1869-72. He held several other offices in the course of his career as a practicing attorney.

Judge W. N. Treichler is the present occupant of the district bench from this county. He served in this position one term, commencing in 1899, and closing in 1903, and was reelected in the fall of 1906 to the same position. He has practiced in the county since 1880.

E. M. Brink, at the time of his death in 1907, was the oldest member of the Cedar County Bar, having been admitted by Judge Rothrock in 1868. He held the office of county auditor.

John T. Moffit graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan after his preparation by a college course at Cornell. He was granted the degree of M. A. later by the Iowa College. He began the practice of law here in 1887 and has continued it to the present time. His military and legislative records are found under those topics. He has served as county attorney.

Colonel Rowell, as he is now known, began the practice of law in 1896 and soon after formed the partnership which now exists in the firm of France and Rowell. The military record of this firm has been mentioned and their law history is part of the court record at every session. J. C. France is the present county attorney.

Robert G. Cousins began his practice here in 1882 and soon after was elected to the assembly. Was chosen prosecuting attorney in 1888. His service in Congress for the long period of seven terms has been mentioned.

Henry L. Huber read law with Wolf and Landt and commenced the practice of his profession in 1886. At one time the firm was Treichler and Huber. He has held the office of mayor.

One of the promising young attorneys of the county, who had won his own way through the University after a hard struggle and commenced his practice in 1884, was the son of Wm. and Barbara Coutts of Red Oak township. He was of a character that stands the test of prosperity and yet is not afraid of adversity, and his future outlook upon life was most favorable when that rude reaper of youth, death, came to take him away. He was of a keen mind and strong personality, lovable in disposition and popular among all friends. Early in life he had a definite purpose, a high respect for his chosen calling and fitted by nature and preparation to succeed. William Coutts was a young man when called, having begun his life in 1856 and leaving it in 1889. Such men are to be remembered for their examples of true endeavor. His gift of speech, his high ideals in thought, his calm submission leaves a life for fine remembrance.

W. G. W. Geiger began the study of law in the office of Wolf and Landt, afterwards continuing it in the office of Blake and Hormel of Cedar Rapids. He had been admitted to the bar before this last study and opened an office in Tipton in 1881. He is a graduate of Carthage College, holding the degree of M. A. from that institution. He has been nominated for county attorney and judge of the district court, losing the first office by a small vote in a county where the majority is usually much greater.

C. O. Boling, a member of the bar of the county for some years, holds the office of city solicitor. T. B. Hanley was a former member but has removed to

Des Moines in the interests of the fraternity he represents. F. J. Casterline is in active practice and holds the city office of superintendent of water works. Hamiel and Mather are a new firm in the county seat, although both the individual members have been active in the county in separate offices. They maintain an office in Clarence. The former firm of Wright, Leech and Wright has been dissolved and R. R. Leech continues the practice. Isaac Landt has been referred to many times as the partner of Judge Wolf, and it was in their office that several young attorneys began their study. S. S. Crittenden of Clarence is the only resident attorney of the place. C. J. Lynch of Mechanicsville was the former county attorney and is one of the two attorneys in the town, the other being W. H. Smith.

Geo. C. Hoover is the only attorney in West Branch, while Springdale has two in the persons of C. E. Mather and Tillman Todd. Lowden has but one member of this profession in the person of D. D. McGillivray.

In connection with the old-time history John Huber was mentioned in the office of assistant prosecuting attorney in the Switzer case. John L. Fyan was the member who was buried by the Tipton guards before they went to the field. J. W. Bagley announced himself an attorney in 1858.

Among the earliest physicians to come to the county there appears the name of Harvey G. Whitlock, whose name figures also in the court records to an alarming extent when one gives them a careful examination. "He was a frontier product, a doctor without skill and a man without character. He lived on Cedar street, Tipton, between Sixth and Seventh. He soon disappeared."

"Then Dr. Swan, a real physician, came on the field. He lived in a frame house with a large green lawn. The Drs. Chambers, father and son, followed soon after and the latter lived in the brick house opposite the reformed church, now owned by Mr. McBurney. He carried saddle bags and rode 'Old Fox, a loping horse.' He might have been the model for the faithful and excellent physician described in the 'Bonnie Brier Bush.' He served as surgeon in the Civil War and afterwards removed to Cedar Rapids for a more remunerative field."³¹⁴

Alexander and James Turner were among the earlier members of this profession and Turner and Carpenter are a firm of 1858. The method of getting about then was on horseback and some of these men were swift riders. Mr. Henry Hecht gives an illustration of this on the occasion when he came for Dr. Chambers, and having difficulty in awakening him on account of his sleeping so heavily after long service; the doctor once aroused put on so much speed that the messenger had hard work to keep up, such was the gait of the "loping horse."

Dr. J. F. Kennedy came to practice in Tipton in 1858 and had his office over C. L. Chambers' drug store. He was for twenty-five years the secretary of the State Board of Health and in this position did much for the sanitary conditions of the city, the county, and the state. During the Civil War he sent frequent letters from the hospital where he was on duty.

The first physician to come to Durant, Dr. E. B. Bills, was also the first justice of the peace to try a case in that town, and he did public service, as mentioned, in the senate of the state.

One of the county judges, W. P. Cowan, was by profession a physician and surgeon. It is a little difficult to understand, just now, how he filled both these duties at the same time.

H. E. Samson announced himself as a botanical physician in the later fifties, who one supposes to be in ordinary language an "herb doctor."

At this same time I. Smith was practicing in Rochester.

Mrs. Campbell of the town of Tipton announced herself as a hydropathic physician, which is a commendable method of curing a good many things.

J. M. Long of Cedar Bluffs (Gower's Ferry) issued his card in 1859.

Other physicians that may be mentioned among the members of the profession that have practiced in the county are Drs. H. H. Maynard, W. H. Axline, G. S. Focht, S. Ensign, Dr. Sansom of Tipton, Thomas Coats, E. D. Yule, William Hills, and Mrs. Dr. Williams of Clarence, J. C. Batdorf, Samuel Keith, N. S. Hubbell, E. H. Lockwood, and Scott Russell, of Mechanicsville, the latter one of the oldest physicians in point of practice in this county; Drs. E. W. Savage, H. J. Minthorn, J. F. Houser, and J. I. Bailey, of West Branch. The latter has just closed his earthly life and at a well-advanced age. He came to the state in 1851, locating in this county, moving to West Branch in 1874. He served for a time in the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. Dr. H. C. Gill located in Springdale in 1850 and was once a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county.

Of the present county medical association Dr. Runkle of Lowden is the president and Dr. P. M. Hoffman of Tipton the secretary. The members include the present practicing physicians of the county. From Lowden, Dr. Kelling; Clarence, Drs. D. T. Nicoll and J. E. Smith; Stanwood, Dr. C. W. Baker; Mechanicsville, Drs. Scott Russell and C. G. Stookey; West Branch, Drs. L. J. Leech, recently representative, as mentioned before, and J. C. McGregor; Tipton, the secretary of the association, Drs. Van Metre, Hender, Peters, Griffis, and W. M. Furnish, the only osteopathic physician in this county; Bennett, Drs. H. R. Chapman, the present senator from this district, and Rohrig, a young man just commencing his practice; Durant, Dr. E. B. Bills, the son of the first physician in the place, Drs. Meyhaus and Schumacher.

Of the dentists who have practiced here Dr. N. H. Tulloss advertised to do such work in 1858. He had an office in the old brick hotel built by John Bireley, which is now standing on Third street in Tipton. Mr. R. A. Davidson, one of the early comers to the county went to this office for treatment which resulted in the extraction of his tooth. Mr. Davidson relates his experience today since they are still fresh in his memory. The office of Dr. Tulloss was later over Childs' grocery. Dr. Tulloss was president of the State Dental Association in 1864 and 1865, or at the time it was first organized. Drs. Garber and Lattig were a firm in Tipton established in the seventies. Dr. Gould came here in 1877. In 1869 Dr. P. T. Smith of Tipton was the vice-president of the state association. Dr. Garber was the president in 1885. Dr. E. T. Rigby was secretary in 1875. Dr. Bandy was the president in 1903. Other members of the association in the county are Dr. W. A. Grove of Tipton, who has been chosen mayor of the town; Dr. Bessie S. Casebeer, who has recently returned to her former practice, and Dr. Pitman.

Dr. Shuck of Clarence is one of the long-time dentists in the county, his card appearing in the early seventies. He does not now attempt an extensive practice. Dr. G. W. Hageman has recently opened an office in Clarence. His collegiate work was taken in the University of Missouri, and he was a teacher in the high schools of Iowa. Dr. Davis is also a member of the profession practicing in Clarence. O. L. Whitson and M. J. Reidy are the dental surgeons of Mechanicsville. Dr. W. E. Haller is alone in Durant. Milo W. Munger has pleasant offices in West Branch, in the new bank building.

Dr. F. A. Neil is the resident dentist at Lowden.

SECTION XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Historical Department of Iowa at Des Moines there is an old Gazetteer which is called, "Iowa as it is in 1855;" a handbook for immigrants embracing a full description of the State of Iowa, by W. Howe Parker. Under description of counties it says:

"Cedar County was organized and settled in 1836 (dates a little early—Ed.). The county seat Tipton was laid out in 1839 (little early again). Present population of the town 583 (1855) and of the county, 7605.

"The towns and settlements in the county are Tipton, Woodridge (Woodbridge in other places), Cedar Bluffs, Pioneer P. O., Cedar P. O., Massillon P. O., Red Oak P. O., Inland P. O., Springdale P. O., Padee P. O. (Pedee), Lacton P. O., and Rochester.

"Three churches in Tipton, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Methodist, society very good. Churches of different denominations throughout the county, but the precise number of edifices cannot be ascertained. Four schools in Tipton, two public and two private, average number of pupils in each 30.

"One steam gristmill, doing but little business owing to lack of water.

"The Lyons R. R. is projected through the center of this county and mostly graded as far as Tipton and we understand the suspended work on the line will be resumed energetically by the new company this season.

"The county is made up of very excellent soil adapted to all kinds of farming purposes, and well watered generally. Timber is less abundant than in some other counties. Yet taken as a whole Cedar holds out strong inducements to the farmer and mechanic to locate within her borders."

In the chapter on "Banking Houses," nine cities are mentioned as having them, Tipton being the last, the chapter concluding as follows:

"At Tipton, W. H. Tuthill, banker and dealer in exchange and land warrants. At each of these banking houses interest is paid on special deposits, bills of exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe are bought and sold; gold and silver are bought and sold, loans effected and all other banking business transacted, save the issue of bills.

"As land agencies they buy and sell warrants, select and enter vacant lands, examine titles, etc.

"One species of coin is not current in this state; we allude to the cent and half cent, while even the three cent piece is barely tolerated and is seldom seen except in church plates and at the postoffice.

"During the Civil War all expressions of opinion concerning that contest which were made by the Iowa State Teachers' Association were intensely unionist. The first official utterance on that subject was made in its behalf by its President, C. C. Nestlerode, of Tipton, and while the state was making up its quota of the first three hundred thousand volunteers called for by President Lincoln. Inasmuch as neither this first paper can now be found on file nor the reply to it on the governor's books, I send both for a place in the publication of the State Historical Society."³¹⁵

"Tipton, Iowa, October 3, 1861.

"S. J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa

"Dear Sir: I have read with deep interest your proclamation urging the loyal men of the state to enlist in the service of their country. I address you on behalf of the teachers of Iowa that we assure you that every member of our profession that is able to bear arms, stands ready to lend a helping hand to crush this cursed rebellion. We have no traitors in our ranks. If one should attempt to enter, may the Almighty brand the mark of Cain upon his forehead.

"Not a few of our number responded to the first call of the president; many have since enlisted, and if in your opinion, we who are engaged in school room duties can serve our country better by administering lead and steel to traitors than by guarding the unprotected children of our state and preparing them for future usefulness, you can draw upon us for the remainder and your draft will not be dishonored.

"With feelings of high regard and sincere desire for the triumph of the right, I am,

Truly yours,

"C. C. NESTLERODE,

"President State Teachers' Association."

"Davenport, Iowa, October 10, 1861.

"C. C. Nestlerode, Pres. Iowa State Teachers' Association.

"Dear Sir: I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your noble offer in behalf of the teachers of Iowa with the accompanying patriotic sentiments. Such sentiments do justice to your heart, and I am sure represent the feelings of those you represent. If we cannot look to the teachers of Iowa with their intelligent and superior means of information, for correct judgment in this war and all the issues involved, and for patriotic action when the necessity occurs it would be idle to look to the masses.

"But as patriotism alike burns in the hearts of the intelligent and the ignorant, so at the present unhappy crisis a noble response is being made by all our citizens, with but very few exceptions, to the country's call.

"This response in our own state is at the present time so hearty that it does not seem necessary now to withdraw from their great field of usefulness the teachers of Iowa.

"I shall however remember with pleasure your noble and patriotic offer in the name and at the suggestion of the teachers of the state and if the necessity should arise, would unhesitatingly call upon your services.

"I hope you will convey to those you represent my kindest regards, with the most respectful consideration for yourself.

"Very respectfully,

"SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

"Governor of Iowa."

July 6, 1857, left on record in this county one of the most remarkable floods ever known. On that morning those who lived near Andrew Crawford's place were aroused by a hoarse rumbling sound as of distant thunder, and on investigation as to its cause a wall of water seemed coming down the stream, rolling everything before as if moved by some unseen power. It filled the space between the hills on the sides of the stream, presenting the appearance of a lake that had broken away from its bounds. As the flood came on it formed a series of tidal waves, not reaching a given point all at once but moving farther and farther back from its usual channel until the whole creek basin was filled. A member of the Crawford family in attempting to save some utensils near the edge of the creek found himself pursued by the water and finally had to escape as best he could. The bottom lands seemed a moving sea, covered with foam, logs, grass, long strings of fence taken away bodily and countless forms of debris from various sources. No freshet within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant had ever furnished a parallel to it in height and body of water.

When seeking for the cause the ordinary explanation does not suffice for such a thing would have happened before. Rain had fallen heavily, it is true, but only under peculiar conditions could such a fall affect the little valley in such a way. The waters of the two forks must have come together simultaneously at great height and thus caused the tremendous rise called now by the old settlers, "The flood."³¹⁶

But this first flood at Sugar Creek was more than matched in 1890 when a cloud burst came over the county and water is said to have fallen at the rate of four inches an hour when estimated in a crude way, when Rock Creek forgot its customary mild way of conducting itself for the comfort of the public and went wild in flood and torrent sufficient to carry away almost all the bridges spanning it then. One who knows of this describes the circumstances in a complete way. "It was about three in the afternoon when the rain fell for less than two hours. In plain language the 'bottom fell out,' and the water came down in a body. No one remembered such a fall of water. The train for Stanwood was just leaving and it did not return until the next day. The crew worked all night to repair breaks in the main line, when the trains were delayed for eight hours."

The storm center seemed along the basin of Rock Creek for the old settlers found it "beating the record in a single night." No life was lost, but bridges and fences were wrecked beyond any description. Out of ten county bridges across this stream only one was entirely untouched. Out of ten bridges only the one nearest Cedar could have been crossed the next day. The one nearest Beltz's Mill—a new iron bridge then of sixty feet in length—was torn from

its stone abutments and broken up. The water came pouring down the old mill race and cutting its way back to the creek, struck the east abutment in the rear and carried it away bodily. Mr. Beltz thought the water five feet higher than he had ever seen it.

The bridge at the stone mill, safe enough on most occasions, was not damaged much, since as those know who look upon the map the high water would cut across the bend and leave an island here. The race at the stone mill was built on that supposition and under some conditions no water would flow at all under this bridge. And so the story goes on to tell of all the bridges known along the stream—the same story of destruction and rapid call upon the county supervisors for their repair.

Mr. Wm. Dean was nearest to the disaster, and as a county official he was in great demand until repairs were made.

At this time also Sugar Creek made a record but nothing equal to the Rocky stream. Mr. Henry Walters was the only one then who remembered of the previous high tide of flood. Complaints came from the north part of the county in every section of the damage to roads and growing crops.

On Sunday, June 3, 1860, a great calamity fell upon Cedar County, through the northern portion particularly. About five o'clock in the afternoon the citizens of that part of the county noticed a curiously shaped cloud to the north. It had the appearance of a water spout, and such in fact it proved to be. It seemed to suddenly dip down and rise again.

The first evidence of its ravages appeared one mile north of Mechanicsville, and the oldest citizens of that community tell at this day of its awful appearance. The storm here destroyed many homes in its course and it is said nine persons were killed in that neighborhood.

From this point it passed eastward in a narrow path until it reached Onion Grove, a mile or more north of Clarence on our map at the present time. Here the storm was severe, indeed—the home of John Baker was destroyed, the wreckage being scattered in all directions. Mr. Baker was killed almost instantly; his family seriously injured. Mrs. Baker's parents, living near, were badly hurt. In the same neighborhood Samuel McMacken's house was demolished, and the owner killed. His wife escaped with serious injury. A son had his arm crushed between falling timbers.

Mr. McFadden's house was torn to pieces, Mr. Frink's moved several feet from its foundations and his stock destroyed. Horses and cattle were tossed about and instantly killed in many instances.

The storm seemed to be general for at this same time a second appeared in the eastern part of the county. The house of James Reeve's was here blown down. Mr. Gay's barn was destroyed, numerous farm buildings were picked up and material carried for miles before being deposited. Mr. Blazer's house was carried a hundred feet and then totally wrecked. At the time there were eight persons in it and all were more or less injured.

East of Onion Grove—Clarence—the storm was more terrific than here. The town of Comanche, further east in the state, was entirely destroyed. About one hundred lost their lives in this neighborhood. (For a full account of the Comanche hurricane see the History of Iowa by Gov. B. F. Gue.)

Many eye witnesses have written and told of this storm. Their accounts written or told at the time are very vivid and indicate the terrible scenes of the day following and the sorrowful events brought about by the destructive tornado here and elsewhere in the year 1860.

One says: "A cloud, most singular in appearance hung over the town and community. The earth, so far as the eye could reach, seemed cloaked in a peculiar green, while the cloud overhead was writhing and twisting and was lashed into fury by some invisible force. There was a general stampede for the doors to fasten and, if possible, keep them fastened. Every house seemed rocking to its very foundation and trembled as if an earthquake was beneath us. The wind was but of brief duration—scarcely ten minutes in all. They were minutes of suspense—and they seemed ages to those waiting. On going to my south window I found my stable a complete ruin. The dwelling house of Mr. Kenlon of Onion Grove was knocked off its 'pins.' (Houses were built with no foundation and set up off the ground on short blocks sawed from a log and these are the 'pins' referred to here.—Ed.) The lumber yard of McClellan & Co. was a scene of confusion, the boards flying in every direction, and the large new wood house of the railroad company (C. & N. W. now) was 'caved in.' Shortly after I was called to the country and at almost every step I was retarded in my journey by fallen trees. I cannot stop to tell of the loss of property—it is too great to describe—but the wounded humanity must be first accounted for.

"I stopped at Fred Piper's, on the south line of Jones County. Here I found his two daughters, the oldest and the youngest of the family, dead; himself, wife and two other children all injured. I met Drs. Younkers and Stone. They reported a little child of Elisha Miller's dead. Dr. Mershaun reported Mrs. William Allen and whole family of three children dead and Mr. Allen in a dying condition. John Niles, a young man passing at the time, stopped for shelter, and he, too, was in a dangerous condition."³¹⁷

From another eye witness at Mechanicsville: "The tragedy of last Sunday night is not one of merely local interest but one that will be a fruitful topic of conversation in every state in the Union. The oldest inhabitant does not recollect of ever having seen or read of any storm so fearfully destructive of life and property.

"Towns and villages that were the homes of happy people on that Sunday morning are now by that storm alone 'numbered with the things that were.'

"A little boy in the Burger settlement was seized by the whirl, and as he was passing up caught the top of a large tree. Another blast brought the tree to the ground and the little fellow along. He was almost covered with leaves and rubbish and yet was able to extricate himself and reach shelter.

"A man was found south of Mount Vernon who until Thursday had not been recognized, and the belief was current that he came from across the river. 'Squire Saums, who lives at Inland Grove, some five miles north of this place, says that when the storm was at its very worst his wife and daughters told him twice that they distinctly heard some persons screaming and he now believes it was some person passing in the whirl who had been picked up from the earth by its violence. This could not be impossible since huge timbers were picked up and carried for miles."

The prosperous neighborhoods untouched by this dreadful calamity very promptly sent aid to the injured and endeavored in many ways to comfort the sorrowing, but not all the burden could be removed in one short season. The entire family of Mr. Allen at Onion Grove were buried at one time. A solemn procession of citizens followed them to the cemetery, and among them all not a single relative to mourn since none lived in the state and messages and transportation were not as now, when one can cross the continent in time to bury his dead. All these were laid side by side in the same grave—the father, the mother, the three children, according to their respective ages. This was a sight the silent gathering of people will always remember.

Mr. Piper, who was so badly injured, told of his experiences in the following language: His first efforts were given to keeping the door closed, but failing in this he went “rolling and tumbling like a wagon wheel,” after his log house was blown away. His wife, as soon as able for the storm, went in search of her family. As mentioned before, two of them were killed, and the others she found and carried them all, including her injured husband, into a shelter of an uninjured portion of the barn.

During this storm all who were fortunate enough to reach a cellar were uninjured. In later years “storm caves” have been provided by many families in districts accustomed to experiences of the tornado kind.

The amount of stock killed and the peculiar ways of slaughter are almost beyond belief, but are vouched for by people of the time. All animal life in the path of the storm was subjected to vast injury—even the smaller rodents that one supposes safe in the earth whenever exposed suffered death.

This storm was so extensive that reports came from it across Lake Michigan and one report gives it as four hundred and fifty miles in extent from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to the northeastern corner of Ottawa County, Michigan. In counties lying west of Cedar much damage was reported and on Lake Michigan a schooner was wrecked by it.³¹⁸

A severe storm struck Cedar County in April, 1883, coming from the southwest making its first appearance here in Iowa township. Opinions seem to agree that two clouds met at the farm of Mr. Woolley, a half mile east and two miles south of Springdale. Damage was mild here, but at Jason Negus' it took out buildings and fences clear.

Samuel Mather's large barn was left a complete wreck, with five horses buried under the ruins of the barn on which was left thirty tons of hay which had to be cut away to rescue the animals. One valuable animal was found crushed to death in the ruins. A couple riding along the road were caught by the wind and thrown out of the carriage.

The barn of John Leonard was torn from its foundation and his horses imprisoned. James Phelps met with the greatest misfortune. Both his house and barn were destroyed. The house was made of cement and was crushed out of shape, one wall bending in and the other bending out, while partitions and floors were torn apart and windows and doors removed. This was the old “Maxson place,” where the family all ran into a cave thirty-eight years before to save their lives from a tornado which crossed almost at right angles to this one. One may

see the effects of this storm in the forties on the "old stone house," where it has been secured by iron rods, if he chooses to pay it a visit.

During this storm of '83 Mrs. Willard Maxson ran into a hen house for shelter when the building was caught up and tumbled over and over, injuring her badly.

Large timbers were carried through the air and thrust into the ground with force enough to fix them there. Like all storms of this kind, it was intermittent and left certain sections unharmed, appearing again six miles farther on toward Center township where it was last heard from. This storm passed west of Tipton over the Aldrich farm, doing some damage there. At the old Lee farm the windmill tower was torn from its foundation and driven through the barn roof. There was no loss of human life, yet the people of the neighborhood of Springdale assembled and made arrangements to assist those who had been unfortunate.³¹⁹

The Presbyterian church, Tipton, was once damaged severely by lightning. In September, 1888, the Rev. Mr. Townsend going to the north window of the parsonage saw that the church, a short distance away, was on fire. This was about four o'clock in the morning and a startling thunder clap had awakened the entire town. The pastor summoned Mr. Piatt across the street and these two succeeded in putting the fire out. Not until morning could the entire damage be determined. The church then was surmounted by a square tower, and a spire some thirty-five feet in height above this had been struck by the bolt and it had torn the covering entirely off, leaving the bare scantling of the framework. The windows of the tower were blown out as if a mine had exploded within. The plastering on the arch of the church when it broke through was thrown across the building to the opposite side shattering the window. The metal about the panes of glass was melted, the casings torn off and the sash left hanging by the weight cords. Where the electricity struck the ground it penetrated to unknown depths and the ground was plowed up like a furrow. The building had been insured the day previous to this lightning stroke.

July 4, 1876, was a great day in Cedar County. One of the largest crowds in history assembled at the county seat to honor the anniversary. Only one dreadful accident marred the occasion.

The word went over the crowd that "two men had been shot to pieces." A great stampede at once took place in the direction of the accident. The salute was being fired on the slope just south of the Presbyterian church, when a premature discharge of the cannon occurred. Frank Clark had his left arm torn away and his right hand so injured that amputation of part of it was necessary. Captain Sanford was burned and his right hand badly lacerated.

Eight miles southeast of Tipton, on the Muscatine road, in the home of Gilbert Johnston, who emigrated from the south part of Scotland to this county in 1840, stands an old time-piece that Mr. Johnston thinks may be two hundred or more years old. It is doubtless the oldest clock in the county, and maybe in the state. It was an old clock when Mr. Johnston's grandfather purchased it, when a young man in the south part of Scotland, and with his young bride moved into his new home, where for sixty years it struck off the fleeting hours. It came to Gilbert Johnston as a legacy at his grandfather's death, crossed the ocean with him when he was a youth of eighteen, and has been in his possession for sixty years, since 1840 articulating time in Cedar County.

When Mr. Johnston brought the clock to America it was enclosed in a heavy oaken case, deeply carved. Twenty years ago this case had become a mere shell through the ravages of worms and the dry decay of sheer old age, and had to be replaced by the carpenter with another that, like the former, "was taller by half than the old man himself, though it weighed not a pennyweight more." The key, though a veritable windlass in size and made of solid steel, was also worn out and had to be replaced by another twenty years ago, as were also the cords. Other than this and cleaning and oiling, it has had no repairs.

The very substantial works are of steel and brass and look good for two hundred years more. It has a brass dial plate, with the numerals expressed by Roman letters, and outside of this circle the minutes of the hour expressed in Arabian figures. It has also a second hand, tells the day of the week, and has a resonant brass bell which sounds the hours with a voice a modern clock might envy for clearness. By touching a spring it may be made to strike at any time, but always, when so invited to speak, repeats the notes of the preceding hour; never till the proper times arrives will it strike the succeeding hour. For, like George Washington, it "cannot tell a lie."

On the lower part of the dial plate, in English script, in a hand an American schoolboy might covet, is inscribed, "Will Wilson, Kendal;" thus revealing its English origin. Kendal is an English town on the frontier near Scotland, where the old clock, then young, rang its sweet bell many years before George Washington was born or Rip Van Winkle took his little nap. Still in Mr. Johnston's home it stands and keeps excellent time. With a feeling of awe we heard its bell sound the hours as it did, when the Mayflower's trip was yet fresh in the minds of the people, and we wondered if this old clock would not still be in somebody's sitting room ringing out the hours of the millenium morn.³²⁰

The old iron cannon that did duty for many years on Memorial Day and July 4 was finally disposed of in a last explosion on July 4, 1897. The old gun was a relic of the Mexican War and at one time came from some old battlefield. "Tinner" Hammond brought it to the court square some time in the sixties and on each succeeding Fourth of July it spoke its Independence.

It was the premature discharge of this gun that cost Frank Clark an arm and crippled a hand for Captain Sanford. At another time some boys with more zeal than good judgment loaded it to the muzzle for noise, which they got and also a big bill of expenses for broken windows in the vicinity.

Then it was that those in authority ordered the gun out of town. By some means it was taken to Wald and later discovered, as all things forbidden are, and on a second occasion it was loaded for the usual early noise on an insane Fourth of July. Now it lost its voice forever, since it was blown into a thousand fragments and they have not all been found yet. One piece cut off a telephone pole; another went through Mrs. Campbell's woodshed. The gun was fired in the Monument Park, but no one was hurt.

That genius may work out means to satisfy the needs of men in emergencies is well illustrated by the home-made mill, if the expression may be allowed, constructed by Mr. Brisbane, an early settler of Springdale township. He had long had his mind fixed on the water power of the little stream—Wapsinonoc. By means of a crude dam built of brush and logs and a hollowed log for the sluice-

way he led the flowing stream to his water wheel, made of two cross pieces passing through a pole which served as the main shaft, and for a rim another pole flattened on two sides and bent around the ends of the cross pieces. In this circular pole were bored a number of holes and two-inch uprights about two feet long placed, to which were attached wings eighteen inches long, formed of boards and furnishing a large surface for the flow of water to strike as it came on its way from the dam above.

The shaft to which these fans were attached was placed between two trees for support and extended beyond the tree for some distance. To this was attached a pulley connected with a shaft that carried power to an old cast iron mill costing about fifty dollars—the kind that were formerly run by horse power, and if used now by a gasoline engine. This mill ground eight bushels in twenty-four hours and ran night and day. While its owner slept it toiled on under his arrangements to keep corn in the hopper all the time.

In 1870 the silver excitement at Rochester was matched by another sensation in the “iron ore” found in Shearer and Gray’s quarry near the “old stone mill.” By those of experience in such things, including Mr. Geo. Schmucker, it was pronounced ore of a fine quality and specimens were shown that bore out his assertion. It was found in a clay rift in the sandstone in this quarry.

In 1871 considerable excitement was aroused by the activity of the silver interests at Rochester and vicinity. One item of the time reads very much like a rich find: “Rochester is noted for its silver mines. We were informed by one of the mining companies that a man had been sent for a crusher and it would be ready for operation by April 1. (This was in September, 1871.) Mr. C. informs us that there is no doubt of its paying. One ton of the quartz sent to Chicago contained twenty dollars in gold and sixty dollars in silver. A specimen of the quartz was taken from the farm of Mr. John Russel, twenty-seven feet under ground. An old California miner states that it bids fair to be as rich as the California mines.

The time of the commissioners during the ten years from forty to fifty was taken up in great measure in hearing and acting on petitions for roads in the county and providing for its government. It is a gradual development of the division of labor in matters of county affairs. At first a number of duties fell to one officer that now are found in different departments. Details of affairs came before the board of commissioners that would be settled now by the officer in charge. The rapid settlement of the county in the years from forty up made roads imperative and this is evident upon the records. Other matters of crossing streams, caring for the rights of property, and securing funds to run the government were in evidence at every session.

To illustrate: To help clear the county of wolves a bounty of one dollar per scalp is offered if the person claiming it can furnish six at one time. License to run anything seemed necessary. Grocery stores must pay, ferries must secure the right to obstruct a stream and then the county fixed the rates. A license was issued in 1845 to John Culberston to sell liquor, for the amount of thirty dollars for the year. A petition was presented later on, 1849, by the citizens of Tipton and vicinity, fifty-four names attached, praying that the board would not issue any

liquor license. This was laid on the table and so far as any record goes was never taken off.

A great many of the residents of the county during the gold fever in California thought that there was more in the yellow metal than in Iowa farms and made the long journey across the plains and home the same way or by way of the Isthmus or Nicaragua and then concluded to dig the gold from the soil of the home county. Some thrilling tales are told by these adventures, and they are doubtless true, yet one is led to wonder how they ever lived to return to the home they left. Some years ago one veteran of the '49 campaign asked for a reunion of these men, but history does not state that he succeeded in getting his friends together. Among these men we find the names of Munroe Adams, the four Walters Brothers, Blalock, Diltz, Wm. Knott, Basil Wiggins, who walked across Nicaragua, Montgomery Fraseur, and J. M. Adams with probably many others who have been forgotten.

There was a teacher of geography in the early days who went about teaching that new subject, then, by means of rhymes set to music. On one of these occasions in 1860 he was assaulted on the road by some unknown party. He attributed the assault to his open support of the anti-slavery movement when in the society of the opposite faith, or, as he said, to his attempting to teach singing when he did not know a note. His name was W. B. Grinnell.

Some say that a soldier of the Revolutionary War is buried in the county and search has been made for some one who could locate the grave. Some who knew have long since died and the nearest that it can be ascertained now is that the grave was in the old cemetery where the remains must still lie since they were not removed to the Masonic cemetery when that was laid out, 1862. O. M. Culver wrote of this some years ago and referred to the fact of his being buried with military honors by the military company of Colonel Henry Hardman, who happened to be drilling his company when the burial took place in Tipton. If the remains of this old soldier are still resting in the northeastern part of the corporation, just southeast of the school building, it would be near enough to an exact location to secure the marking of the spot with a monument as has been done elsewhere. This burial occurred in 1844.

Sleeping in the Masonic cemetery are the bodies of several soldiers of the War of 1812. These names are Daniel Linn, Mustoe Chambers, Colonel Samuel Daniels and one whose christian name seems to be missing, Walters. In the Inland cemetery are two more, Jeremiah Argo and James Wharton. There may be others, but they are not found in the record.

Mormon Hollow seems to be unfamiliar to the men and women who live here today, and it is only by accident that its past history can be arrived at at all. If one should say "to take the road to Mormon Hollow," his instructions would not be very definite to most people.

The Masonic cemetery lies in the forks of the road leading to "Mormon Hollow and Miller's Mill," the south road is understood to go toward the camping ground of a party of Mormons who camped there, two miles southwest of Tipton, when Rochester was a metropolis. One Wright was the leader of the camp, and a Mr. Lynn, of Rochester, besides Dr. Whitlock, of doubtful reputation, were interested in the safety of the company.

Away back in the youthful days of men now carrying on the business of the place there were a few mechanics who have been remembered in a special way. A few references now interesting as of historical value are taken from the "Forges of Tipton":

"For twenty-nine years when this article was written Mr. R. H. Adams had made music on his anvil. For six years he was the only blacksmith in the place. He often rose at two o'clock and forged ten shoes by daybreak and each day's work was planned for by his customers for two weeks in advance. He did the smithing for James Safley for all the years mentioned. His first job was for Wm. Knott and amounted to the sum of six cents. Perry Thompson, who died but recently, was a partner of Mr. Adams.

"Michael Cottrell wielded the hammer for many years, his specialty being the shoeing of horses. Four horses per day was his stint and when one figures the number for a year at that rate he is able to understand the steady industry of the shoer."

On more than one occasion the square where the public library now stands in the town of Tipton was the camping ground of wagon trains on their way to Pike's Peak in '59. The older residents tell of these numerous parties and of how often they came back over the same road sadder and wiser than when they went the other way.

Great herds of cattle sometimes came through the country, having been driven from the great feeding grounds in the southwest. On one occasion it is mentioned that four hundred head, three months from Texas, passed through the county.

(For the Muscatine Journal.)

"Tipton, Ia., August 7, 1849.

"Editor Journal:

"Our election passed off very quietly yesterday with the exception of some little excitement in the election of county commissioners. The Loco candidate was in favor of licensing doggeries and the Whig candidate was opposed to it. I regret to record the fact that with this issue before them the people of Cedar County elected a man by fifty votes or more who openly prates of the advantages a civilized community are to receive in the shape of revenue derived from these earthly hells and sinks of moral pollution. 'Old Billy,' the commissioner elect, says: 'Finally, I reckon, as how, as we had better give 'em license, and as how we may make that much for the county, I allow, as how, pre-haps, may-be so, I reckon so!' Go it, ye dogger-eyes!

"The Locos elected their whole county ticket, except recorder and treasurer, and surveyor. We have not heard the exact majorities from all the townships, but I suppose the Loco candidates for the Board of Public Works are considerably ahead. The voters of the county were not all out. Probably 100 less votes were polled than there are voters in the county.³²¹ Yours, etc.

"*****"

(Iowa Democratic Enquirer, February 21, 1852.)

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL.

We were shown a caricature the other evening, representing an attempt at the removal of the county public buildings to Rochester from Tipton, in which some of the prominent characters of that county stand out in bold relief.

The picture represents the court house with a yoke of oxen hitched to it, their tongues lolling and they panting, "not from notoriety but from sheer exhaustion," in their endeavors to start the building. Ridgeway, their driver, is whipping, "hollering," and urging them on, while Green sits astride the cone of the house, cheering and telling them to go ahead and he'll secure the citizens against any or all taxation that may be imposed for the removal. Others were represented with their shoulders to the wheel, pro and con, striving to their utmost to carry out the wishes of their leaders.

On the other side of the oxen and just in front of the building stood Swetland with the ballot box under his arm, calling on them to desist or he would again leave for California. Another individual whose name we disremember, but who, it appears, met with some mishap, either at home or abroad while in California, is in great earnest, swearing that "the drones in Cedar beat California bad." There were others, too, with ropes attached to the building making them fast to stumps and other places, offering at the same time to compromise by giving Rochester the jail, but not the court house.

The caricature is a good one and will answer for similar occasions elsewhere, by changing a few names.³²²

There is a query in the mind of every newcomer and perhaps in the minds of others who stop to consider the matter as to why the courthouse stands on the side of the square instead of in the center. From the records it must have been due to the insistence of one in authority who could not be persuaded to view the matter any other way. "Petition and protest were unavailing. The affair was duly satirized by a poet of the time showing the peril to the town from the tipping over of the square."

The election of 1841 was undoubtedly the most exciting one that ever occurred in the county. One candidate represented Tipton, and the other one Rochester, and either one was voted for regardless of political preferences or prejudices. The county seat question, like the rod of the ancient Jewish leader, swallowed up all others, and the interest manifested on the election day was so great that every legal vote in the county was polled. It was even intimated that some who were not legal voters had exercised the right of franchise. The result was not long in doubt. Higginson, having some thirty majority in Cedar, was elected as the votes of Jones and Linn, the one for and the other against, were about equally divided.³²³

In 1846 the county seat contest was practically ended and politics, it is now said, took up its usual or customary routine. Parties lined up with few exceptions as they were in older settled states. Before this time it did not make so much difference as to party—Whig or Democrat—as it did whether the candidate was for Rochester or Tipton and this fact is mentioned more fully in the references in another chapter on county affairs.

At the election for county officers for the year 1846, as just mentioned, the principal contest was for sheriff, the candidate on the Democratic ticket being Patterson Fleming, and on the Whig, Joseph Denson.

The county was thoroughly canvassed, and the result was considered extremely doubtful, as although the Democrats had a considerable majority, there was quite a number who would not support the sheriff as a candidate and it was confidently asserted that Culbertson, Swetland and Finch, and other leading Democrats, would openly support Denson.

The election of that fall was an exciting one, according to the authority, and all kinds of inducements were offered to secure votes. Among other means, there being no Good Templars at that time, James W. Wall was supplied with funds and with this means secured a barrel of whiskey for the polls at Tipton and Archibald Scott was similarly employed at Rochester. Both parties were accustomed to use such persuasion at elections and after a keen contest in votes and spirits, the votes resulted in a small majority for Mr. Fleming. A few days before the election the old campaign argument made much of in the county seat contest—the song ridiculing the opposing candidate was sung through the county. The same names occur as in former contests indicating that a few controlled the destinies of the county even at the time.

When the agitation of the doctrines of the Republican party extended westward the call came for organization in this county and the names signed to that first call are on record. This was in 1855, the first candidates for national officers being nominated the following year. The list of signers to that first document appear below: N. C. Swank, J. W. Cattell, Wells Spicer, Robt. Gower, Nelson Rathbun, Geo. Smith, Joe Kent, Andrew Ford, C. McAllough, E. A. Gray, Thomas James, John Boydston, Merrill Willey, R. C. Knott, Wm. Green, W. A. Rigby, O. C. Jack, Samuel Dewell.

LEGEND OF THE WAPSIPINICON RIVER.

There is a picturesque story of the naming of the Wapsipinicon which should not be without interest to young and old. The foundation for the sketch comes from one of the story tellers of the land, a man deeply versed in the lore of woodland, water and savage people, and his tale is merely legendary.

Once upon a time, long ago, when the red man still roamed the prairies of this country, hunted, trapped, and fished along its streams, gathered themselves into primitive villages, there grew upon the shores of the great "Father of Waters," near a city of the present day, a little hamlet occupied by the bravest warriors of the Blackhawk tribe. About two days' ride toward the setting sun was another Indian village, similar in some respects to the first, but belonging to another people. Beyond the hills that bordered the great stream lay the rolling prairies for miles away.

Knasqueton was a little Sioux village, seemingly dropped from the clouds into this very spot, for it was miles before another could be found, the one of the Blackhawk people being the nearest. The scenery did not modify the revengeful spirit of the stern old warriors, for they were still full of enmity. But the women of the hamlet seemed to a degree to understand and appreciate the scenery.

Among the most interesting admirers of the village was "Wapsie," daughter of Chief "Good Heart." Her mother had long since answered to the call of the "Great Spirit" and been laid to rest, but little "Wapsie" had never known her loss, for Chief "Good Heart," however stern in other directions, treated her tenderly. She was trained in all the arts of wood craft, to row, to swim, to run with the strongest, owned the lightest canoe, the daintiest bow and arrows, and wore the softest moccasins and brightest beads—and received the homage from the whole village accordingly. But all this could not affect her generous and loving disposition. She had lovers by the score, brave young fellows who dared everything for her. For a long time the tomahawk had been buried, and peace had reigned among the tribes by the stream, but one day a Blackhawk warrior was missing from his tribe, and search being made his body was found pierced with arrows, which were recognized as belonging to the Crows. An alliance of Sioux with the Blackhawk people was formed to avenge this death, and thus it came about that "Pinicon," the son of Black Feather, met the daughter of "Good Heart," the beautiful "Wapsie." Jealous suitors were in abundance, but her preference for "Pinicon" becoming known only one, "Fleet Foot," continued his suit. He determined upon a wicked plan to treacherously follow the favorite. On the evening of the wedding day the lovers decided to row upon the river. "Fleet Foot" knew of this plan and went thither. Mayhap cruel fortune favored him for while a crazy warrior was plunging through the forest a boat was leisurely making its way up stream. They did not land but conversed while seated in their canoe. At some expression uttered by "Pinicon," "Wapsie" raised her hand to his lips. This caress was too much for the jealous one concealed nearby and he shot an arrow into the heart of "Pinicon." Wapsie sprang to him and in so doing overturned the canoe. They sank together. "Wapsie-Pinicon."³²⁴

REFERENCE

- ¹ Address of C. C. Nourse at Philadelphia, 1876.
- ² Dr. R. D. Parsons, Address.
- ³ Data, History of 1878, Cedar County.
- ⁴ See 3. History of 1878, Cedar County.
- ⁵ See 4.
- ⁶ See 2.
- ⁷ See 2.
- ⁸ See 2.
- ⁹ See 2.
- ¹⁰ See 2.
- ¹¹ See 2.
- ¹² Mrs. Margaret Jennings and Miss Sterrett.
- ¹³ Tacitus Hussey, Annals of Iowa, January, 1910.
- ¹⁴ See 13.
- ¹⁵ Miss Elmae Jeffers.
- ¹⁶ Montgomery Fraseur, Tipton.
- ¹⁷ Mrs. Mary C. Emerick, Cass Township.
- ¹⁸ Mrs. McClure.
- ¹⁹ Bessie Platt, for Mrs. Casebeer.
- ²⁰ Mrs. Albaugh, Mechanicsville.
- ²¹ Montgomery Fraseur, Tipton.
- ²² Annals of Iowa. (Probably 1867 to 1871.)
- ²³ Data from Cedar County Post, 1872-3.
- ²⁴ See 23.
- ²⁵ See 23.
- ²⁶ Lowden News.
- ^{26a} Alonzo Shaw, Hollywood, California.
- ²⁷ Advertiser Correspondent, 1870.
- ²⁸ Advertiser Correspondent, 1871.
- ²⁹ Advertiser Correspondent, 1872.
- ³⁰ E. E. Cook, Address, 1883.
- ³¹ Hon. R. G. Cousins, Address, 1884.
- ³² James Burnside, Address, 1889.
- ³³ Item, Advertiser, 1897.
- ³⁴ Data from Interviews.
- ³⁵ C. H. Wickersham, Cedar Rapids Gazette, July, 1906.
- ³⁶ C. H. Wickersham, Cedar Rapids Gazette, July, 1905.
- ³⁷ Correspondent Advertiser, 1898.
- ³⁸ Acts of Wisconsin Territory Legislative Assembly, Second Session, No. 6; Third Session, No. 13; Second Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, Chap. 17.
- ³⁹ County Records, Proceedings of Commissioners, attached to Book A, Auditor's Office.
- ⁴⁰ See 39. Changes in Counties attached to Cedar; Johnson referred to here.
- ⁴¹ See first book of Court Records, Clerk's Office.
- ⁴² In Johnson County.
- ⁴³ Attached for Election and Judicial Purposes.
- ⁴⁴ See Map 1848, Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
- ⁴⁵ Rockingham was south of Davenport.
- ⁴⁶ No money to pay with until taxes could be collected.
- ⁴⁷ See Records, County Clerk's Office, R. P. Lowe, Prosecuting Attorney.
- ⁴⁸ Store at Antwerp.
- ⁴⁹ First financial report of county.
- ⁵⁰ First provision for permanent record.
- ⁵¹ First order for county supplies on record.
- ^{51a} Book 1, Page 54, Court Records.
- ⁵² See 38.
- ⁵³ See 39.

- ⁵⁴ This was in accordance with the provisions of the Territorial Legislature.
- ⁵⁵ See 39.
- ⁵⁶ Book A, Auditor's Office, First Session.
- ⁵⁷ Corrected by present members of family.
- ⁵⁸ That is, schools from a county point of view.
- ⁵⁹ See 56.
- ⁶⁰ See 38.
- ⁶¹ History of 1878, page 335 et seq.
- ⁶² See 54 and 39, and Book A, MSS. attached, last session, Auditor's Office.
- ⁶³ Dr. R. D. Parsons, Address.
- ⁶⁴ W. H. Tuthill, Address, 1876, Advertiser.
- ⁶⁵ Founders of the Red Oak Old Settlers Association, the first movement toward a County Organization.
- ⁶⁶ Asked him a question on his relation to the Mormons. Whitlock had something to do with the Mormon Camp in "Mormon Hollow."
- ⁶⁷ See 61.
- ^{67a} Advertiser, 1860.
- ⁶⁸ See 64.
- ⁶⁹ Book A, Supervisor's Minutes.
- ⁷⁰ Book 4, Supervisor's Minutes, page 159.
- ⁷¹ Book 4, Supervisor's Minutes, page 418.
- ⁷² Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 436.
- ⁷³ Book 4, Supervisor's Minutes, page 554.
- ⁷⁴ Record B-1, County Court Record.
- ⁷⁵ Record B-77, County Court Record.
- ⁷⁶ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 522.
- ⁷⁷ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 131.
- ⁷⁸ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, pages 312-320.
- ⁷⁹ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page (1)
- ⁸⁰ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 277.
- ⁸¹ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 302.
- ⁸² Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 497.
- ⁸³ Book 2, Supervisor's Minutes, page 611. A law had been passed by the assembly, allowing the use of \$25,000 of county money for such expenditure before the Cedar Bluffs bridge was built. Robert Gower made his offer of the subscription before he knew of this and the board accepted it.
- ⁸⁴ Book 4, Supervisor's Minutes, pages 115-175.
- ⁸⁵ Code of Iowa, 1851, Chapter 15.
- ⁸⁶ Code of Iowa, 1851, Chapter 2.
- ⁸⁷ Advertiser, 1854.
- ⁸⁸ Correspondent to Advertiser, 1860.
- ⁸⁹ Report by Lawrie Tatum.
- ⁹⁰ History of 1878, page 526.
- ⁹¹ Miss Elmae Jeffers.
- ⁹² Interview.
- ⁹³ See Clarence.
- ⁹⁴ See Industrial Section.
- ⁹⁵ Advertiser, 1857.
- ⁹⁶ See 95.
- ⁹⁷ Dr. R. D. Parsons, Address.
- ⁹⁸ Advertiser, 1867.
- ⁹⁹ Mrs. Ellen McClure.
- ¹⁰⁰ Advertiser, 1855.
- ¹⁰¹ History of 1878, 458 et seq.
- ¹⁰² Advertiser, 1881; Conservative, 1881.
- ¹⁰³ Advertiser, 1886.

- ¹⁰⁴ Conservative, 1894.
- ¹⁰⁵ E. Grinnell, 1876, letter. (There was a church before this date in Tipton.)
- ¹⁰⁶ See Agricultural Societies.
- ¹⁰⁷ Fisher's "Durant," loaned by Wm. Wulf, Durant.
- ¹⁰⁸ Advertiser, August, 1856.
- ¹⁰⁹ Atlas, 1901, page 157.
- ¹¹⁰ Lowden News.
- ¹¹¹ Mrs. Eunice Frink Cartwright, formerly County Superintendent.
- ¹¹² Miss Elmae Jeffers, special report.
- ¹¹³ Miss Edith Phelps, special report.
- ¹¹⁴ Fisher's "Durant," by Miss Hulda Miller, report.
- ¹¹⁵ Miss Edna Fawcett, report.
- ¹¹⁶ Lawrie Tatum, see sketch.
- ¹¹⁷ C. H. Wickersham, Cedar Rapids Gazette.
- ¹¹⁸ History of 1878.
- ¹¹⁹ See Courts.
- ¹²⁰ Mrs. Henry Emerick, an early teacher in Linn township. She has kept a diary for fifty years.
- ¹²¹ Montgomery Fraseur.
- ¹²² Miss Myrtle Hines, report.
- ¹²³ John W. Reeder, address at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Tipton Union Schools, 1907. Mr. Reeder was formerly a teacher with C. C. Nestlerode in these schools.
- ¹²⁴ Mrs. Stephen W. Rathbun, a primary teacher in Springdale and Tipton, in the later fifties.
- ¹²⁵ "Iowa Instructor," 1859-60, found in the Tipton Public Library, the only copy available.
- ¹²⁶ C. R. Aurner in Register and Leader, 1906; data from "Iowa Instructor."
- ¹²⁷ Minutes of Reunion, 1887; address of C. C. Nestlerode.
- ¹²⁸ Advertiser, November, 1860.
- ¹²⁹ Files now in Cedar County Bank, Murrow and James, Editors and Proprietors.
- ¹³⁰ H. A. Curtis, Cleburne, Texas, suggested by Miss Mae Cryder.
- ¹³¹ County Records, Superintendent's Office.
- ¹³² John McClelland, Mechanicsville.
- ¹³³ Lowden News.
- ¹³⁴ History of 1878 and J. D. Reid, County Recorder.
- ¹³⁵ See 131.
- ¹³⁶ Chas. Meyers, report.
- ¹³⁷ Now Mrs. Henry Emerick, see 120.
- ¹³⁸ Miss Georgia Dance, report.
- ¹³⁹ See Section Fifteen.
- ¹⁴⁰ Letter, M. F. Helmar, Mechanicsville.
- ¹⁴¹ Miss Winifred McKibben, report.
- ¹⁴² Miss Mildred Oetting, report.
- ¹⁴³ Advertiser, May, 1860.
- ¹⁴⁴ Mrs. A. N. Filson, formerly County Superintendent. (All excepting the sketch of her administration.—Ed.)
- ¹⁴⁵ Supervisor's Minutes, 1876; page 283, et seq.
- ¹⁴⁶ Supervisor's Minutes, 1884-85; page 472, et seq.
- ¹⁴⁷ Mrs. Henry Emerick.
- ¹⁴⁸ Dr. R. D. Parsons, Address.
- ¹⁴⁹ Church History, fiftieth anniversary.
- ¹⁵⁰ Church Records, 1841, et seq.
- ¹⁵¹ Data from Rev. A. P. Cooper.
- ¹⁵² Conservative, October, 1906.
- ¹⁵³ Rev. W. A. Montgomery.

- 154 Mrs. L. Z. Ayres.
- 155 Data from Mr. William Shearer.
- 156 P. C. means the preacher in charge.
- 157 History written by Mrs. Wm. Gilmore, at the time of dedication and published in the city papers.
- 158 Mr. W. B. Reeder.
- 159 Rev. James Ballz.
- 160 Fisher's "Durant."
- 161 From old records at Stanwood Charge.
- 162 Lowden News.
- 163 Reformed Church Herald, Tipton, Rev. J. N. Naly, Editor.
- 164 Rev. J. Kent Rizer.
- 165 Rev. J. H. Brammer.
- 166 Rev. Emil Hansen.
- 167 Data from Rev. W. G. Nagel.
- 168 Data from Rev. H. A. Knebel.
- 169 Rev. John A. Glenn.
- 170 From Old Records found at City National Bank.
- 171 Fisher's "Durant," 1878.
- 172 Data from Rev. Hofgarrrd.
- 173 Miss Hulda Miller, report.
- 174 See 171.
- 175 History of 1878.
- 176 See 171.
- 177 Lowden News.
- 178 Advertiser, 1856.
- 179 Wm. Mather, Springdale.
- 180 Data furnished by Alex. Spear.
- 181 Data and statement, by F. G. Langfeldt, cashier.
- 182 Data and statement, by W. H. Crecilius, cashier.
- 183 Data and statement, by H. H. Peterson, cashier.
- 184 W. J. Moore, president.
- 185 Data furnished by Frank Parsons, clerk.
- 186 Data and statement, D. L. Diehl, cashier.
- 187 Advertiser, 1905, and statement.
- 188 See 186.
- 189 Data and statement, E. P. Wingert, cashier.
- 190 From Bank directory only.
- 191 Data from J. F. Adair, cashier.
- 192 C. H. Haesemyer, cashier.
- 193 P. V. N. Myers, cashier.
- 194 C. J. Lynch, bank attorney.
- 195 M. E. Gibeaut, cashier.
- 196 Advertiser, July 7, 1910.
- 197 From original policy furnished by F. L. Sheldon.
- 197a From data by Wm. Mather and State Auditor's Report.
- 198 Wm. Mather, secretary.
- 199 W. J. Moore, president.
- 200 Dr. H. R. Chapman, president and manager.
- 201 Stanwood Herald, July, 1910.
- 202 Data from Helmer and Gortner bank.
- 203 Data from M. E. Nelson, proprietor.
- 204 Data from E. Wilson.
- 205 Advertiser files, 1883.
- 206 Correspondent unknown.
- 207 Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. XI.

- ²⁰⁸ See 207.
- ²⁰⁹ Fisher's "Durant" and Items from History of 1878, and newspaper files of the period.
- ²¹⁰ John McClelland.
- ²¹¹ See map 1848, Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids.
- ²¹² Joseph Albin, West Branch.
- ²¹³ History of 1878, page 431.
- ²¹⁴ Ruth Irish Preston, Annals of Iowa, June, 1910.
- ²¹⁵ Hon. Peter A. Dey, quoted 214.
- ²¹⁶ See 214.
- ²¹⁷ John McClelland.
- ²¹⁸ Supervisor's Minutes, Book I, pages 171 and 253.
- ²¹⁹ Supervisor's Minutes, Book I, page 565.
- ²²⁰ Advertiser, 1857.
- ²²¹ Data by O. Willis, C. and N. W. agent.
- ^{221a} Copied from original in the possession of Mr. Geo. Dutton, a pensioner of the Northwestern Railway. An engine he formerly ran is now in the Field Museum, Chicago.
- ²²² Data from Mr. A. Russell, road master, C. R. I. & P.
- ²²³ Advertiser 1854.
- ²²⁴ Alonzo Shaw, Hollywood, California.
- ²²⁵ Book I, Court Records.
- ²²⁶ History of 1878, page 338.
- ²²⁷ W. A. Warren, Jackson Sentinel.
- ²²⁸ Data from interview, Mr. Samuel Gilliland.
- ²²⁹ Court Files, Nos. 87 and 88.
- ²³⁰ Advertiser files 1857, et seq.
- ²³¹ John H. Bolton.
- ²³² Advertiser 1857.
- ²³³ See 232.
- ²³⁴ Advertiser, June, 1877.
- ²³⁵ Data History, 1878.
- ²³⁶ Current News.
- ²³⁷ Summary only.
- ²³⁸ New Laws on the subject.
- ²³⁹ R. R. Leech, attorney for defendant.
- ²⁴⁰ Supreme Court Reports.
- ²⁴¹ Advertiser files, April to July, 1861.
- ²⁴² See Minutes of Second Reunion of the Tipton Union School, page 37, City Library, Tipton.
- ²⁴³ Advertiser for July, 1862.
- ²⁴⁴ Correspondence of S. S. Daniels.
- ²⁴⁵ Capt. William Dean, correspondence published, Advertiser, Sept., 1862.
- ²⁴⁶ Anonymous.
- ²⁴⁷ Minutes of Supervisors, Book I.
- ²⁴⁸ Letter to friends.
- ²⁴⁹ Advertiser files, 1865, et seq.
- ^{249a} Sergt. Andy Pierce personal account. He was present at the time.
- ²⁵⁰ Capt. S. W. Rathbun, Editor Marion Register.
- ²⁵¹ Hon. C. L. Longley, Vicksburg, Miss., National Military Park Commission.
- ²⁵² Capt. E. H. Yule, U. S. Artillery, Vancouver, 1910.
- ²⁵³ "The Times," quoted by Iowa Papers.
- ²⁵⁴ From Roster.
- ²⁵⁵ From Muster Out Rolls, furnished by Capt. Bartley.
- ²⁵⁶ Capt. Bartley.
- ^{256a} See abbreviations at end of section.
- ²⁵⁷ See 249a.

²⁵⁸ From Adjutant General's Report, Additions and Corrections, by D. R. Smith, Tipton, Wm. Beaver Post, and Chas. L. Longley, Vicksburg, Miss.

²⁵⁹ See 256a.

²⁶⁰ Annals of Iowa, April, 1866.

²⁶¹ Irving B. Richman, "John Brown Among the Quakers," Muscatine Journal, quotes, 1906.

²⁶² See 260.

²⁶³ See 261.

²⁶⁴ Annals of Iowa, Oct., 1866.

²⁶⁵ See 261.

²⁶⁶ L. R. Wetherell, Davenport Gazette, 1877.

²⁶⁷ See 266.

²⁶⁸ Original mentioned in letter from Salina, Kansas.

^{268a} Owen Brown's funeral was attended by a great number; a quaker preached his funeral sermon, and John H. Painter and James Townsend of this county were among the pall bearers. A California correspondent to the Register and Leader states these facts.

²⁶⁹ Luke F. Parsons, Salina, Kansas.

²⁷⁰ Chas. Bonsall, Salem, Ohio.

²⁷¹ Advertiser, 1860.

²⁷² The Independent, June, 1910.

²⁷³ Hon. B. F. Gue, Register and Leader, June 20, 1898.

²⁷⁴ West Liberty Index, June 23, 1898.

²⁷⁵ See 273.

²⁷⁶ This press was invented by Adam Ramage, a distinguished Scotch mechanic, who came to this country in time to spend his mature years here. He was born in 1770, and lived until 1850. (Annals of Iowa, July, 1909; note, p. 81.)

²⁷⁷ Reminiscences of N. C. Moffett, Advertiser.

²⁷⁸ D. C. Mott, Editor of Advertiser, 1893-97, now Editor of Marengo Republican.

²⁷⁹ C. W. Hamilton, Durant Star.

²⁸⁰ Data, by Mrs. H. L. Huber.

²⁸¹ Data, by Mrs. A. N. Filson.

²⁸² Data, by Miss Eva Michener.

²⁸³ Data, by Mrs. Elma N. Mather.

²⁸⁴ Data, by Miss Eleanor Louise Hecht.

²⁸⁵ Data, by Mrs. Eunice Frink Cartwright.

²⁸⁶ Data, Mrs. C. L. Rigby.

²⁸⁷ Data, Mrs. Clara Britcher.

²⁸⁸ T. W. Harris was the first master.

²⁸⁹ Data, S. S. Crittenden.

²⁹⁰ Data, J. H. Onstott.

²⁹¹ Data, C. J. Lynch.

²⁹² Data, Mrs. W. A. Grove.

²⁹³ Data, C. O. Henderson.

²⁹⁴ Muscatine Journal, Sept., 1849, State Historical Department, Des Moines, Ia.

²⁹⁵ Data, A. C. Hunter.

²⁹⁶ Data, Pearl Murray, District Deputy.

²⁹⁷ Data, Advertiser, 1883.

²⁹⁸ Data, C. H. Foy.

²⁹⁹ Data, Paul Samberg.

³⁰⁰ Data, Miss Margaret France.

³⁰¹ See 295.

³⁰² See 299.

³⁰³ Data, D. McKibben.

³⁰⁴ Data, H. W. Dodge.

³⁰⁵ Data, See 299.

³⁰⁶ Mrs. Margaret Jennings.

- 307 Charles Crawford.
- 308 See article revised by Wm. Mather, Church History.
- 309 Data, Elwood Tatum.
- 310 Dr. R. D. Parsons, Address, and Volume One of "The Courts and Legal Profession."
- 311 See 310.
- 312 See 310.
- 313 See 310.
- 314 See 310.
- 315 Prof. L. F. Parker, Iowa College, State Historical Record, April, 1891.
- 316 Cedar County Post.
- 317 J. F. K., Advertiser, June, 1860.
- 318 Current News.
- 319 Description at the time by correspondent of Advertiser, 1883.
- 320 A. K. Root, Mch. Adv., 1897.
- 321 On file in State Historical Department, Des Moines, Ia.
- 322 See 321.
- 323 W. H. Tuthill, Cedar County Post, "Antiquary."
- 324 Antoine LeClaire in Annals of Iowa (about 1870), says the name really means "White Potatoes," from the numerous artichokes found along its banks and in the Indian, "Wau besa pinicon." It will be remembered that the township formed in the beginning in the northeastern part of the county, was written "Waubespinicon."

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